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INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS
COMMISSION

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FORTY-SIXTH SESSION
VOLUME XLVI



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AURANGABAD
JANUARY 1979

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS
COMMISSION

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FORTY-SIXTH SESSION
VOLUME XLVI



AURANGABAD
JANUARY 1979

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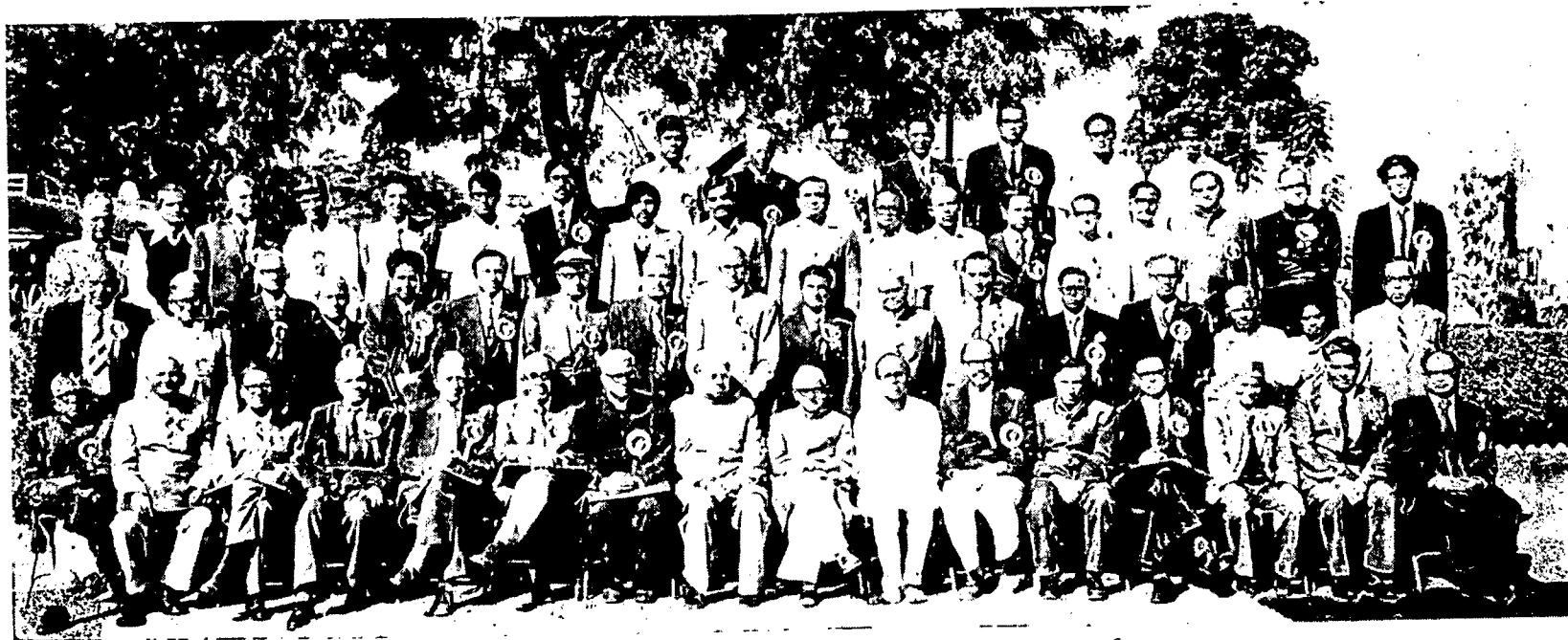
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INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

46th Session, Aurangabad, January, 1979



Sitting (L. to R.)

Prof. H. L. Gupta, Prof. Amba Prasad, Dr. P. Basu, Prof. G. M. Moraes, Prof. A. L. Basham, Shri S. A. I. Tirmizi (Joint Secretary), Dr. S. N. Prasad (Secretary), Dr. P. C. Chunder (President), Shri Sadiq Ali, Prof. Sadanand Varde, Dr. B. G. Kunte, Dr. Raghubir Singh, Dr. S. P. Sen, Prof. G. H. Khare, Prof. A. R. Kulkarni, Prof. H. K. Barpujari.

Standing—1st Row (L. to R.)

Prof. Mohammad Yasin, Prof. S. R. Singh, Dr. K. P. Srivastava, Shri. T. S. Sinha, Shri S. Mukherjee, Prof. S. H. Jafari, Shri M. V. S. Prasada Rau, Shri M. L. Kachroo, Shri J. K. Jain, Shri C. P. Mathur, Prof. H. S. Srivastava, Dr. V. A. Narain, Dr. A. Chakraborty, Dr. B. C. Ray, Prof. S. B. Singh, Miss Kittamma, Dr. B. C. Das.

Standing—2nd Row (L. to R.)

Prof. P. L. Mehra, Shri Ram Krishan, Shri V. S. Khan, Shri Neelakant Rao, Dr. T. V. Pathy, Shri S. P. Elangovan, Shri A. H. Chaudhury, Shri A. K. Srivastava, Shri H. L. Rastogi, Shri C. B. Pandya, Shri P. V. Rama Rao, Shri J. N. Prasad, Dr. V. D. Divekar, Dr. C. N. Parchure, Dr. D. P. Bhattacharya, Dr. M. S. Jain, Fr. J. Correia Afonso, Dr. D. Tripathi.

Standing—3rd Row (L. to R.)

Shri K. C. Mahapatra, Dr. V. T. Gune, Shri J. Tewari, Shri M. P. Dash, Dr. S. N. Sinha, Dr. V. M. Reddi, Dr. Rajayyan.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION, AURANGABAD

12—14 JANUARY, 1979

The Forty-Sixth Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held on 12th—14th January, 1979, at Aurangabad on the invitation of the Government of Maharashtra. This Session was earlier scheduled to be held in January, 1978, but had to be postponed at the last minute due to the prolonged strike of the employees of Government of Maharashtra. The Session opened with a group photograph of the members and the Inaugural Function in which prominent public members also participated. The Business Meeting of the Commission was held in the afternoon of the 12th January, 1979 in the Divisional Commissioner's Office. The Academic Session of the Commission and the Symposium on the papers based on newly discovered original records pertaining to the Post-1600 period of Indian history and on "Private Archives and their Problems", respectively were held in the forenoon of 13th January, 1979.

A cultural show was also organised in honour of the Members and delegates of the Commission and the excursions to Ellora and Ajanta were also arranged. The detailed programme of the Session is given in (Appendix I).

I. INAUGURATION

The Inaugural Function started at 11.00 A.M. on 12th January, 1979, at Nehru Bhawan with a Welcome Address by Prof. Sadanand Varde, Minister for Education, Government of Maharashtra (Appendix II). It was followed by the Inaugural Address by Shri Sadiq Ali, Governor of Maharashtra (Appendix III) and the Presidential Address by Dr. P. C. Chunder, Union Minister for Education and Social Welfare and Culture and Ex-Officio President of the Commission (Appendix IV). Thereafter Dr. S. N. Prasad, Director of Archives and the Ex-Officio, Secretary of the Commission placed his report before the Commission (Appendix V).

Shri S.A.I. Tirmizi, Deputy Director of Archives, National Archives of India and Ex-Officio Joint Secretary of the Commission, moved a vote of thanks (Appendix VI). The exhibition of historical documents was also arranged on the occasion at the Alankar Hall and it was inaugurated by the Education Minister of Maharashtra.

II. BUSINESS MEETING

The Business Meeting of the Commission was held at the Commissioner's Office in the afternoon of the 12th January, 1979 with Dr. P. C. Chunder, President of the Indian Historical Records Commission in the Chair. As the President had to leave in the middle of the Session to attend to some other urgent business, the second half of the session was, on the nomination of the President, conducted by Prof. G. M. Moraes.

(i) Motion of Condolence

Before taking up any other item of business, a motion of condolence was moved from the Chair. Dr. P. C. Chunder stated that the members of the Commission were aware of the sad loss to the world of history as also to the Commission, by the demise of some very distinguished and noted historians who had been associated with the Commission at one time or the other namely (1) Prof. Rushbrook Williams, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, U. P. (2) Dr. B. P. Saksena, Allahabad University, Allahabad, U. P. (3) Dr. D. Awasthi, Ravi Shankar University, Raipur, M. P. and (4) Dr. G. D. Patel, Chief Editor, "Gujarat Gazetteers" and incharge of the archives department of the State. The Chair accordingly moved the following resolution of condolence :

Resolution I : "The Members of the Indian Historical Records Commission assembled at Aurangabad for the 46th Session of the Commission deeply mourn the death of Prof. Rushbrook Williams, Dr. B. P. Saksena, Dr. D. Awasthi and Dr. G. D. Patel and resolve that sincere condolence of the Commission be conveyed to the next of their kin".

While passing the resolution the members stood up in silence for one minute.

(ii) Discussion on Secretary's Report

The Secretary's Report presented earlier at the inaugural session, was then taken up for discussion. Dr. Raghubir Singh, Prof. A. R. Kulkarnie, Prof. Mohd Yasin, Dr. M. S. Jain and Shri M. V. S. Prasada Rau took part in the discussion. Dr. S. N. Prasad, Secretary of the Commission responded and clarified the points raised by them during the discussion.

The Secretary's Report was then unanimously adopted.

(iii) Review of the action taken on previous Resolutions and Recommendations of the Commission

Conspectus of action taken on the resolution was noted by the members. No discussion took place.

(iv) Resolutions by the Members :

A. Preservation of important newspapers in the Central/State Archives

(1) Resolution by Shri Tara Sharan Sinha

"Resolved that at least two sets of important Newspapers (under publication or out of publication) be centralised in Central/State Archives for their use as contemporary source material.

It is further resolved that every archival organisation should subscribe on regular basis important Newspapers in English and in other languages popular in their region and such papers for preservation should be kept intact and no clipping should be done for whatsoever purposes.

Also resolved that where old copies of Newspapers are not available, the Central/State archival organisations should purchase from the available sources or on transfer from Government Offices if they have".

Explanatory Note : The importance of Newspapers as a source of information of important events/incidents/occurrences as well as for their views on contemporary events/matters has been universally recognised. The news-items, the feature articles, letters to the editor or the editorials themselves speak of the mind and mood both of the contemporary Government and the people. In other words the programme, policy, lines of action proposed or adopted by the Government or the feeling and aspirations of the public are conveyed to the world through journalistic lenses and the filter glasses. It is for this reason that efforts are being made to preserve old issues of important Newspapers. For example, by Resolution V of the 30th Meeting (New Delhi, July, 1960) the Research and Publication Committee recommended that "the Union and the State Governments be requested to issue necessary instructions to the administrative Departments under them not to destroy the old newspapers, gazettes, books etc. in their libraries without consulting the officers-in-charge of Archives Offices". The same spirit is reflected in Resolution VI of the 37th (New Delhi October, 1966) Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission, which recommended for the preservation of the volumes of all important newspapers and periodicals published from Goa whether they be still current or defunct. But there is not a clear cut policy resolution for the centralisation of the collection of important newspapers at one place, (i.e. archival repositories) on permanent basis for use by research scholars. It is, therefore, necessary that a uniform policy be adopted for centralisation of atleast two sets of important newspapers in archival organisations so that if for one reason or other one set becomes unworkable the other is readily available for use. Moreover, these should not be damaged by cutting and removing any part of any particular issue for any sort of reference work. If the archival organisation is not subscribing either current newspaper or does not possess back issues either of the current or defunct papers, necessary funds should be provided to fill up the gaps.

Standing Committee's views : Preservation of newspaper files and clipping do not come, strictly speaking, under the purview of Archive institutions. There are various research institutions, libraries etc. which preserve the important newspapers. Besides, the newspaper offices themselves maintain backfiles.

Proceedings : The resolution was discussed and after considering the views of the Standing Committee, the mover agreed that the resolution might be dropped.

B. Publication of a compendium of the Indian Historical Records Commission Resolutions

(2) Resolution by Shri Tara Sharan Sinha

"Resolved that a compendium of all the Resolutions approved by the Indian Historical Records Commission in its past sessions be published for

the convenience of its members. This compendium be edited with short notes giving in nutshell the position of their implementation in Centre/State along with references to earlier and later resolutions on a particular subject”.

Explanatory Note : It is generally observed that once resolutions are passed in a particular session of the Indian Historical Records Commission, they are published in the proceedings volume of that particular session with information regarding the follow up actions in a few of the subsequent proceedings volumes. There being no consolidated compendium of past resolutions, it is rather difficult to get an idea of the action taken on them and at times very often they lapse without being fully implemented for one reason or the other or are pushed out of the memory of the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission. New members are particularly handicapped for want for the same. It, therefore, looks pertinent that a compendium is prepared.

Standing Committee's views : A compendium of the Resolutions of the Indian Historical Records Commission covering the years 1919—1948 was published in 1949. Part II of this compendium pertaining to years 1948—1973 is now under print.

Proceedings : In view of the Standing Committee's observations, the resolution was dropped with the consent of the mover.

C. Preservation of journals in Indian languages

(3) Resolution by Dr. Durgaprasad Bhattacharya

“The Indian Historical Records Commission hereby appeals to learned societies, research institutions and State Governments to take special steps to preserve and maintain journals in Indian languages published during the nineteenth century and requests the Members of the Commission to take an initiative in the matter whenever possible.

Resolved further that the Union Ministry of Education be requested to initiate a move in this direction to preserve this important source of history by microfilming from abroad if necessary.

The Indian Historical Records Commission resolves to extend its co-operation to all concerned”.

Explanatory Note : Recently, a project was undertaken by the Socio-Economic Research Institute, Calcutta, to index and analyse economic writing in Bengali. It was found that about 50 percent (or more) of volumes of journals and periodicals were totally missing. Among the rest, most of the volumes are in a very shattered condition. These journals are very important source material of history. The Bangiya Sahitya Parishad and the National Library possess the largest holdings. It is presumed that journals in other languages also deserve a similar treatment. The Documentation Centre of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) has been trying to catalogue available holdings. It is equally important to maintain and preserve these important sources of history.

Standing Committee's views : It has been the policy and plan scheme of the National Archives of India to acquire from abroad microfilm/xerox copies of material bearing on modern Indian History irrespective of their being newspapers, journals, letters etc. Other institutions may be encouraged to do the same, provided duplication is avoided. The Government of India may lend its weight in this behalf.

Proceedings : The resolution was discussed and the President, Dr. P. C. Chunder, stated that there were large number of papers in the country having different degrees of importance and enjoying varied standing. The house agreed with the Secretary that National Archives of India be given suggestions regarding journals or other material which deserved high priority in this regard. This was supported by the Chairman and the following resolution was passed unanimously.

Resolution II : "The Indian Historical Records Commission hereby appeals to learned societies, research institutions and State Governments to take special steps to preserve and maintain journals in Indian languages published during the nineteenth century and requests the members of the Commission to take an initiative in the matter whenever possible."

D. Provision for a separate research room for the research scholars in the State Archives

(4) Resolution by Shri J. Tewari

"Resolved that provision for a separate Research Room be made for Research Scholars in State Archives in order to facilitate their research work as well as to improve the working condition of the personnel of the State Archives".

Explanatory Note : Utilisation of records in the Archives by the different Research Scholars coming both from India and abroad, is one of the important activities of any Archives. The Research Scholars come to the Archives in order to consult records bearing on their respective subjects of research. They have to finish their project within a certain specified period. They cannot work well and utilise their time properly unless there is suitable seating accommodation and environment for them. In this regard the Research Room of the National Archives of India may be considered to be an ideal. It has become all the more imperative in view of the fact that with the introduction of M. Phil by the University Grants Commission, and dissertation programme by certain Universities as well as greater importance attached to Ph. D., and research work in the field of teaching lines, the number of Research Scholars has automatically multiplied, and would go on increasing. To accommodate a number of Research Scholars and the personnel jointly at one very little space does not appear to be suitable to either of them. So even in the absence of a separate Archival Building which may be practically a time-taking affair, some suitable accommodation with requisite amenities in proportion to the average number of Research Scholars may be separately arranged.

It is, therefore, requested that the Indian Historical Records Commission may consider this difficulty, and recommend to the State Governments for making provision for a separate Research Room for Research

Scholars which would be highly beneficial not only in the interests of the Research Scholars, and the personnel of the Archives, on the contrary this would serve the pious cause of learning as a whole in its manifold facets.

Standing Committee's views : This resolution relates to matters of administration and as such should be the concern of the respective State/ Central Government.

Proceedings : While some members expressed the opinion that this was a minor administrative matter to be settled by each State Archives with its own Government, others felt that the resolution concerned an important facility required by all research scholars. The President expressed the opinion that the resolution was un-exceptionable and if passed, would strengthen the hand of the Archivist and would carry weight with the State Governments. The resolution was then passed unanimously.

Resolution III : "Resolved that provision for a separate Research Room be made for Research Scholars in the State Archives in order to facilitate their research work as well as to improve the working condition of the personnel of the State Archives".

E. Incentive for training in Archives-Keeping

(5) Resolution by Shri J. Tewari

"Resolved that both the National Archives of India and the State Archives be requested to make provision for better emoluments in the form of advance increments, special allowance, better pay-scales, promotions, etc. to the personnel after obtaining Training in Archives-Keeping in order to give encouragement for joining the training, as well as for better performance of archival duties later on".

Explanatory Note : The National Archives of India has been doing a very commendable service to the cause of the Archives in general by imparting training in Archives-Keeping since 1947, for which there is provision for conferring Diploma, First Class and Pass, according to the performance of the trainees in the examination concerned. The full fledged syllabus is based on the model of the Archives in the progressive countries of the West. For this training both private candidates from outside as well as candidates sponsored by the State Archives are taken in. Besides, One Year Diploma Course, there is a Short Term Course also. After undergoing the arduous Training of Diploma in Archives-Keeping for one year, and leading a hard life in Delhi, the Archivists and other Officers get no encouragement in any form, whatever the brilliant result might be. The result is that on successful completion of the training, the Officers feel discouraged. It has been seen that they remain where they were. If the matter is taken on comparative basis, it becomes not only all the more abundantly clear but pitiable also for the Archivists. In all other organisations there is adequate provision for such performances. To cite a few examples, in Secondary Education, there is provision of incentive in the form of allowance, and better pay scale for Dip-in-Ed. Then again in Higher Education also, a suitable allowance is awarded for Ph.D. and the promotion of Reader and Professor, and now even the appointment of the Lecturers is defined on that score.

Now the training in the National Archives of India, New Delhi, is being organised on comprehensive lines. In order to attract good candidates from outside as well as amply experienced and qualified personnel from the State Archives, it appears quite logical to award incentive in the form of advance increments, allowances, better pay-scales, promotions, etc. This would go a long way in furtherance of the cause of Archival Development. Of course there should be demarcation between the One Year Diploma and Short term course so far awarding of incentives is concerned. The merit of those who achieve brilliant success in One Year Diploma Course should be recognised on higher pedestal, so that the future candidates might get inspiration from the due encouragement, rendered by the Government. In a nutshell, due recognition of the Diploma in Archives-Keeping and encouragement for it, appears to be essential for the cause of Archival development as well.

Standing Committee's views : This resolution relates to matters of administration and as such should be the concern of the respective State/Central Government.

Proceedings : This resolution was discussed and the members felt that it related to matters of administration and might be outside the purview of the Commission. The resolution was then dropped with the consent of the mover.

F. Creation of Cadre posts in the State Archives

(6) Resolution by Shri J. Tewari

“Resolved that keeping in view the main tenents of Public Administration, and main ingredients of Organisational set-up of an institution, the State Governments be requested to streamline Cadre posts in the State Archives in order to give time bound promotions to the personnel working thereby way of incentive as well as to put the Archives on sound footing by providing it better organisational pattern.”

Explanatory Note : From many angles the Archives is a very important organisation. It is closely interlinked with Administration, History, Culture, and all Departments. Keeping in view the arduous, highly technical as well as Administrative nature of the work, highly qualified persons are recruited, the basic qualification being Second Class M.A. in History. In the absence of the Cadre posts and avenue of promotion in the State Archives, a person, for example, once recruited as an Archivist, remains an Archivist throughout his career, however, qualified he might be. This is a unique thing quite contrary to other services which is disadvantageous both to the personnel working in the Archives, and the Archives itself. It leads to discontentment and discouragement, as he has to work on the same post throughout and that too on less scale of pay as compared to that of the equivalent nature of jobs. It is worth mentioning that in all branches of service there is provision for Cadre Posts.

On the other hand, in the absence of Cadre Posts, no organisation can function properly on sound footing due to lack of co-ordination which is the essential feature of Administrative fabric. As a result of such a lacuna, there are Administrative inconveniences as well which hamper the cause

of Archival Development. In fact, sound organisational set-up is the very kernel of any Administrative fabric. It would, therefore, be a befitting thing to streamline suitable Cadre Posts in the State Archives in order to safeguard the interest of the personnel working there and to serve the cause of Archival Organisations. By doing so there would be an additional advantage as well. Persons not only highly qualified but also of consistently good academic career would feel attracted to join the Archival service.

Standing Committee's views : This resolution relates to matters of administration and as such should be the concern of the respective State/Central Government.

Proceedings : This resolution was discussed and the members felt that it related to matters of administration and might be outside the purview of the Commission. The resolution was then dropped with the consent of the mover.

G. Revision of pay-scales in the National Archives of India

(7) Resolution by Shri J. Tewari

"Resolved that keeping in view the recent University Grant Commission Pay-Scales for the University Service, the Government of India be requested to revise the scales of pay prevalent in the National Archives of India, New Delhi, in order to give similar facilities to the personnel working there, and at the same time to attract persons of good academic career and attainments in future".

Explanatory Note : The National Archives of India is not only the best Archival institution in the whole of Asia but also one of the leading and best in the Western Countries. It is the ideal pattern on which the State Archives are organised. Its activities are of utmost significance from administrative, historical and cultural points of view. The Research Scholars, and University Professors both from India and abroad come to consult records bearing on their respective subjects of research, and the Archivists and Senior Officers feed them with relevant materials, and render necessary guidance as well. Thus the nature of the work assigned to the Archivists is not only highly technical, but scholarly, and Administrative as well which require hard labour, higher education, and high proficiency. This necessitates decent pay scales in order to attract men of high calibre to this profession. It is worth mentioning in this context that the pay-scales of Lecturers, Readers, and Professors in the Universities have been recently revised by the University Grants Commission which are on much higher level. Keeping this problem in view, the Government of India may be requested to consider the matter.

Standing Committee's views : This resolution relates to matters of administration and as such should be the concern of the respective State/Central Government.

Proceedings : This resolution was discussed and the members felt that it related to matters of administration and might be outside the purview of the Commission. The resolution was then dropped with the consent of the mover.

H. Preservation of records of the erstwhile Princely States

(8) Resolution by Shri J. K. Jain

“Resolved that the records of historical importance which have been retained by the former rulers, thikanedars, jagirdars and officials be preserved (in situ) by concerned State Archives”.

Explanatory Note : As the Members of the Commission are aware of the fact that soon after Independence and the amalgamation of various former States in the Union of India quite a sizable bulk of records was retained by the former rulers, jagirdars and officials on the plea that these records were of their personal use and related to their property, etc. Since then it has been found out that in most of the cases these people have lost interest in these records and those have been lying with them uncared. At the same time due to sentimental reasons they are not willing to part with these also. Under the circumstances the best course would be that all such collections which are open for the survey scheme or in cases where owners are willing to get their collections preserved, be preserved in their respective premises by the concerned State Archives. No doubt it may amount to an additional work for the concerned State Archives and some financial burden too in term of insecticides, etc., but this will definitely win the hearts of all such owners who in turn may be more co-operative and helpful in making their collections available for survey and research. Otherwise, in view of the existing financial difficulties or lack of interest of most of the owners, the future of such collections is rather uncertain.

Standing Committee's views : These problems have been discussed time and again at the previous sessions of the Commission. The enactment of an Archival Law in respect of records of National Importance which is under the consideration of the Government, will take care of such problems.

Proceedings : The resolution was discussed in some detail and passed as members felt that States Archives should certainly be authorised to preserve important historical records. Wherever they might be located.

Resolution IV : “Resolved that the records of historical importance which have been retained by the former rulers, thikanedars, jagirdars and officials be preserved (in situ) by the concerned State Archives”.

I. Microfilming of records of Parthagali Math

9. Resolution by Dr. G. S. Dikshit

“In view of the fact that the Records of Parthagali Math in Goa will throw light on the relations of the Math, with the Adil Shahi, Maratha, Portuguese and other contemporary powers and also on the religious, social and economic conditions during the last three centuries and therefore are of national importance, the Indian Historical Records Commission recommends that these records should be microfilmed by the National Archives of India and thus preserved for all times and also be made available to research students in Goa and Delhi”.

Explanatory Note : Dr. G. H. Khare on a previous occasion has brought to the notice of this Commission the value of the Parthagali Math records. Quite recently, Dr. S. V. Desikachar has examined these records and has said that they are as valuable as the records of the Sringeri Math. The National Archives has already microfilmed the Sringeri records, with the co-operation of the Karnataka State Archives. In the same way, the Parthagali records which are in Persian and Marathi etc. also need to be microfilmed with the co-operation of the State Archives of Goa and the microfilm copies should be made available to research students in the National Archives and in the Goa State Archives.

Standing Committee's reviews : The Resolution can be supported though the National Archives of India will have to consider many factors including its existing commitments and the financial implications, before undertaking its implementation.

Proceedings : Keeping in view of the clarification given by the Standing Committee, the following resolution was accepted and passed :

Resolution V : "In view of the fact that the Records of Parthagali Math in Goa will throw light on the relations of the Math with the Adil Shahi, Maratha, Portuguese and other contemporary powers and also on the religious, social and economic conditions during the last three centuries and therefore are of national importance, the Indian Historical Records Commission recommends that these records should be microfilmed by the National Archives of India and thus preserved for all times and also be made available to research students in Goa and Delhi".

J. Setting up of Archival Repositories

10. Resolution by Prof. G. H. Khare

"This meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission strongly recommends that the States and centrally administered territories which have no Records Offices should immediately establish their own Records Offices and begin to collect and conserve records of historical and cultural value in addition to the current administrative records which may come to their repositories.

Explanatory Note : In the Union Republic of India there are now about 26 States (Sic) and centrally administered territories. For the last 3 or 4 years or even before we have been urging the various States and Territories to organize their Records Officer. Still the response is not satisfactory. Even the State of Madhya Pradesh has not as yet organised its Records Office though there is every possibility of getting old Records from the merged States of Indore, Gwalior and other Central Indian States. Therefore, this reiteration of the Resolution.

Standing Committee's views : The Indian Historical Records Commission has already passed resolutions recommending that the States/ Union Territories should set up their own Archival Repositories on Modern scientific lines as early as possible (Resolution III, 34th Session and Resolution V, 44th Session).

Out of 22 States and 9 Union Territories 18 States and 3 Union Territories, Delhi, Goa and Pondicherry, have their own Archives Departments. Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Sikkim and Nagaland have set up their archival repositories in recent years, though their progress has not been quite satisfactory. Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar are exploring possibilities of setting up of their own Archives. To expedite matters the Commission's earlier Resolutions can be reiterated.

Proceedings : The members pointed out that similar resolutions had been passed earlier also. But considering the great importance of this matter, it was agreed that a resolution might be passed re-iterating the commission's views.

The following resolution was then passed :

Resolution VI : "The Indian Historical Records Commission reiterates its earlier resolutions No. IV of 1958 and V of 1976 passed at its 34th Session and 44th Session respectively and again strongly urges that the States and centrally administered territories which have no Records Offices should immediately establish their own Records offices and begin to collect and conserve Records of historical and cultural value in addition to the current administrative records."

K. Teaching of Record Languages

(11) Resolutions by Dr. S. N. Prasad, Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission

"Mindful of the vital importance and large volume of old records extant in the oriental languages like Persian written in *Shikasta* script, Modi, Marathi, old Rajasthani, Tamil, Oriya, etc., the Commission urges the Government of India, the State Governments, the archival repositories and the universities to provide facilities and incentives urgently for the study of these languages and scripts".

Explanatory Note : Most of the records concerning the Medieval period found in the various repositories are in Persian, Rajasthani, Marathi, Portuguese, Tamil, etc. Such records are couched in scripts which cannot easily be deciphered and historians have expressed great concern at the fast declining talents in deciphering such scripts. It is, therefore, high time that the concerned authorities should promote teaching of such languages and scripts and provide necessary incentives, if research in our country is to remain record-oriented, and based on original sources.

Proceedings : In the discussion, several Members emphasised the importance of this matter. This resolution was passed unanimously :

Resolution VII : "Mindful of the vital importance and large volume of old records extant in the oriental languages like Persian written in *Shikasta* script, Modi, Marathi, old Rajasthani, Tamil, Oriya, etc., the Commission urges the Government of India, the State Governments, the archival repositories and the universities to provide facilities and incentives urgently for the study of these languages and scripts".

L. Criterion for Institutional Membership of the Commission

(12) Resolution by Shri S. A. I. Tirmizi, Joint Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission

“Resolved that institutional representation on the Indian Historical Records Commission be generally confined to such institutions as (a) scientifically preserve historical records and throw them open for research, (b) undertake research on and publication of such records and (c) promote and finance historical research based on original sources”.

Explanatory Note : In the absence of specific constitutional provision or guidelines, some difficulty has been faced in nominating institutions on the Commission. Some clear criteria are, therefore, desirable for making such nominations on an objective basis. In view of the fact that the Commission, from its very inception, has mainly been concerned with conservation, utilization and publication of historical records in public and private custody, the criteria suggested in the above Resolution appears appropriate, unless the Commission prefers some other criteria.

Proceedings : During the discussion it was pointed out that, since financing historical research was merely one of the many ways of promoting research, the reference to financing in part ‘C’ of the resolution was redundant. The resolution was then passed in the following form :

Resolution VIII : “Resolved that institutional representation on the Indian Historical Records Commission be generally confined to such institutions as (a) scientifically preserve historical records and throw them open for research, (b) undertake research on and publication of such records and (c) promote historical research based on original sources”.

With the permission of the Chair two more resolutions were tabled.

M. Recruitment of Trained Archivists

(13) Resolution by Shri T. S. Sinha

Resolution IX : “In view of the fact that the Constitution of the Indian Historical Records Commission clearly emphasises that lack of trained archivists continues seriously to impede the archival work in the country, it is resolved that personnel recruited to all the archival posts should be trained Archivists”.

The resolution was discussed and passed.

N. Motion of Facilitations

(14) The following resolution was moved by Dr. A. R. Kulkarnee and seconded by Shri S.A.I. Tirmizi

Resolution X : “The Indian Historical Records Commission places on record its deep appreciation of the exceptional services rendered during the last 10 years by its Secretary, Dr. S. N. Prasad and wishes him all health and happiness in his retirement.”

The resolution was unanimously passed with acclaim.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

III. ACADEMIC SESSION

A. Papers presented

B. Minutes

A. PAPERS PRESENTED

SOME RECORDS FROM A DESHPANDE FAMILY OF WAI

G. H. Khare

In the proceedings of the 27th session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Nagpur in 1950, has appeared a paper of mine captioned "Records of the Rajajna family of Wai (Satara-Maharashtra)" in which I have brought to light some unpublished records from one Rajajna or Panta family of Wai, some of the ancestors of which served as the Deshpandes of the *pargana* of Wai during the Nizamshahi, the Adilshahi, the Shivaji and the Peshwa periods along with the ancestors of another Deshpande family. Today I wish to bring to light the papers of the other Deshpande family of the Wai *pargana*.

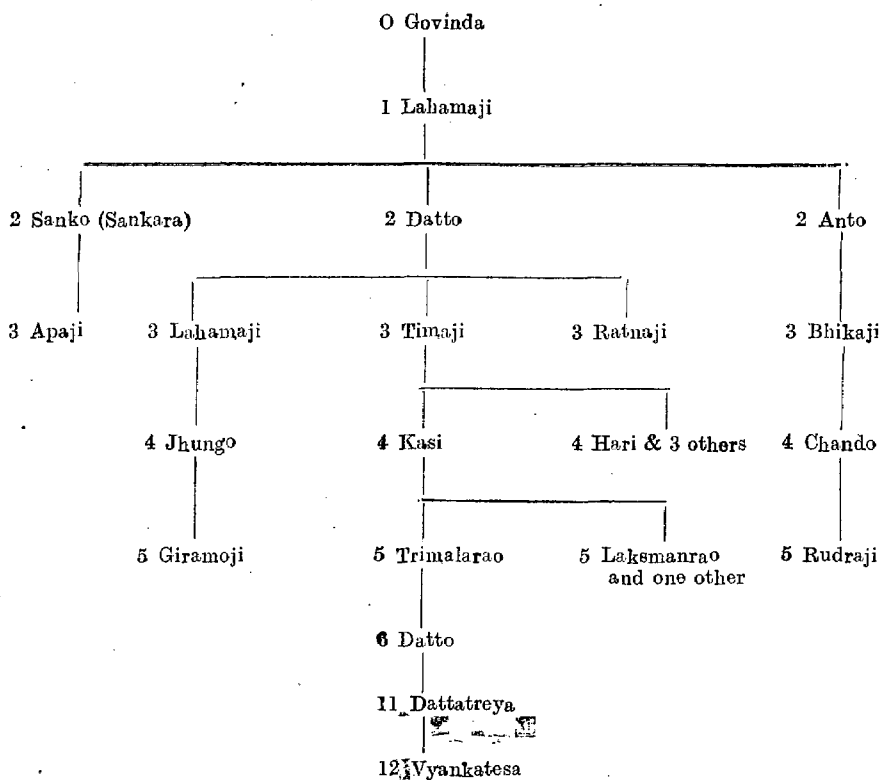
2. In last June, when I had been to Wai, I took a chance of seeing my old classmate, Shri V. D. Deshpande, a pleader of that town. Fortunately he belonged to the other Deshpande family to which I have just referred to. When asked whether he possessed any old records, manuscripts, etc., he showed me three *bastas* (papers wrapped in small pieces of cloth) of old records and a few manuscripts. I went through those records cursorily there and found that there were some interesting records in them and through his courtesy brought them to the B.I.S. Mandala for further study and publish the important ones from them. They are about five hundred in number and most of them with the exception of a few persian ones and a few bilingual (Perso-Marathi) ones are in Modi script and Marathi language.

3. Originally there was only one Deshpande family for the whole of the Wai *pargana*, which included 181 villages grouped into 5 *tarfs*. This was the family which came to be known as Andhalikar Deshpande popularly and Rajajana or Panta family in the Peshwa and British periods. But a record (Nos. 6, 7) dated Saka 1514, the cyclic year Nandana, Monday, the 9th of the dark fortnight of the Hindu month sravana (21 August 1592 A.D.), tells us how this other Deshpande family came to Wai and began to participate in the execution of the duties of the Deshpande of that *pargana*. At one period, some when before the 9th and 10 decades of the 16th century, Anto Ballal, Vitho Ballal, Krsna Ballal, Naraso Sonadeva, etc., who were the original Deshpandes, the Desh-kulkarnis etc., of the town and the *pargana* gave in writing to Anto, Sankho and Datto, the sons of one Lahamaji who were the Deshpandes of Karad, Umbraj etc. (Karad-Satara-Maharashtra) as follows(sic):

4. 'We are working as the Deshpandes of the Wai *pargana* and you are doing the same for the *pargana* of Karad. A person of a Thite family questioned our hereditary claims to the Deshpande office of the *pargana*. You being of the same *gotra* as we are (i.e. both of us belong to the same clan) approached you and readily gave you half the share of the Deshpande *watan* of the *pargana*. But after some time you asked half the share of our remaining rights and perquisites with regard to the *pargana*,

which we enjoyed at the time. We gave to you half the share of those hereditary rights and perquisites of the *pargana* also and requested you to help us in retaining our hereditary rights etc. in the suit against that Thite. Not only that but we should work together as if you are the sons of Ballal Vitthal, just as we are. You should supply us what we are in want of and whatever income accrues from this office would be divided among ourselves half half, and whatever would be required to spend to win the case against Thite would be borne by both of us half half in proportion. We are not in any way interested in your *watan* of the Karad *pargana*. The Deshpandes of Karad agreed to this and they won the case. Thus the *pargana* of Wai came to be administered by two Deshpandes'.

5. I have given a short pedigree of the former Deshpande family of the Peshwa period in the above-mentioned proceedings, but here we get the names of three sons and their father, etc. Of the former family belonging to the last quarter of the 16th century. Now I give here a short pedigree of the latter Deshpande family.



6. Out of these persons, 4 Kasi Timaji was a very important person of this family like others he began to work as a Deshpande of Karad and Wai *parganas*. In course of time he rose to a high position in the court of the Adilshahi *sultans* of Bijapur viz. Muhammad and Ali II. He became a *majlisi* of that court (a member of the royal council of advisors). At one time he was deputed on a difficult task of persuading Sidi Jauhar to come to the Bijapur court and command the expedition to be launched against Shivaji, the Great, who had, after killing Afdhalkhan, occupied early in

1660 A.D. the Adilshahi territory from Wai to Panhala (Kolhapur-Maharashtra). He succeeded in the task and received the title "Diyanatrao" from the Bijapur court. It appears that he was a catholic in his religious inclinations and therefore he received this befitting title; Sidi Jauhar task was only an excuse.¹ This title seems to have become an hereditary one; for it had been certainly used by his son and probably by his grandson also.² In the manuscripts collection of the B. I. S. Mandala, there is one manuscript of Agastyasamhita no. which was copied under the patronage of Diyanatrao. There may be even more manuscripts in the Mandala collection copied for Diyanatrao. But the above manuscript has come to light by chance. This was however not all. He served the Bijapur captain Fathkhan Sar-i-Naubat who was once deputed on an expedition against Shivaji the Great, in 1649, in which he was defeated. But he became a trusted servant of Fathkhan. Some how or other he was not on good terms with Afzal-khan. Still through the intervention of some courtiers of Bijapur and Shahaji Bhonsle, he succeeded in getting back the Deshpande *watan* of Karad and wai.³ There are two undated letters in Rajawade Volume VIII (Nos. 1 and 2) which have been written by this very Diyanatrao and addressed to one Nilopanta, most probably the wellknown Finance Minister of Shivaji, the Great. In these letters Diyanatrao requests the addressee that the village Ojharde near Wai was occupied by the men of Shivaji, the Great, after Shivaji—more clash under the wrong supposition that it was included in the hereditary possession of Chandrarao More (sic). But it was not a fact and therefore Shivaji's men should give up the possession of the village as it was included in the hereditary *watan* of the Deshpandes of Wai.

7. In a very long record no. dated Saka 1674 and the dark fortnight of Kartika (22-11 to 5-12-1752 A.D.) a person from this family had made an affidavit to the following effect(sic). Out of the three sons of 1 Lahamaji, 2 Datto was serving as a Deshpande at Umbraj and 2 Sankho was serving as a Deshpande of Karad. 3 Apaji, the son of 2 Sankho or Sankara while serving as a Deshpande, there happened one event. Vanangapala Nimbaikar, the Desai of Phaltan (Satara-Maharashtra) went to Karad, plundered it and invested the fortalice there. Sambhaji Yadava, the Deshmukh of Karad, the above mentioned Apaji Sankara and the captain of sepoys there met Vanangapala and surrendered the fortalice to him, where upon Narayana Lingarasa the captain in charge of the fortalice slipped away out of it. While on his way to Bijapur he met the specially appointed Bijapuri officer who was at Kundal (Walave-Sangli-Maharashtra) at that time and narrated to him what had happened at Karad and its environs. On hearing this the special officer reported this news to Bijapur and received the order to rush to Karad and destroy the enemy. The officer, therefore, came to Karad and captured it. Upon this he gave the Deshmukhi to Ukhaskhan, Deshpandegiri to one Visvasrao Dabir and chastised the sepoys. Sambhaji Yadava and Apaji Sankara, therefore, repaired to Phaltan with their families and resided there, especially the latter for a very long period. In the meantime 2 Datto Lahamaji, who was serving as a Deshpande, was murdered by the former Deshpande as also 3 Ratnaji, a son of 2 Datto was poisoned to death. Still after spending a large amount and making a thorough effort Kasi Timaji succeeded in getting the Deshpande *watan* back in his own family. This last act happened in the last quarter of the 17th century A. D. most probably.

8. There are three letters in this collection (Nos. 1, 20 and 2) addressed to Pid Nayak Bahiri by one Malhari Ambaji, Rudrao Chimanaji and Rudraji Chando Deshkulkarni of Karad and Sardeshkulkarni of various mahals respectively. Here the post of the third one is specifically mentioned. About the first two nothing has been told in these letters; but both of them most probably belonged to the Deshpande family. About Pid Nayak much has been written by the last Sir Jadunath Sarkar in his monumental work *History of Aurangzib* Vol. V. pp. 218—234, in connection with the siege of Waginagera. I have seen a number of Adilshahi and Mughal *farmans* in the state archives of Andhra Pradesh of Pid Nayak's family. Here Pid Nayak has been given the title Bahiri. It cannot be Bahari i.e. connected with sea in some way, for his possessions lay in the Gulbarga district of Karnataka which is a midland district. The word Bahri, therefore, stands here for the Sanskrit word Dhairava (Dreadful). These three letters are not unfortunately dated; but as the earliest mention of Pid Nayak as noted by Sarkar is of the year 1683 A.D. These letters must be placed about that year. In letter No. 1 this Pid Nayak has been requested that he should interfere in the quarrel that was going on between 4 Diyanatrao and his brothers and make a just compromise between the brothers. In letter No. 20 it has been stated that the late Diyanatrao had very intimate relations with Pid Nayak and the latter used to behave with the former with all kindness. But in the quarrel ensued between the brothers 5 Laksamanrao, (one of the three brothers) suddenly attacked 5 Trimalarao, another brother, and brought about his complete destruction. 5 Trimalarao with great difficulty survived in the attack. Afterwards Bayaji Trilochana, the Deshmukh of Yadgiri brought about a compromise between the brothers by honouring 5 Trimalarao and Pid Nayak also followed in the footsteps of the Deshmukh. Letter No. 2 tells us that Trimalarao, the son of Diyanatrao was staying under the protection of Pid Nayak and the Nayak took care of 5 Trimalarao as much as he could. But 5 Trimalarao should be sent to Karad so that this kinsmen would be able to meet him.

9. There are three records in this collection (Nos. 5, 4, 3), the first of which is in Marathi—Modi and the latter two in Perso—Marathi—Modi languages and script. All the three belong to the years 1688, 1689 and 1690 respectively (Alangiri julus 32, Fasli 1099 and Fasli 1099). These three records have been issued by Mughal Officers Multafikhan and another one whose name cannot be deciphered from his seals. All these three records (one parwana and two letters of assurance) practically refer to one and the same matter, viz. to come to Karad *pargana* and rehabilitate it as it had become desolated owing to the incursions of the Mughal, Bijapuri and Maratha armies.

10. The importance of this family seems to have waned in the Peshwa period.

JOINDER

In my paper contributed to the 1977-78 session of the Indian Historical Records Commission, I have given some information about one Diyanatrao, a member of the Deshpande family of Wai (Satara-Maharashtra). Since writing that paper I have come across some more information about this very important personage. I give it below:

When Ali Adil Shah II of Bijapur died in 1672 A.D. and at the time of Sikandar Adil Shah succeeding him, there arose a controversy as

to who should be his chief minister. *Basatin-us-Salatin* tells us that this Diyanatrao wanted Khawwaskhan, a prominent courtier of Bijapur to be the chief minister. He tried his best for the same. But when he found that Khawwaskhan declined to be the Chief minister, he changed his side and joined another courtier Bahlulkhan, the latter's antagonist and persuaded him with success to be the Chief Minister of the new *sultan*. Then I have also come across a letter addressed to one Venkaji Dattopanta by this same Diyanatrao in which he deplores that this Venkaji Dattopanta instigated one Nagoji Deoji Yedekar and the latter fell upon a village by name Bahe (Satara-Maharashtra) with fifty horsemen and two to three hundred infantry, plundered and burnt 50—60 houses, dishonoured brahman women and wounded some brahamans. This Yedekar even took away the clothes of the villagers after making them naked. Diyanatrao continues saying "you know that the Desh-kulkarni of the *tapah* (a group of villages) of Walve (Satara-Maharashtra) was installed in his post by you and by myself. In the quarrel between Yedekar and the Desh-kulkarni, the former performed an ordeal; but failed in it and the Desh-kulkarni succeeded. Even after the decision Yedekar murdered the son of the Desh-kulkarni and wounded Mahado Ballal with the help of his brother and some *gundas*. Unfortunately he was the son of the Desai of that place, mistaken for the son of Mahado Ballal. After this incident he under the protection of Shankaraji Dadaji, the *subahedar* of that region distributed the peace of that region. Shankaraji Dadaji has been reprimanded for this. Now warn nagoji Devaji not to create any more trouble; for you will be consured for the troubles created by him. Warn him that he should not do any heinous acts. Your brother Rajajipanta had protected Mahado Ballal and you should do the same at least hence forward. I was astonished to hear about the incident mentioned above".

TRIBAL UNREST IN CHOTA-NAGPUR IN THE LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

J. C. Jha

The purpose of this paper is to focus attention on the tribal unrest in the hilly and jungly areas of Chota-Nagpur in South Bihar in the last quarter of the eighteenth century.¹

Soon after the British occupation of the inaccessible tribal areas of the Chota-Nagpur plateau, troubles started in almost every quarter—Palbhum, Manbhum, Ranchi, Palamau and other areas. In 1773 the Ghat-shila and Palamau disturbances were suppressed with great difficulty. In 1781 the Birbhum tribesmen rose in protest against the extortionate demands of the Zamindar and his agents.

Since the tribesmen were used to a peculiar type of freedom they did not like the new forms of encroachment upon their age-old customs. One of the main reasons for resistance was to be found in the revenue system imposed by the East India Company. When in 1787 the district magistrate and collector came to enjoy the triple powers of a revenue agent, judge and police-magistrate, the tribesmen rose again. In Birbhum the payment of the revenue dues was withheld. Jaggernath (Jagannath) Choudhary, Bihari Pal and Kalloo Mandal raised the banner of revolt against the British authorities.² The Bengal Government first asked the district authorities to summon the defaulters and in the case of non-compliance to imprison them or attach their property. Failing this the commandar-in-chief was requested to order a company of the sepoys from the detachment stationed at Jhalda to march into Birbhum to assist the collector.

According to the collector of Birbhum, Jagannath Choudhary and the other two tribal leaders had assembled about four hundred people of the *pargana* and bound them by an oath not to pay the revenue arrears to the government. The rebels instigated the *raiya*s of the neighbouring areas to follow their example.³ The men of the collector sent to arrest the leaders were beaten up and wounded. The rebel leaders collected money from the villagers to meet their travel expenses to Calcutta where they wanted to contact the higher authorities. Thus they hoped to find the redress of their grievances in the metropolis.

Almost at the same time Pachet in the Ramgarh district was disturbed. The hinduized Raja of Pachet was "a very extravagant debauch".⁴ He had given the lands to certain *Sardars* (petty tribal chiefs) who now paid the revenues to the Collector. But now they were left "entirely at the mercy and under the sole authority"⁵ of the Raja who felt the encroachment on his independence very sorely and resented the introduction of the non-tribal officials and revenue farmers.

With the introduction of the Decennial Settlement of 1789 fresh disturbances began. The tribesmen of Tamar under the Ramgarh district rose under the leadership of Bishun Mankee and Mangee Mankee who collected about 3,000 men, burnt three villages of Raja Govind Sah, seized all the *ghats* (hill passes) and declared that they would not pay any revenue to the Raja⁶. When the Raja's men went to recover the hundred mounds of grain they had seized, they drove them away with arrows and clubs.

Around June, 1789 the British sepoys under Chirag Ali sent to capture Bishun and Mangee were repulsed with a heavy loss. Mangee Mankee barricaded the entrances to his village and ordered the heads of the four captured sepoys to be cut off and affixed at the corners of his village.⁷ Since the British troops could not procure provisions for the sepoys who were "extremely sickly"⁸ it was thought expedient to withdraw the troops until the rains were over, the more so because of the local zamindars conniving with the rebels.⁹

The Chota-Nagpur Raja demanded the revenue from his subordinate, Raja Govind Sah, who in his turn extracted more and more from the *mankees* (tribal chiefs).¹⁰ The Collector of Ramgarh argued that the *mankees* should have complained to him rather than taken the law into their own hand. He did not realise that the tribal leaders were not much sophisticated in airing their grievances. The best they could do was to rise in revolt to attract the attention of the authorities.

The Ramgarh Collector pointed out the irregularity in the Chota-Nagpur Raja's payments to the government. The remoteness of the Ramgarh cantonment from the disturbed areas and the yearly transfer of the commanding officer were also said to be responsible for the unrest. But no attention was given to the complaint of Bishun Mankee that the Raja was harassing the peasants by taking away several of their cattle.

The Collector's warnings to Mangee Mankee, Bishun Mankee and others¹¹ of Tamar that the troops would be sent to punish them if they did not pay off the revenue dues or come personally to explain their conduct, failed.

The real grievance of the ryots was the utter confusion in which the Chota-Nagpur Raja, a hinduised chief, had kept his territories. His method of collecting revenue was, to say the least, oppressive: he used force; had no regard for any engagement whatsoever and exacted a tax called *dudh* (milk). Very often the Raja posed as an independent chief and whenever pressed by the British forces, fled to the neighbouring Maratha territory. The Ramgarh Collector even tried some conciliatory measures through presents, etc., but of no avail. He therefore thought that the Raja should be pensioned off.¹²

The most tragic aspect of the whole episode was the apathy of the local chiefs who had become hinduised and were assisted by the Hindu and Muslim *Sazawals* (petty revenue official), *harkaras* (messengers) and others in the collection of revenues. The British authorities could not get in touch with the tribal ryots because they were separated by the non-tribal officers of the smaller Zamindar, the Chota-Nagpur raja and their own office.

Without getting to the roots of the trouble or making an in-depth study of the social and economic tension generated by the British rule the British authorities sent the unsympathetic non-tribal subordinate officers to the disturbed areas, failing which they sent the troops to suppress the tribesmen. When Raja Govind Sah in his petition of 29 May, 1789 asked the Ramgarh Collector that the Company's revenues would be adversely affected if the British troops did not assist him, the district authorities decided to take some drastic military action. They should perhaps have enquired through those who know the language whether Raja Govind Sah was right in alleging that all the Zamindars of the area had tried to convince the tribal rebels that the territories belonged to the East India Company and the behaviour of the tribesmen was improper.¹³

By July, 1789 the Ramgarh authorities deputed an officer to find out the causes of the unrest and to assure the people who had joined the rebels of "a strict and speedy redress of any grievance" if they returned peacefully.¹⁴ The investigating officer found out that the tribesmen of Tamar had never paid any revenue to the Chota-Nagpur raja before they were conquered by Major Crawford in 1783. Since this subjugation they had been overawed by the British troops stationed at Chittarpore (Chatrapur) and Jhalda but the simmering discontent was there. In fact, they were never reconciled to the British yoke which had tightened the grip of the local chiefs over the tribal peasantry. The Ramgarh Magistrate also thought that the unrest resulted more particularly from the universal oppression, mismanagement and want of method which prevailed throughout Chota-Nagpur.

By 1792 the unrest spread to Patkum and Bamanghati.¹⁵ In fact, the whole plateau of Chota-Nagpur remained in turmoil from 1787 to 1793. After the Permanent Settlement of the land revenue in 1793 there started another phase of the unrest in the *pargana* Barabhum: Lachman Singh assembled about 500 *chuars* (thieves) and plundered the whole area.¹⁶

Budhu Munda, one of the companions of Bishun Mankee, Gajraj Singh and others were arrested with great difficulty and later they were tried for robbery and plunder.¹⁷

It will be no exaggeration to say that the introduction of the Permanent Settlement of the land revenue in this undeveloped tribal area created a havoc among the tribal people. The Ramgarh Collector Hunter reported:¹⁸

"The ignorance and poverty of the natives present so many almost insuperable obstacles to the enforcing of the Regulations regarding Pottaha (pattas or confirmation of the title by the zamindars) that I know not what to devise or what to suggest."

The first problem was to acquire at least some acquaintance with *bigha* and *kattha* and their proportion to the tribal measurements of *bounds* and *khats*¹⁹ without which they could not accept the *pattas* with the new measurement of land.²⁰ The Ramgarh Collector felt that there should be sufficiently educated men to explain to them the *pattas*, etc. Those in charge of the collections should also be literates who could grant proper

receipts to the ryots. He was conscious of the fact that the *patwaris* should be restrained from falsifying the accounts of the ryots (*raiya*t)s. And most of the members of the newly organised police department of 1793 were corrupt. Yet he thought that a strong military force was also necessary to maintain peace there.

By 1794 the difficulties faced by the officers enforcing the Cornwallis regulations in the tribal areas came to be realized. The Ramgarh Collector, for example, pointed out that the introduction of the *Pattas* would mean the abolition of the immemorial customs and usages and would require much time, labour and vexation. Whatever the advantages expected from the introduction of the *patta* he said, the "ignorance nad stupidity of the people" would lead to a lot of confusion.²¹

The other parts of Chota-Nagpur also had the same story to tell. In the village of Raigarh dacoity with murder and plunder continued in 1791.²² In September, a few *sardars* like Kishan Singh, Narain Singh and Govind Bhanj with 400 rebels came from the territories of Rani Sumati Dey, the widow of Raja Damodar Bhanj, the late zamindar of Bamanghati, burnt the houses of the *raiya*t)s of Dharampur and Lal Bazar near Kila Naya Basawan and wounded several ryots.

Patkum was also disturbed. Now after five years Gajraj Singh who in 1792 with Bishun Mankee and others of Tamar had plundered and laid waste Patkum and for whose arrest Major Farmer had been sent with a battalion of sepoy)s and two guns, came back to associate himself with Raghuditya, a turbulent and refractory member of the Raja's family. Assisted again by Mohan Singh, a jagirdar of Singhbhum, they collected many people to throw the *pargana* into confusion. The Government therefore ordered the establishment of a police *thana* in Patkum *pargana* and sanctioned a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the arrest of the rebels.²³

Pachet was also affected. Asman Roy with a group of two hundred men plundered the villages near Raghunathpur and murdered Raghu Digwar and his son who tried to contain the rebels.²⁴ Unfortunately the British authorities instead of trying to ascertain the causes of the unrest increased the number of troops and asked the local zamindars to help them in hunting down the rebels.²⁵

The nature of this populist or millenary movement was almost the same in every pocket of Chota-Nagpur, the rebels plundering and burning the villages and the British troops chasing and hunting them. Some British officers did realize the popular discontent among the tribesmen against the British system of administration. But nothing was done to understand the sentiments of the people or their customs. Presumably if the tribal leaders like the *ghatwals*, *mankee's mundas* and *pahans*, rather than the hinduised chiefs, had been taken into confidence, much of the bloodshed might have been avoided.

Most of the British Officials thought that all the tribesmen were criminals who could only be tamed by harsh methods. So whenever they rose they were sought to be crushed by the army. After all the demands of

the tribal people were simple: they wanted the exploitation and oppression by the non-tribal officers, merchants and money-lenders to stop so that they could, as in the past, live in peace. The eyes of the authorities were partially opened towards the end of the eighteenth century, but no long term administrative reforms were attempted. Naturally the unrest continued unabated till it culminated in the Kol Insurrection of 1831-32 and the Bhumi Revolt of 1832-33.²⁶

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A DOCUMENT ON AGRARIAN STRUCTURE IN A VILLAGE IN
ROHTAK DISTRICT
(1826-27)

Durgaprasad Bhattacharya

and

Rama Deb Roy (Malakar)

1. Introductory

1.1 Thana Kalan (spelt as Kallaun in the document) a village in Rohtak district in the Punjab, contained in 1826-27 an area of 4 square miles or 2,713 acres with 351 families and a population of 1,770. In 1961, the village contained an area of 4.07 square miles, a population of 2,526 in 376 houses.

1.2 This village was surveyed by Captain Oliver in 1824. In 1826-27, a statistical enquiry with an investigation into land tenure was conducted by G. B. Campbell for the purpose of assessment. It appears that the enquiries were conducted according to the Bengal Regulation VII of 1822 and subsequent instructions contained in celebrated Mackenzie Memorandum of 19th October, 1826.

1.3 The full document of the village enquiry was forwarded by G. B. Campbell, Principal Assistant, Rohtak Division, in a letter dated Goorgaon Camp, the 20th November, 1827 to the Acting Secretary to the Commissioner at Delhi. The report, in turn, was forwarded to the Acting Secretary to the Government at Fort William in the Territorial Department. The set of documents and letters was contained in *Bengal Territorial Revenue Proceedings* of 3rd January, 1828, No. 53, 54 and 55 preserved at the West Bengal Archives.

1.4 The document prepared by Campwell is of considerable interest. Firstly, the principles on which the village was settled was stated to be in existence since the days of Ally Murdan Khan roughly in 1640's; secondly, the statistical enquiry resembles, on the one hand, the village statistical system, described in *Kautilya's Arthashastra* to some extent; on the other, the one now being attempted in the country for planning purposes; thirdly, it gives a picture of agrarian relations (relations of production among the people formed on the basis of ownership of the means of production commonly called a 'structure', and of socio-economic conditions indicating a corresponding 'superstructure'.

1.5 The document traces the origin of the village and contains data on rights and classification of the occupants of the soil, classification of lands according to soil type and use, the principles and rates of assessment, allowance to village servants and conditions of people. The statistical tables contain data on area, soil type, land use, irrigation with sources, implements of husbandry and cattle, population, occupation with ranking of social classes, crops, quantity and value of production, a detailed statement of cost of agricultural operation per plough.

2. Pattern of Land Ownership

2.1 The village originally peopled in the closing years of the first quarter of the seventeenth century from a person of Dhee Gote or milkman tribe. It was divided into four parts or Pannas when inherited by four sons after the death of the founder. It seems to represent a typical village where there is no zemindar as well as slaves. Land was held by four classes: (i) *Biswehdars* or virtual owners of the soil, (ii) *Bhoombaees* or brothers of the soil, (iii) Ejectable tenants, and (iv) Mortgage holders.

2.2 The *Biswehdars* consist of 118 Jats direct descendents of the original stock, in whom "is solely vested an universally acknowledged hereditary, indefeasible right property in the soil" and "who possess.. the privilege of conveying or transfassing that right to the hereditary parcelor parcels of land that have been descended in them in patrimony from generation to generation".

2.3 The *Bhoombaee's* right in land was derived either from long actual possession or from hereditary occupancy. They were not subject to ejection by the *Biswehdars* so long as they paid their quota of assessed jumma. It appears that they belonged to various tribes of Jats.

2.4 Ejectable tenants are those "who have been settled in the village and cultivated the parcels of land now held by them for various periods of time from 1 to 25 years advancing no claim to a right of property and many of them not even to a right of occupancy therein". Though they are ejectable at the pleasure of the *Biswehdars*, they hardly suffered any ejection so long as they paid their dues. From a list of 49 such tenants contained in the document, it appears that 15 of them were Brahmins, 18 were Jats of different Gotes or tribes, and the remaining consisted of village artisans including one *bunya*.

2.5 "Persons who held lands in mortgage and who claim no property nor interest in the soil beyond the terms or sums of money stipulated for" were in the temporary possession of parcels of land. From a table contained in the document, it appears that a parcel of land continued to be in the possession of a mortgage holder sometimes more than 20 years for a sum of Rs. 17 or Rs. 22.

3. Land Utilisation Pattern

3.1 The village, as stated earlier, was divided into 4 pannas or parts, namely, Chandeen, Bungeean, Bugree, Pachee, nominally equal in size, indistinct from one another by local position or dividing roads or defined limits. For administrative purposes, however, each part had a separate "economy of societies", one managing head, one separate set of village servants. Each panna or part was supposed to contribute to one-fourth of the aggregate jumma. As ascertained by Campbell through statistical enquiries, measurement and values recorded by *Putwaree* was in variation with those of his survey to some extent.

3.2 The land was classified by use-type as given in the following table:

TABLE 1. *Area of Land by Use-type (1.6 bigha is equal to one acre).*

Serial No.	Land by Use-type	quantity in standard bigha
1	<i>Abadee</i>	29
2	<i>Ghorah</i>	38
3	<i>Jageer & Khairat</i>	36
4	<i>Malgoozari</i> :	
	Cultivated	2,461
	Culturable	697
5	Forest & Jungle	922
6	Barren	158
Total		4,341

Abadee included village sites commonly held by 4 pannas. *Gorah* formed a common thoroughfare and grazing grounds held separately by each panna.

Jagir and Khairat contained land granted for services free of rent.

Malgoozari implied land subject to assessment of revenue. Forest and jungle was appropriated for pasturage held commonly by 4 pannas. Barren land consisted of beds of tanks, roads wells, banks of canal and other water sources.

4. Campbell's Settlement of 1826-27

4.1. The principles of settlement were supposed to be assameewar or ryotwar . . . "with the whole body of the *Biswehdars*, land owners or lenial descendants of the original stock . . . as well as with the whole class of *Bhoombaees* or non-ejectable hereditary occupants, *puttas* or leases having been delivered directly to each, specifying the extent of his field or fields, the amount of the annual government rent assessed thereupon, the rate of such assessment per Bigha and lastly the amount of, and date upon which each instalment falls due".

4.2 *Puttas* or Deeds of Lease were granted individually to all *Biswehdars* and *Bhoombaees* separately. *Puttas* were granted to each of the *Moguddums* of four Pannas. A *Kabooleut* or deed of agreement has been "entered into by the *Moguddums* or managing heads of each Panna binding themselves individually and collectively as agents on the part and in behalf of the whole body of the *Biswehdars* and other occupants, . . ."

4.3 No deed of lease was, however, granted to non-occupancy ejectable tenants, as according to Campbell, granting of such leases indiscriminately and directly caused "injury" and "destruction" to the property

right of *Biswehdars*. For parcels of land cultivated by ejectable tenants and mortgage holders, *puttas* were delivered to the real landowners, simultaneously furnishing authenticated copies of leases to the former categories of non-occupancy tenants.

4.4 The total assessment of revenue decreased by Rs. 1147 to Rs. 5453. The Commissioner at Delhi wrote to Fort William in support of Campbell to say "that the former *Jumma* was over rated and that the proposed *Jumma* is as high on the capabilities of the Estate will warrant". It is worth while to note the rate of assessment which varied according to types of soil. The following table shows the soil type and rate of assessment.

TABLE 2. *Types of Land and Rates of Assessment.*

Types of land	land (in bigha)	rates per bigha in		Total
		Rs.	As.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	
Irrigated land :				
(i) from pucca wells	12	3- 0	34	} sic
(ii) from kuchha wells	71	2- 0	143	
(iii) from canals	1,293	2- 0	2,748	
strong loam	274	1- 8	410	
sandy loam	618	1- 8	927	
Bhoor or light sand	193	- 12	145	
culturable land	697	1- 8	1,046	
	3,158		5,453	

5. Socio-economic Conditions

5.1 The agrarian relations or the structure almost pre-determined the division of the population into socio-economic classes. To illustrate, the *Biswehdars* consisting of jats of various tribes were land owners with permanent, hereditary, transferrable rights. The *Bhoombaees* were all of Jat tribe having permanent and hereditary occupancy right. Even 70 per cent of ejectable tenants belonged to Jat tribes, the rest 30 per cent consisting of barbers, carpenters, oilman, chamar, banya and potter. The last group, the mortgage holders, was of mixed population. To summarise, land ownership including permanent tenancy was virtually confined to 52 per cent of the population, the *Biswehdars* alone owing 38 per cent. Campbell ranked the population into three groups—wealthy, comfortable and poor as shown in the table below.

TABLE 3. *Percentage Distribution of Population according to Socio-Economic Rank*

Occupation	Wealthy	Comfor table	Poor
1	2	3	4
Biswehdars	56.5	64.7	7.2
Hereditary	24.7	15.2	5.1
Cultivators . . . . .	..	..	0.6
New Settlers			
Total agricultural (excluding labourers some of whom were likely to be engaged also in agriculture)	81.2	79.9	12.9
Manufacturers	6.5	9.2	9.3
Traders	12.3	10.9	4.3
Labourers . . . . .	..	..	18.9
Other Classes . . . . .	..	..	54.6
Total non-agricultural	18.8	20.1	87.1
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

5.2 It shows that 81 per cent of 'wealthy' and 82 per cent of 'comfortable' belonged to land owners and hereditary cultivators, the *Biswehdars* being more formidable; on the other hand, 87 per cent of 'poor' belonged to non-agricultural classes, here the formidable group being 'other classes' presumably consisting of lower casts pursuing low-status occupation. Among the non-agricultural groups, manufacturers and traders were a bit better. To sum up, caste, rights in land and economic status made a parallel existence in a classed society.

5.3 Campbell presented a number of statistical tables seemingly of reasonable reliability so far can be judged from their internal consistencies. A table has been appended to show the total production of crops and their value. He enumerated 9 *Khureef* and 10 *Rubee* crops, presented data on the lowest and average produce per bigha, as well as on the highest, lowest and average prices of each for last 10 years, and finally computed quantities and value of *Khureef* and *Rubee* crops (also straw). Gross produce of grain thus estimated came to 13,192 maunds valued at Rs. 16,419 (including value of straw). It shows a per capita availability of grain at 9 maunds per annum valued at Rs. 9 or Rs. 9.25.

5.4 He has also presented an excellent table of produce and charges of cultivation capable of being performed with one plough according to local information. One plough is supposed to cultivate 12 bighas of *Khureef* (7½ acres) and 8 bighas (5 acres) of *Rubee* crop making a total

of 20 bighas ($12\frac{1}{2}$ acres). In calculating the cost, purchase value of each implement of husbandry and of cattle was given with expected life and thus placing annual depreciation as an input cost. For a total production value of Rs. 16,419, cost of production was estimated at Rs. 5,932 (36.8 per cent), government share at Rs. 5,473 at one-third and thus, share to cultivator at Rs. 5,014.

5.5 Assuming that per capita gross agricultural produce is equivalent to per capita income (the deduction for netting being assumed as equal to non-agricultural income), the per capita annual income comes to Rs. 9.28 in 1826-27. In terms of wheat, per capita income per month was 30 seers and per annum 360 seers. At 1977 prices @ Rs. 1.50 per seer, income per month comes to Rs. 45 (or Rs. 540 per annum).

5.6 The *Putwari* was paid Rs. 47.25 per annum, and the *Chowkidar* Rs. 42 in 1926-27. Each of the Carpenter and the Blacksmith received a wage of $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per plough per annum (or 24 seers of grain). It means an annual income of about Rs. 75. In 1977 wheat prices, it is equivalent to Rs. 3600 or Rs. 300 per month. An ordinary *Halee* or sowing hand used to get a wage of 45 seers of grain per month to remain engaged for one plough for 4 months.

5.7 The document is one of thousands of illuminated pieces of records that throw a flood of light on socio-economic conditions of our recent past. Such documents should be systematically searched and used with a view to providing materials for a real history of the people of India to reveal how they lived and worked in different ages.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

TABLE I. Village Statistics of Thanah Kallan, Rohtak District, 1826-27

1. area (in acres)	2,713
,, (in sq. mile)	4
2. houses, mud/chapra	331
,, masonry	20
total	351
3. population	1,770
,, per house	53
,, per sq. mile	443
4. land use (in acres)	
uncultivated (pasturage for cattle being common land for 4 divisions or pannas constitutes 'forests & jungles')	599
forest and jungle barren ('barren' consists of beds of tanks, roads, wells, Tanks of canal)	141
arable	436
cultivated	1,537
irrigated	853*
	(*irrigated area thus constituted 55.5 per cent of cropped area).
5. stock	
drought cattle	313
grazing cattle	798
sheep and goats	256
horse and camel	19
6. dead stock	
plough	153
hoe	1,966
hackery	48
pucca well	6
kuchha well	16

TABLE II. *Distribution of Population by Occupation and Socio-Economic Status in Thanah Kalan, 1826-27*

Occupation groups	No. of houses	Population				Percentage to total
		Wealthy	Comfort	Poor	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Biswadars	130	312	310	53	675	38.1
Hereditary cultivators	43	136	73	38	247	14.0
New settlers	1	—	—	4	4	0.2
Total Agricultural	174	448	383	95	926	52.3
Manufactures	28	36	44	69	149	8.4
Traders	29	68	52	32	152	8.6
Labourers	32	—	—	140	140	7.9
Other classes	88	—	—	405	403	22.8
Total Non-agricultural	177	104	96	644	844	47.7
Grand Total	351	552	479	739	1,770	100.0

TABLE III. *Agricultural Production of the Village Thanah Kalan, 1826-27*

Crop season	Land under cultivation in acres	Gross produce (mds)		value (Rs.)		Value total (Rs.)	Charges (Rs.)		
		Grain	Straw	Grain	Straw		Cost of production	Govt. share @ 1/3	Share to cultivator
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Khureef	869	5,913	7,503	7,404	670	8,074	2,686	2,691	2,697
Rubee	668	7,279	7,134	7,238	1,087	8,345	3,246	2,782	2,317
Total .	1,537	13,192	14,637	14,662	1,757	16,419	5,932	5,473	5,014

B. MINUTES OF THE ACADEMIC SESSION

The Academic Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held on Saturday, the 13th January, 1979, at the Divisional Commissioner's Office, Aurangabad, with Dr. Raghubir Singh in the Chair. Of the three papers circulated in advance "Tribal unrest in Chota-Nagpur in the late 18th century" by Dr. J. C. Jha was taken as read as the author could not attend the session. Thereafter Prof. G. H. Khare presented his paper, "Some Records from a Deshpande Family of Wai". Initiating discussion Dr. Mohammad Yasin, sought clarification of the term *Watan* used in the paper and asked how far was it different from *jagir*. Prof. Khare explained that *watan* denoted the land granted to an individual in lieu of his services to the Government, and though initially this grant was meant solely for the benefit of the grantee during his life-time, eventually it was made hereditary. He pointed out that *watan* grant travelled down from generation to generation but in no case could it be transferred. However, there were no such restrictions in the case of a *jagir*. On another point of information, Dr. Yasin wanted to know the exact points of differences between the functions of *Pande* and *Despande*. Prof. Khare explained that while *Pande's* jurisdiction was limited to serve just as the accountant of one single village, *Despande* was given the charge of a *pargana*, or even more.

Alluding to the phrase 'Perso-Marathi' in the papers, Shri S. A. I. Tirmizi asked whether the author by implication meant that there was Sanskrito-Marathi language. Prof. Khare replied that while Perso-Marathi records were those which contained matter partly in Marathi and partly in Persian, these Marathi records were invariably written in Modi script. Dr. Raghubir Singh, however, added that though there were some records written in Modi, but certainly it was not a language but merely a script.

Thereafter Dr. D. P. Bhattacharya, presented his paper entitled "A document on Agrarian Structure in a village in Rohtak District". Besides making a few general comments, Dr. Dwijendra Tripathi pointed out that every old paper did not necessarily become a historical paper, for a paper to be labelled as 'historical' the author should indicate its historical significance, as also state in what way it would add to the knowledge of facts already known. Taking these considerations, Dr. Tripathi wondered if the paper spoke of any 'new discovery' on the subject, and as such did not require to be discussed in this meeting. Shri Trimizi pointed out that the paper was scrutinised by the members of the Editorial Committee and he wondered how far it could be said to have been based on original sources though the constitution of the Commission, had specifically laid down that criterion. Dr. P. Basu, Member of the Editorial Committee, stated that a 'new discovery' did not necessarily always mean an altogether new paper, but it could embody some fresh additional information. Moreover the Committee took into consideration the topicality of the subject.

The Session ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

IV. SYMPOSIUM ON PRIVATE ARCHIVES AND THEIR PROBLEMS

A. Papers presented

B. Minutes

A. PAPER PRESENTED

AVAILABILITY OF PRIVATE ARCHIVAL MATERIAL RELATING TO INDIA IN OTHER COUNTRIES*

V. D. Divekar

The following note draws attention of the scholars and archivists concerned to the possibility of the existence of considerable amount of useful materials outside India in the form of private archives. It further suggests the need to prepare a descriptive list of such archives for the use of the concerned research scholars.

From the early days of Portuguese contact with India at the end of the fifteenth century till India achieved Independence from European powers some thirty years ago, a large number of European administrators, traders, missionaries, etc., are likely to have taken away with them, on their return to their respective countries, documents which may be useful today for researchers in Indian history.

Also at several places in Europe, (as, for example, at the erstwhile centres of organisations having had commercial, ecclesiastical etc., relations with India, there may be accumulated useful historical material relating to India. On the other hand, some of the Indian trading families, that migrated to countries like Burma, Malaya, Singapore, Indonesia, Ceylon, East African and West Asian countries, are likely to have in their possession old records which may be useful for students of, say, business history. Considerable source material relating to India in the form of private archives may thus be available at places outside India. But no attempt appears to have been made so far to compile a unified list of such private archives outside India and indicate their broad contents.

2. Private Archives in Europe relating to India

From the available 'Guide' books to archival collections in Europe, it appears that, as compared to the private archival material relating to India in other countries, the material available in the United Kingdom is better located and documented. (For a discussion of the 'Private archives in the United Kingdom relating to India and problems in consulting them', see the note by the present author in the *Indian Economic and Social History Review*, Oct.—Dec. 1977, Vol. 14, No. 4, pp. 561—65).

In the United Kingdom and its dependencies, state papers were traditionally kept in the governmental archives, although carrying them home away at the end of the tenure by the concerned administrator, and keeping them in one's respective family archives was not very uncommon. In

*The previous paper entitled 'Private Archives in the United Kingdom, Relating to India and Problems in consulting them' already circulated has been withdrawn as it was published in the *Indian Economic and Social History Review* (Vol. XIV, No. 4 October—December, 1977). The author subsequently sent the present paper which is now being circulated.

France, in earlier period, there was no clear line separating state and private papers. Thus, in 1661, it was reported that the French government did not possess its own diplomatic correspondence for preceeding half a century. However, since the middle of the eighteenth century, much of the scattered French official material has been located, recovered and added to the public archival collections. As for Portugal, the private archival collections there are considered to be rich in contents. Although not much is known about the exact contents of the numerous family archives in Portugal, the materials are said to be abundant in size and some of them may be certainly useful for the study of Indian history. Scholars of diplomatic history are reported to have consulted these private archives at times. The principal family archives of Portugal appear to be mostly located in Lisbon, and they belong to the houses of former Dukes, Marquesses, Marchionesses. Counts and other dignitaries, such as the Duke of Palmela, the Duke of Lafoes, the Marchioness of Cadaval, the Marquess of Fronteira, and others. (The present conditions brought about by the recent changes in the system of Portuguese government are, however, not known).

Thus it appears that quite a useful material on India may be found in the private archives of European countries like Portugal, France, Netherlands, and of course, the United Kingdom. The Europeans are known to have a strong sense and love for, and a long tradition of preserving ancestral belongings and records. It may be reminded here that the National Archives of Portugal, the Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo, at Lisbon, was founded as far back as during the second half of the fourteenth century. This speaks about the long traditions of archival interest in Europe.

3. Private archives outside India—not much used

In spite of the possible existence of relevant private archival material in European countries, little use of it appears to have been made so far. This may be due to: (1) lack of information on the existence and contents of such archives; (2) difficulties in visiting and using them, and (3) difficulties arising out of the language of the archival material—if it is other than English.

If one goes through the relevant research works based on original European sources, one very rarely comes across—except in the case of few studies of British administrators—references to private archival material. This is true in the case of both Indian and foreign scholars. One gets an impression that there may not be really much relevant material in the private archives in Europe, or, else, these scholars of Indian history would have used them. But as the private archives in India are also rarely used by scholars, so may be the case with archives outside India. It may be argued that let the public archives in Europe be used first thoroughly before one talks of consulting the private archives. But that will not be the proper position to take. For the same reasoning may be applicable to the use of private archives within India also. It would therefore be proper on the part of all concerned to be aware of the existence of and to know the contents of different private archives scattered in different countries outside India, and to use them whenever possible and required.

4. Some Suggestions

With the above in view, the following suggestions have been made for the consideration of the archivists and other scholars concerned.

1. The National Archives of India, by themselves or through some agency, should compile a preliminary descriptive list of all private archives outside India that possibly contain material relevant to Indian history. The list may also contain, among other things, such information, wherever available, as the address of the custodian, conditions for use of the material, language of the material, etc. This information, in its own way, is likely to stimulate interest in the use of such material available outside India. As and when new information comes to light, the list may be revised and strengthened.

2. Scholars who come across 'unreported' private archives outside India should write informative articles on them in the journals like the Indian Archives brought out by the National Archives of India.

3. Where the material is found to be very important by the concerned scholars, the possibility of its microfilming and keeping a copy of it in the National Archives may also be explored.

SOME NOTES ON THE PROBLEMS OF PRIVATE ARCHIVES

Judith S. Hornabrook

By the Archives Act of 1957 the National Archives of New Zealand is charged with "the custody, care, control and administration of all public archives deposited in the National Archives". The emphasis of National Archives activity is therefore on the public (official) archives of the country not private archives. The Act does however leave the way clear for deposit of private archives in National Archives. In practice, we have confined ourselves to archives closely related to the public field, such as papers of Ministers of the Crown and permanent heads of government departments, and the quantity we have is relatively small. Other material is directed to other institutions involved with private archives.

Our experience of private archives is thus limited but it has been sufficient to show that private archives present problems, at least some of which are not to be found with public archives. To start with, one has more control over public servants—you cannot enforce deposit of private archives and are therefore in some measure beholden to the donor who can quite justifiably act in an independent fashion, requiring conditions of access for example which can make the archivists' task more difficult.

What other factors are there? Firstly, the material is likely to have a strong personal content liable to arouse individual sensitivity in the short term.

Secondly, generally speaking I would anticipate a great extent of disorganisation and therefore a more complex job of arrangement and description.

A lesson I have drawn from this is to carefully consider possible consequences before accepting conditions. They can prevent the archivist from fully carrying out his work. I would certainly hesitate to allow premature access to achieves and would want to have adequate facilities to cope with any major accession.

Our major source of "private" archives are the papers of a former Prime Minister, the late Sir Walter Nash. Sir Walter's papers are a rare source of information over many years—as his career extended over many years (he died aged 86) and he was an inveterate hoarder.

The papers present an excellent example of the problems. The bulk, some 700 linear feet, and disorganisation is formidable. About the owners of some of the papers there has been some doubt; others were sensitive. Worse still we accepted the papers, as was to be expected, under special terms. The special terms included the right of a prominent New Zealand historian and his research assistants to start work on a biography immediately. Under such conditions it was virtually impossible to properly

organise the archives and to isolate the odd sensitive paper. Yet at the same time we had undertaken to act responsibly and consider individuals, government and political parties. The papers concerned too many parties who needed to be consulted. Premature access has certainly not helped the control of the papers—I foresee problems of citation and there is an extra risk that such order as there was has been disturbed. We have still to complete final processing of the archives so that the weight of archival problems cannot be fully realised. In the meantime the biographer has completed his work and we have ruled there can be no further access to the archives until they have been completely organised. Scholars grow restive, especially in view of the fact that, as mentioned above, access has already been given. We have much tidying to do repairs to some documents will be necessary; others require special storage and more detailed finding aids than we normally find necessary will be required. Because of the bulk and disorganised state in which the papers were received this will be a complex task.

On the credit side—these private archives have been preserved and a biography of merit produced while contemporary interest is at its height. This is the difficult choice so often presented by private archives.

THE MATHA ARCHIVES AND THEIR PROBLEMS

G. S. Dikshit

Scope

My remarks are based primarily on my acquaintance of the records of the Sringeri *Matha* and on what I have read about the records of a few other *Mathas*. But these remarks may apply to the archives of the *Mathas* and temples belonging to various Hindu and Jaina sects and probably they may have a bearing on the records in the custody of the religious institutions of the Sikhs, the Muslim and the Christians.

Importance of the *Matha* Archives

The more important *Mathas* have a longer history than many dynasties which have ruled this country. For example, the Sringeri *Mathas* has a continuous history from Sankaracharya viz., the eighth century. Its records are more or less continuous from 1346 to the present day. The other Sankaracharya *Mathas* in different parts of the country have similar long histories. The Gokarna-Partagali *Matha* has records which go to the sixteenth century. The Jangamawadi *Matha* in Varanasi has records in Persian, Nagari and Kannada of the days of Shah Jahan viz. 1655.

The *Matha* archives are one of the most important but neglected sources of medieval and early modern history. Religion and religious practices dominated traditional Indian life which can be understood only in the light of these archives. But hardly any study based on records of the religious institutions showing the under-currents that affected economic, social and political and cultural life has been made. The *Mathas*, in earlier times, were like states within states. Like state records, they contain the genealogy of their rulers, the Pontiffs and their system of administration. The income of the *Mathas* was derived from land and cash grants from rulers and individuals. The *Mathas* had to get their lands cultivated through tenants. We have naturally information about tenures, crops and prices. Economic condition of the different classes of the people and their professions can also be found out from these records.

The *Mathas* discharged some of the functions which now are carried out by governments. Such functions included punishment of criminals. They looked after the less privileged classes of society like the slaves, orphans, widows and untouchables. The *Gurus* were learned men and promoted learning by maintaining schools and libraries and by holding conferences of learned men and honouring those who distinguished themselves in such conferences. In fact, nowhere is traditional learning better preserved than in the *Mathas*. Naturally, the records throw light on the educational activities of the times.

Location of the *Mathas*

Granted that the *Matha* archives are valuable where does one find their history. In the old Mysore state, the Muzrai department was entrusted with the administration of the revenues of religious and charitable institutions belonging to Hindus and Muslims such as temples, *Chattrams*, *Mathas*,

Musjids, Dargas etc. This department contained a complete list of all the *Mathas* in the state. The charity Commissioners in the different states have taken over the work of the earlier Muzrai departments and hence from their records one should get an exhaustive list of all religious institutions and their histories also.

A number of *Mathas* have been involved in litigation. Judgements in such cases are fruitful sources for the history of the *Mathas*.

Access to the *Matha* Archives

After having located the *Mathas*, the question which arises is how does a scholar get access to the *Matha* archives. So far as *Matha* history which is to be found in judicial records is considered, no problem is involved. He can get a copy of the judgement, if he knows the year and the number of the case. But with regard to access to the archives in the *Mathas*, the problem involved is the same as is to be found in getting access to the records of a private individual. If anything, it is much more complicated by religious and sectarian rivalries. No *Matha* would like to throw open its archives to a follower of the rival *Matha*. By and large, the persons connected with management of the *Mathas* being educated only in the traditional ways, do not appreciate the value of their archives to the historians. They distinguish between two kinds of their records. They value very highly the *Sanads* and the *farmans*. These are written on hand-made paper. Since they are title-deeds to the property of the *Mathas*, the *Gurus* keep them with themselves and show them only to very trusted disciples. The second class of *Matha* archives known as *kadatas* in Sringeri, which are written on cloth, are completely neglected by the authorities. Hence the first care of the scholar when he learns that a *Matha* has archives should be to persuade the authorities to maintain them properly.

His second step should be to win over the confidence of the heads of the *Mathas* and persuade them to throw open their records for the scrutiny of the scholars. This is easier said than done. If the scholar is a disciple of the *Matha* and the head of the *Matha* is liberal then access to the archives becomes easy. Even if the scholar is not a disciple, it is best to approach the *Matha* authorities through their disciples, so that the bonafides of the scholars are established. What the *Matha* authorities are afraid of is that their archives may contain material damaging the prestige of the *Matha*. The authorities argue as to why they should help in lowering the image of their *Matha* themselves, by giving such material to outsiders. But if scholars can assure the authorities that no such damage will be done and nothing will be published without their knowledge, then scrutiny of their archives may be allowed.

Quantity of Records

Writing in the beginning of this century, R. Narasimhachar, then Director of Archaeology in Mysore, said that in the Sringeri *Matha* there were cart-loads of *kadatas* nearly two hundred years old stored in two or three big rooms. Most of this archival wealth is now lost for ever. Ignorant clerks who wanted more space for less important use threw these records into the river. Now only about a sixth of the former collection is available. It is kept properly arranged in a hall. Though they are better taken care of

than earlier, still they are not free from the fear of slow destruction due to climatic changes and ravages of insects. The *kadatas* are divided into two categories. The first category are called *nirupas* or orders of the *Gurus* to their disciples and *binnavattales* or petitions of the disciples to the *Gurus*. The second category consists of Account Books. There are 205 volumes of the first category and 548 volumes of the second category. The Partgali archives examined by Dr. G. H. Khare is equally large containing thousands of documents in Kannada, Marathi and Persian.

Language and Script

The language of the Sringeri records is mostly Kanada. But there are documents in Sanskrit, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu and Persian also. Generally, the letters sent by the *Gurus* used to be in Sanskrit, but the letters written by various rulers and individuals used to be in their respective languages. The *Math's* writers used to copy these in the Kannada script. Though different languages are used, the script is uniformly Kannada excepting few documents which are in Nagari. The script of most of the documents is Kannada Modi. The documents in Kannada in the Partgali *Matha* are in the same script. There are very few people who can read this script now. While the Department of Epigraphy has taken care of the study of stone inscriptions and copper-plate grants and their scripts are read by a number of scholars, it is a pity that we have not made much effort in reading the Kanada script of the *kadatas* of a hundred years old.

Archival Sense of the Early *Matha* Authorities

While modern authorities of the *Matha* lack the archival sense, their predecessors who created the records had it. All the correspondence—of letters received and of replies sent—have been faithfully copied and preserved. What is still more important and pleasing to find is stone inscriptions which have disappeared now have been copied in the records. If we neglect to preserve the *Matha* archives, it means that we have less archival sense than our predecessors. But still we talk glibly of the lack of historical sense of our ancestors and pride ourselves in having it.

Branches of the *Mathas*

The more important *Mathas* have their own branches and these branches also contain their records. This is true of the Sringeri and the Partgali *Mathas*.

Non-archival Wealth of the *Mathas*

In addition to the archives, the *Mathas* contain much that should interest the historian. These are idols, jewellery, coins, vessels of olden times, arms of earlier days, different types of dress gifted by the disciples, weights and measures etc. Some of the *Mathas* contain rare manuscripts and some of these are illustrated by beautiful paintings. If we bestow attention on the archives, the non-archival wealth of the *Mathas* will also come to the notice of the scholars and will be made use of by historians.

Agencies for the Preservation of the Archival and non-archival Wealth of the *Mathas*

The three agencies which can preserve this wealth are the *Mathas* themselves, the State Archives and the National Archives. After the abolition of the Jagirs, the *Mathas*, even if they have the will, which in most cases is absent, do not have the finance to preserve what they have, most of the *Matha* records are essentially of regional interest and therefore it is relevant for the State Archives to take the initiative in preserving the *Matha* archives. The universities and the State Archives should take interest in teaching the scripts in which the *Matha* archives are written and should encourage students to write the history of the well-known *Mathas*. The National Archives has been bringing out National Registers of Private Archives which sometimes include the *Matha* archives. What needs to be done is the Indian Historical Records Commission should set up a Committee to make a list of religious institutions of national importance which have archives. It should also seek the assistance of the Indian Council of Historical Research and the State Archives in preserving archives for posterity and making them available for study.

Bibliographical Note

Information about Sringeri records is to be found in my article which I contributed to the proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission in its Patna Session in 1968. The Mysore Gazetteer edited by C. Hayavadana Rao, Vol. V, pp. 1173 to 1194, contains a very valuable account which is based on the reports of R. Narasimhachar, the first discoverer of the Sringeri records. My student A. K. Shastry has learnt how to read the Kannada Modi and his Ph. D thesis entitled *A History of Sringeri, Based on the Kadatas* (1976) is the most recent and authoritative study of the subject. It is a model for similar studies.

For the Partagali *Matha* records, Dr. G. H. Khare's article on the subject in the *Sources of the History of India* Vol. I Ed. S. P. Sen, (Calcutta, 1978) supplements his earlier article "The Archives of the Vaishnava *Matha* of Saraswata Brahmans at Partagali" in the proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission, for the year 1951. Mr. Keladi Gunda Jois, Curator of the Keladi Museum, one of the very few scholars apart from Mr. A. K. Shastry mentioned above who learnt it from him, who can read the Kannada Modi, has also examined the Partagali *Matha* archives and his article on this subject has appeared in the Partagali *Matha* Journal "Jivottama". I have made use of a reprint of this article dated 6-3-1976.

PRIVATE ARCHIVES IN INDIA—IDENTIFICATION OF THEIR PROBLEMS

S. A. I. Tirmizi

The lines of demarcation between private and public archives are so blurred that it is not easy to differentiate one from the other, but our present purpose would be served if we define private archives as those documents which accumulate through the activities of individuals, families, business and industrial undertakings etc., as opposed to those which normally gather in government offices and are rightly designated as public archives.

Private archives have lesser chance of being insincere or garbled than any official report. Confided to paper in the course of normal transactions of an individual or an institution, private archives reflect the under currents of history better than the dressed up documents. It is, therefore, not surprising to note that the importance of private archives has increasingly been realised by the historians whose attention is focussed on the people, their economic and social welfare, their achievements and aspirations.

Seen in the above context the archival wealth in private custody falls into the following broad categories as far as India is concerned :

- (i) Archives of business and industrial houses;
- (ii) Archives of religious institutions;
- (iii) Archives of political parties and trade unions;
- (iv) Archives of educational institutions;
- (v) Archives of former princely families and landed aristocracy;
- (vi) Archives of eminent personalities in various spheres.

Some of the above mentioned private archives have adversely been affected by the rapidly changing social and economic conditions during the last few decades. Recent legislative changes have rendered preservation of some of the private archives unnecessary for they are no longer required as potential evidence for legal purposes. The situation has been further aggravated by the break-up of princely states and abolition of *Zamindari*. Compelled by economic pressures, the erstwhile landed aristocracy has been forced to move into smaller houses with inadequate space for storing their private archives and its reduced staff has no time to take practical interest in old records which have nothing but sentimental value for their owners.

Neglected by their owners, private archives pose problems which are as various as they are complicated. It is, therefore, not possible to attempt a comprehensive analysis in a short time at our disposal. We shall, therefore, content ourselves, for the present, to discuss them under four broad headings viz. survey listing, emigration and access.

Survey

Systematic survey of private archives was initiated by the Government of India at the instance of the Indian Historical Records Commission when it set up several *ad-hoc* Regional Records Survey Committees in 1942.¹ In the post-war years these *ad-hoc* committees were replaced by permanent committees. As present such committees exist in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orisa, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. A couple of these Committees have done commendable work in unearthing number of collections of private archives but this was mainly due to the devoted efforts of a handful of individuals. The reasons for the failure of most of such Committees are not far to seek.

Composition of these Committees follows more or less the same pattern. They are generally headed by Minister in charge of Education or high officials of the State as also the local members of the Commission—mostly Professors of History in the concerned region with the Directors of State Archives generally serving as Conveners or Secretaries.

Appointed by State Governments these Committees are generally looked upon with suspicion and their efforts are interpreted by the custodians of private archives as an attempt to deprive them of their heirlooms for which they have deep rooted sentimental attachment. This prejudice is compounded by the ignorance of the owners who are afraid of letting out their family secrets, if their archives are allowed to be exploited by researchers.

Listing

Closely connected with survey is the work of listing, with a view to evolve a well-articulated system of a country wide survey and listing, the Government of India launched the project of National Register of Private Records in 1959. It initiated a central grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,000 annually to such States and Union Territories as would conduct Surveys and list private papers for the purpose of the National Register. In this project the following States and Union Territories participated: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The Central aid continued for a decade but no significant achievement was made. The States and Union Territories considered the *grant-in-aid* to be much too meagre for operating the scheme in a sustained manner. More over the states which operated the project more vigorously received the same sum as those whose output was moderate or poor. In the light of these considerations the Government of India decided in 1970 that it would be more appropriate for the State Governments, on whom the primary responsibility for survey work lay, to finance the scheme out of their own funds, making it a state plan item to secure central aid.

Subsequently on the recommendations of the Estimate Committee of the Fourth Lok Sabha (1968-69)² the Government of India agreed to include the National Register Scheme in the Fourth Plan and set up a small

Unit in the National Archives of India. This Unit has brought out nine volumes of National Register comprising the material received between 1959-60 and 1967-68 but is now confronted with the problem of the dearth of data which the states are not in a position to collect owing to paucity of funds. Under the circumstances, the National Register was required to set up several Units in the States for conducting a survey and listing of private records in the Fifth Plan. This scheme, though modest, appears to be practicable but what is the guarantee that the papers would not disperse after they have been listed? How can we ensure that they would not be exported to foreign countries? This leads us to the problem of emigration.

Emigration

Conscious of such hazards, the Commission had recommended enactment of legislation as early as 1930³. The Government of India responded to this demand by enacting the Antiquities (Export Control) Act 1947. In this Act the term antiquity has been defined as including, among other things, manuscript which have been in existence for not less than hundred years⁴. It thus leaves out all records and documents which are not in manuscript. This lacuna was set right by the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act of 1972 which purports to prevent export of antiquities, including, 'manuscript', record, or other document which is of scientific, historical, literary or aesthetic value and which has been in existence for not less than seventy five years⁵. It also provides for compulsory acquisition by Government of such materials, if necessary, for being kept in a public place 'after paying compensation to the owners.'⁶ Under this Act, records more than 75 years old (excepting those which contain paintings, illustrations or illuminations), do not come within the purview of licensing and registration like other art objects.

This lacuna in the Act provides increasing opportunity for records changing hands, clandestine trade in and even wilful destruction of such material by the owners. Another lacuna noticeable is the fact that the Act does not suggest any measure for proper maintenance and preservation of antiquities even after registration. The onus of conservation has been left to the owners.

Conservation

The neglect of private archives has already done irreparable damage and a good deal has succumbed to the ravages of time leaving wide gaps in our history which can not be filled. In many cases they have been eaten up by insects. The effects of climate, damp, heat and cold have accelerated the decay of private archives which are as frail as precious. The owners of such archives are mostly unaware of the scientific processes which can endow fresh lease of life to their papers. Those who are aware of such processes can not afford conservation of their collections on scientific lines.

The National Archives, no doubt tenders technical advice in this behalf to those owners of private archives who approach it. It is also true that whenever such records are brought to its notice, and if they are considered so valuable as to be of national importance, the National Archives repairs them free of cost and retains microfilm transcript of the concerned record while the original is returned to the owner. Such attempts, though made on every small scale are laudable but in the absence of precise guidelines, it

is some time difficult to determine which private records qualify to be designated as of national importance and which do not. Moreover conservation facilities available at the National Archives and in a couple of State Archives are too inadequate to cope with the huge archival wealth in private custody.

Access

Of greater concern to the scholars is the problem of access. The owners are mostly ignorant of the value of their archives and as such fail to appreciate the anxiety of scholars to exploit them for purposes of research. Some of the owners do not allow access to their papers under the plea that papers are in a poor state of preservation.

The problems of private archives which we have just identified relate to survey, listing, emigration, conservation and access. The bureaucratic and legislative approaches, so far made to seek solution have failed to yield satisfactory results. It is high time that we should try to tackle these problems academically by setting up a two tier archival structure comprising at least one local history society in a selected post-graduate College in each district and one in Archival Cell in a selected University in each State/ Union Territory to be financed by the Indian Council of Historical Research and the University Grants Commission.

References

1. *Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission*, Volume XVII p. 11-12.
2. *Estimate Committee* (1968-69), *Fourth Lok Sabha* Sixty Ninth Report p. 49.
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4. *The Antiquities (Export Control Act 1947)* A(I) Para 2.
5. *The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act* (1972) Clause 2 (ii).
6. *Ibid*, Clause 20.

THE PROBLEMS OF PRIVATE ARCHIVES IN MAHARASHTRA

G. H. Khare

Indian archives can be conveniently divided into two categories; one is the Government archives and the other private archives. Government archives are as a rule deposited in Government constructed repositories and they are managed by Government. Private archives are not to be found, now except in a few cases, deposited in any particular repositories. They are in the houses of old historical families, in the custody of temples and monasteries as well as in *masjids*, *dargahs*, churches etc. The subject of to-day's symposium is the problem of private archives. I note some of my views and experiences about the same here.

The problem of private records can be chronologically divided into two parts, to wit. Fate of records before 1947 when we won independence and the same problem after independence or more correctly after the enactment of inam abolition act, tenancy act, etc. Before 1947 the possessors of old records firmly believed that, even though they did not generally know the exact contents of the archives they possessed, as the same were in Persian or in old regional languages and scripts, their records might be of immense use for keeping their possessions in their own hands, in case there be any suit in law-courts for dispossessing them from their holdings such as *inams*, *saranjams*, *watans* etc. They also feared that their records might go against their interests and would prove advantageous to their opponents in law courts. They, therefore, were very conservative in showing their records to even bonafide research scholars and students and would not allow to copy and publish them if required.

But even in that period many families possessed Persian records and as it was practically impossible to get a scholar knowing the decipherment of Persian and old Marathi-Modi documents properly, the owners sometimes showed such records to Persian knowing gentleman in order to know their contents. I can quote one peculiar instance here. In my native town Wai there was and even now is a respectable Brahman family by name Raddi (not Reddi). Rangacharya, a member of that family, had some Persian Adilshahi *farmans*. He had got them deciphered by one Persian teacher from the Satara High School. He deciphered the name of one of his ancestors as Pranasheshacharya and Shri Raddi was at once perplexed as he had never known the name of any person like Pranasheshacharya belonging to his family. He, therefore, came to me and asked me after showing those very *farmans* whether there was any name such as Pranasheshacharya. When I examined the *farman*, I found that the teacher wrongly deciphered the word *pisaran* as prana and therefore Shri Raddi was puzzled. The words, therefore, that were there implied that 'the sons (pisaran) of Sheshacharya'. Thus Shri Raddi's difficulty was solved.

As I know how to decipher Persian records I had an advantage over other research workers. I can quote one instance in this respect. In about 1935, I approached a Deshmukh family with which, it was rumoured that, there were both Persian and Marathi-Modi records. For the purpose of

acquiring them, I had to traverse 8 miles' distance on foot as there was neither bullock cart track even to reach the village where resided the Deshmukh family nor could I hire a pony. When I saw the Deshmukh and asked him about the old records that might be in his possession, he flatly denied that he had any. This Deshmukh was residing in a small state at that time. After a few years the state issued a proclamation to the effect that all the barren but pasturable land and grass yielding hills belonged to the state. If any body claimed that some such land or hill belonged to him, he should submit documentary evidence in favour of his claim. That Deshmukh possessed such land and hill. He was, therefore, forced to look into old records which he possessed. But he could not decipher them. Consequently the very Deshmukh, who once disowned that he had any records in his possession even after my soliciting him in every way, approached me of his own accord and showed me both Persian and Marathi-Modi records in the hope that his records might contain some evidence in favour of his claim. Among those records I got one letter of Shivaji, the Great, and a few records shedding light on pre-Shivaji period.

But since the inactment of the above mentioned acts after independence, the descendants of old historical families lost their interest in retaining their old records as all the *inams*, *watans* etc. had been abolished by law and as they could not fight in courts against those laws. In addition to this, after the very sad murder of Mahatma Gandhi, a number of houses of old historical families were burnt down by exasperated people and in some cases even instigated by self-interested so called leaders. Hundreds of bundles of old records were thus destroyed in the arson; hundreds of bundles were thrown down by their owners into dungeons and grain-cellars and the papers were turned into mud by white ants. Still there were and even now are a number of families which possess old records both in Persian and Marathi-Modi. The owners of such records are generally inclined to part away with them; but they have not got so much enthusiasm in them as to send those records to the state record offices or repositories of public institutes.

Besides sometimes there appear in newspapers state-notices informing that certain states would like to purchase the old historical records which one may possess for due prices. These notices create a feeling in the minds of such owners that their records might be sold to such states and, therefore, instead of presenting them to a state or a public institute, they correspond with the states that had notified that way. I do not know what had happened to those who corresponded this way; but it serves for the owners an excuse for not parting away with their records. Thus they neither take any care of their old records nor part away with them; and hundreds of records have been already destroyed. Public institutes who are unable to purchase records owing to shortage of required funds lose the opportunity of getting them. But I now quote a very tragic instance in which very important Persian records had been man-handled. In Khandesh there is a Brahman Deshmukh family in which was an England returned barrister. His ancestors were the bazar masters of Burhanpur which was the head quarter of the Khandesh subah in the Mughal regime. As such he had thousands of sheets on which were noted for each day the daily rates of hundreds of articles that were sold and purchased in the bazar. Within an hour I could collect a gunny bag of such sheets. I asked the owner of

those sheets to present them to my society. But he was rather unwilling to do that. Once per chance when I met his wife and his daughter, who was working for her Ph.D. degree, I requested both of them to present those papers to my society. But unfortunately there was no response. Then during the last 2 or 3 years, I meet the members of the family and again and again requested them to present those papers. But I could not get success. On the other hand the barrister when I first approached him told me that as a hobby he had converted such records into pulp and made paper-baskets from that pulp. He showed me one or two such baskets. I was much grieved to know this story. But the barrister did not seem to feel shame about it.

One instance of how records were used for transcribing manuscripts had already been narrated by me in my paper, 'A unique find of Adil-shahi farmans' published in the proceedings of the Bikaner Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission (1976). The Second instance is of a manuscript of Marathi *Karna parvan* (No. 25/193) from my institute (B.I.S. Mandala). A number of leaves of this manuscript were made of a long sheet doubled in the middle and pasted lightly. On opening the doubled leaves I found that they contained nine complete and eight incomplete Marathi-Modi letters issued by different commanders of forts in the territory of Shivaji, the Great. The third instance is of a manuscript of Bhagavata found recently with a Badave family at Pandharpur. It has about fifty (50) doubled leaves. On holding them against light I found that on the inner sides of those leaves there is something written in Persian script. I did not get as yet the chance of opening those leaves and examining the writing. But these three instances show that people as well as some repositories may be possessing manuscripts of doubled leaves containing some writing in various Indian languages and scripts. It is the duty of such families and repositories to examine the MSS in their possession and find out if there be such MSS.

One very salient feature of the private archives of all times is that they contain original records actually issued and therefore complete in every respect, i.e. they have the required seals, *tughras*, dated, the names of addressees etc. In Bikaner archives there are *kharitas* and draft *Kharitas*. It is impossible to ascertain from draft *kharitas* whether they were actually issued or not. In the Peshwa dafter of Poona especially in the Satara rajas' and peshwas' diaries there are copies of documents which were issued to various addressees, but there are copies of documents which were issued to ments actually issued. For they do not contain the seals, the full dates, the full names of the addressees etc. I do not know whether anybody has seen the copies of Mughal *farmans* etc. preserved for the official use and whether those copies were complete in every respect. But what I found about Adilshahi *farmans* is that the copies preserved for official use were defective i.e. they were not complete in every respect. On the other hand when we come across original orders such as *farmans*, *nishans*, *parwanas*, *Hasbul-hukams*, *Rajapatras*, *Ajnapatras* etc. they are found quite complete in every respect. As such these records are of far more value than the official copies preserved in old state archives. It is therefore the primary duty of file workers in history to collect such documents which are owned by individuals in spite of the copies preserved in old state archives.

In this connection I would like to note a word by way of caution. Sometimes in private archives we come across spurious records, fabricated in the interest of the owners; and therefore we should be very careful while examining such documents though we must collect them. I would like to cite here two instances of such documents. About some ten years ago when I had been to Hyderabad and when I visited the archival office there, Shri Bawa who was then the Director of Archives there asked me to report on some documents which were purchased by the office for rupees 20 thousand from a chief belonging to the former Nizam State. I at once recognized that there were some Adilshahi Persian documents on which fabricated seals and hands had been impressed, because I have seen hundreds of genuine Persian Adilshahi *farmans* and I have a very intimate knowledge of the Adilshahi seals, their sizes and the legends given in them. In one case I have also found that a seal of one document was pasted very nicely on another document to convince non-bonfide common men that the latter document was a genuine one. I reported the matter to Dr. Bawa who was surprised to find that fabrications were really made. There is still one more very provocative instance. There was one gentleman who stated that he was working as a Collector in a State in the present Madhya Pradesh. He showed me some Adilshahi Persian documents which he tried to justify that they were genuine ones. But I flatly told him that I had seen hundreds of Adilshahi Persian *farmans*, but I had never seen documents with the working included in his documents. They had no seals and dates on them and they were not in the form in which I have found hundred of Adilshahi *farmans*.

In the end I must exhort the audience, researchers and laymen also, that even against difficulties experienced in collecting records, manuscripts, etc. from families possessing private archives, they must not leave any stone unturned in collecting private archives; for if they do not collect them now even though it is already high time, the same will be lost to posterity for ever.

PRIVATE ARCHIVES AND THEIR PROBLEMS : SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE RECORD OF BHOPAL (MADHYA PRADESH)

S. H. Jafri

Man has got an inborn desire to perpetuate memories of his past. He wants to have some link with the happenings and the events of his past life and hence preserves things which give him some nostalgic feeling when he broods over the days gone by. But to properly and methodically preserve the records is a technical job and most of the records thus preserved get destroyed due to careless handling and lack of technical knowledge. That is where, the expert steps in.

The records of the ordinary human beings are of no importance to the historians. Only those who make a mark in their lives attract the attention of the society and come under the ambit of history. Records of such personalities are maintained and preserved by the governments. However, some records are privately owned and maintained which consist of *sanads*, *farmans*, lease deeds, diaries, letters, memoranda, manuscript, photographs and paintings; through which events of the past could be gleaned and re-constructed. These are of immense importance to the historians. However, the proper maintenance and preservation of such records seems to be an uphill task especially in a country, where inclement seasons, ravaged by insects and vermin, lack of space and absence of technical know-how come in the way of well-meaning individuals and many an important documents get destroyed.

Keeping in view the above, a modest attempt has been made in this paper to identify private archival records available in Bhopal with some individuals and institutions. The following institutions possess records of importance for historians :—

1. Bhopal University, M.A.C.T., Medical College, other affiliated colleges of the University and some local schools.
2. Banks and other Business houses of Bhopal.
3. Political parties.
4. Newspapers and Printing Presses of Bhopal.
5. Sports bodies, like the Bhopal Hockey Association and other Literary bodies.
6. Bhopal Wakf Board and other local trusts.

Out of the above institutions some are scrupulously maintaining their old records and it will not be amiss to mention here that the local Sultaniah Girls School (the oldest school of Bhopal) has got registers pertaining to the year 1868 :

Apart from the above-mentioned institutions the following individual records are also of importance :—

1. Late Raja Awadh Narain, Ex.-P.M. of Bhopal State.
2. Shri Chatur Narain Malaviya, Ex.-P.M. of Bhopal State and Ex.-M.P.

3. Babu Kamta Prasad, Ex-Minister, Bhopal.
4. Shri Syed Zahoor Hashmi, Ex-Minister, Bhopal State.
5. Late Khan Shakir Ali Khan, M.L.A. and Communist Leader.
6. Late Maulana Tarzi Mashriqi, Ex-Minister, M.P. and a veteran Congress Leader.
7. Lala Mulk Raj, Ex-Minister, Bhopal State.
8. H. H. Shah Bano Sahiba, Dowager Begum of Bhopal.
9. H. H. Sajida Sultan, daughter of Nawab Hameedullah Khan of Bhopal.
10. Shri Mamnoon Hasan Khan, Ex-Labour Commissioner.

Quantum of Records

I have interviewed most of the above persons to determine the extent of records available with them. While important records pertaining to the people's movement in Bhopal in pre-independent India is preserved by the persons at serial nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 above; some interesting letters of Dr. Mohd. Iqbal are in the possession of Shri Mamnoon Hasan Khan.

Pandit Chatur Narain Malaviya (70), who was Prime Minister of Bhopal State in 1947 and was later on elected to the Lok Sabha, had been an important political figure of Bhopal. He has got a considerable number of documents which ought to be identified, catalogued and preserved for the historians. He used to write his diary regularly and wrote day to day happenings and comments on different political and social events from 1934 onwards in 20 and odd diaries, many of which are now moth-eaten. These diaries are written in English and Hindi. Besides these, he is in possession of six letters written to him by Nawab Hamidullah Khan, whose P. M. he was: a letter written by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and five letters written by Rameshwari Nehru, besides many memoranda and some important files. His records need immediate attention from the archivists because he is an old gentleman keeping indifferent health and is likely to move from the present spacious house and will have a problem of space. However, he has no objection if his records are either taken over or photographed by the authorities.

The following items of records are available with Babu Kamta Prasad (66), who had a chequered political career, rising to be the Minister of Finance in the first popular ministry headed by Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma after the merger of the state and Bhopal being declared a Part "C" state :—

Notes and memoranda pertaining to his regime as minister. Four letters written to him by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Some letters of Dr. Rajendra Prasad and other Central Ministers.

Babu Kamta Prasad has also agreed to hand over the above records and has also given his consent for their photo-copying.

Problems faced by the persons in possession of important records

After ascertaining the extent of records, let us examine the various problems faced by the individual and institutions in their preservation. The first problem is of determining the importance of these records and of weeding out of less important or un-important records. This is essential since no

institution could hold all of its records in perpetuity. For instance, Bhopal University preserves the answer-books of the examinees for a period of five years only.

Secondly, almost all the persons interviewed by me admitted of destroying certain letters and other papers after preserving them for some years. This is, in truth, a psychological problem, born out of the changing moods of a person, who sometimes feels the futility of preserving certain papers.

Thirdly, some of the papers being of a very private nature could not be shown to others and are either likely to be destroyed by the owner or may come to light only after the demise of the owner. While some papers having some damaging reflections on the political character of the owner are bound to be suppressed by him.

Fourthly, many a time, other members of the family are not as interested in the records as the owner himself and not realising their true significance or being ignorant of the languages in which such papers are written, might destroy them.

Finally, the problem of lack of space and proper and methodical maintenance of such papers against the ravages of weather, insects and vermin, is found to be a common problem to all the holders of such records.

Suggestions

1. A district-wise or Tehsil-wise list of important persons owning records of archival interests may be prepared and periodical meetings of such persons and the experts may be held to instruct them in the methods of preservation, cataloguing and indexing of their records. Their consent to hand over some of their records may also be obtained in such meetings. They may also be requested to consult the experts before intending to destroy any document in their possession. If these persons want to keep some of the papers as family heirlooms, arrangements for their photo-copying or microfilming may be made.

2. Institutions may be requested to maintain their records properly and technical guidance may be provided to them. They should be asked to open archival rooms or cells for the preservation of important documents.

3. A committee of experts may be formed either at district or tehsil level to approach individuals and institutions for examining their records and advising them on proper weeding out operations.

4. If possible, racks and other material may be supplied to the needy individuals.

5. Training in the maintenance of records may be imparted in short-term courses to desirous individuals and delegates of institutions.

6. A district-wise index of important papers in the possession of individuals may be published.

I feel that records of state and national importance are in the possession of private persons and it is high time that sincere efforts be made towards identification and preservation of such papers for the posterity.

PRIVATE ARCHIVES AND THEIR PROBLEMS

K. P. Srivastava

Archives are the most reliable, universal and the most inexhaustible source for the increase of knowledge : reliable because they are not merely truthful witnesses but themselves an actual part of the facts; universal because there is no form of human activity which may not produce them or to which they may not apply; inexhaustible because it is no exaggeration to say that they survive in uncounted millions. That they should be properly and sufficiently preserved and made adequately available for study is a national interest of the first importance.

Whatever may be the form or custody of private archives, they should be protected from dispersal, destruction and neglect.

The importance of the papers of families of standing in various spheres of activity can not be ignored. They often include portions of institutional or official records and as such they are source material for the history of local administration.

They are often less formal and more revealing than public records and supply useful complementary information. They throw light on some very obscure aspects of Indian History. The acquisition of these records for scientific preservation and historical research will be of tremendous benefit to the cause of education. Much has been done in recent years to advance research work in the field of history and many valuable records and documents have been unearthed but more intensive research is still needed before the past could be properly constructed and many a document still be hidden from view, buried in oblivion, awaiting the magic touch of some scholarly hand for seeing the light of the day.

Important Government records are occasionally found in family collections. It often so happened that when an army was on the march, the headquarters were frequently changed and thus many important papers were lost or mislaid and they later found their way either into private hands or private collections. High officials of the government often proceeded on leave or went home after retirement with the papers which were regarded by them as personal papers, although they were produced during the course of official transactions and received by the officials in their administrative capacity and were never returned to the office. The papers found a place in their private collections. Wars and civil disobedience also inevitably caused the loss of records from the archives, for instance, when the capital is shifted hurriedly from one city to another, hazards to archives are inevitable.

The private owners must be made conscious of the importance of their archives and a relationship should be developed so that they may welcome the assistance and advice of the Government and may be persuaded to donate

the collections or sell them at a nominal price of the Government. To achieve this object following measures are suggested :

- (i) to make publicity through Radio, press and public officers,
- (ii) establish Local Records Survey Committees with a provision to co-opt certain influential persons as members,
- (iii) utilize the services of voluntary workers,
- (iv) secure the co-operation of local authorities, museums, libraries and other learned institutions,
- (v) appoint an official unit headed by an officer with expert technical knowledge to make an immediate survey of collections, information about which is given to the office, as well as comply with requests for help and advice,
- (vi) hold conferences at regular intervals at various places to give an opportunity for useful discussion,
- (vii) hold exhibitions of archives of the district headquarters to encourage people to realise the importance of archives,
- (viii) make sufficient provision for funds to buy important collections if the owner is neither willing to donate nor deposit them with the Archives and,
- (ix) on the demise of a prominent person, a tactful approach to his relatives can sometimes ensure the preservation of important papers which would otherwise be immediately destroyed, although the time may not be appropriate to suggest their deposit in an archival repository.

Generally the owners of private archives are mistrustful of Government interference due to several reasons:

- (1) They fear that their archives may reveal certain unknown facts, the publicity of which might harm them;
- (2) they consider that they have collected treasures that can be sold at a good price in case of need; and
- (3) they do not want to part with them for reasons of sentiment.

To eliminate such notions, the owners must be convinced that the Government does not want to interfere with their records. Once cordial relations between Government and owners have been established and clearly defined, it is easier to tackle the problem. In such cases, the Archivist must act in the following ways :

- (i) Encourage the keeping of records in a scientific manner even while in the custody of the owner;
- (ii) try to persuade and convince the owners of the desirability of the transfer of their records to Government custody, either by gift, purchase or permanent loan;
- (iii) if the owner is reluctant to deposit his collection with the Government, every endeavour should be made to borrow them for copying;

- (iv) the records should be administered in such a way as to ensure their proper preservation and officers of the department with technical knowledge must be deputed at regular intervals to give instructions for protection against dampness, fire, insects, burglars or other risks. If the owner is not financially in a position to meet the expenses incurred in the preservation and safety of his collection adequate financial assistance may be provided.
- (v) owners may be requested to give access to the archives to researchers; and
- (vi) every State Archives should have a separate section for the deposit of private archives and afford the same technical facilities as to the Government archives. The deposits should be kept separate from each other and every collection should bear the name of the depositor or his family. In other words, the depositor should feel the same confidence about his records being in a public repository, as he feels about the bank where he keeps his valuables in a safe.

Descriptive lists of these records should be prepared for publication. The purpose of descriptive lists is to give a reader a summary description of each record, so that preliminary searching can be conducted without reference to the records themselves. The information contained in each record is presented in as condensed form as possible but it must be sufficient to inform and enable the reader to select the record likely to be relevant without the necessity of examining the original.

It should describe the name and address of the writer, name and address of the addressee, date and year of letter, subject matter, folio/pages, condition (complete or incomplete) and the accession number.

In describing the subject matter of each record, the following points are to be kept in view :—

1. Preservation of the order of the subjects as they are mentioned in original records.
2. Length of record, in pages/folio is added at the end of the descriptive entry.
3. Records, if incomplete, are to be noted.
4. Significant wordings and spellings are to be maintained.
5. Enclosures of all letters to be dealt with in the same detail as covering letters themselves. Entries for these are added after those of covering letters.

PRIVATE ARCHIVES AS A SOURCE OF THE HISTORY OF BOMBAY

George, M. Moracs

For the purpose of the project of writing the history of Bombay on which I have been engaged these last few years, a private archive may be defined as a repository of documents, resulting from the activities and transactions of individuals and institutions, and access to which is by grace and not by right as in the case of the public i.e., government archives. I have been taking an increasing interest in the acquisition and preservation of private archives ever since it occurred to me that it is worth trying one's mettle to recount the romantic history of the growth of Bombay from a settlement of rock, swamp and jungle to its present proud position of the commercial metropolis of India. For the part played by the government, the erstwhile colonial British rulers, there is ample material in the Bombay Archives. But for the part played by the people who contributed the lion's share to the development of the beloved city, this repository of the government was not so useful.

The idea of writing a comprehensive work actually dawned on me in February, 1965 when the tercentenary of the cession of Bombay came round on the 18th February of that year, and passed off without producing so much as a ripple in Bombay's intellectual circles. I myself was not prepared, although I was instrumental in introducing the study of the history of Bombay in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the M.A. degree in History. The utmost that I could do at the time was to convince my colleagues on the board of management of the Asiatic Society of Bombay of the desirability of dedicating the volume of the Society's journal of that year to the memory of one of Bombay's outstanding historians, Dr. Jose Gerson da Cunha, who had produced a classic on the history of the city, tracing the history of the island during the Hindu, Muslim, Portuguese and early British periods in his *Origin of Bombay*. And the Society had published this treatise as an "Extra Number" of its journal for the year 1900.

In my editorial to the combined volumes 39-40 for 1964-65, named the *Dr. Jose Gerson da Cunha Memorial Volume*, in which I assessed the contribution of the great scholar, I bemoaned the fact that his premature death prevented the successful fruition of his work on the history of Bombay. He could not bring out within the compass of a single volume the history of the great metropolis whose economic history alone, dealing as it should do with local history and trade, trade with the rest of India, overseas trade with Europe and Afro-Asian countries, would need several volumes for adequate treatment. And I added, "There are, besides, institutions which grew up in the course of its development such as the Port Trust, Municipal Corporation, Improvement Trust, Stock Exchange, Banks and other financial agencies, and subjects like education, sanitation, housing, transport, sports and recreation,—each of which will demand a volume

for itself. Then there are the various communities—the Parsis and the Banyas to whose bold enterprise the economic prosperity of Bombay is largely due, the Christians to whose educational institutions spread all over Bombay Western India is indebted for its educational pre-eminence, the Bhora, Memon and the Khoja Muslims to whose hard work Bombay owes much of its creature comforts, and then the local elements in the population—the Maratha and the Brahman, the Prabhu and the Kayastha, the Koli and the Bhandari—all of whom have served Bombay to the best of their ability, and the contribution of each of which communities will have to be evaluated”.

The idea being a call to action, I went through the state papers in the Bombay Archives which vouchsafed me a vision of the growth and development of the city in the course of three centuries. And I realized that, devoting a volume each to the well-marked stages in the city's development, the history of Bombay would run into ten volumes of 500 pages each, entailing a labour of 54,000 man-hours or thirty years, if I were to undertake the work alone and unaided. This was not practicable. I therefore devised a scheme under which the post-graduate students who were invited to join me in this enterprise would each take a volume as a thesis for the Ph.D. degree, and thus within a reasonable time we would be able to produce a readable as well as a thorough, accurate, objective, and critical account of the city without any cost of the tax-payer.

The problem that presented itself at the very outset was that of location and access to the private archives, it being axiomatic that there can be no history without documents: *pas des documents, pas de l'histoire*. The activities of the people and the way they lived their leisure could only be studied and assessed if traces have been left of these activities in the form of records. Bombay has been a beehive of business and industry from its early beginnings. The weaving industry, both in cotton and silk, was given an impetus from the earliest years of the British occupation of the island, and weavers from Thana, Chaul and Bhiwandi, all in the vicinity of Bombay but in the Portuguese territory, were enticed to make their home in Bombay. In 1669 there was a street with houses for the accommodation of these immigrants.¹ In course of time the city became a mighty conglomerate of factories, cotton mills, silk mills, woollen mills, hosieries, cotton presses and gins, flour mills, tenneries, saw mills, iron works, and foundries, paper mills, art manufacture, and printing presses and with the arrival of Lavji Nasarwanji Wadia, the master-carpenter, Bombay acquired the renown throughout the world for ship-building. But Bombay has been pre-eminently a trading centre with its citizens engaged in every conceivable trade, each branch thereof being in the hands of a particular community, with the exception of the Parsis who were ubiquitous in every branch. The Marwadis were mostly found as money-lenders and Gujarat Jains as bankers, commission agents and jewellers, those of Cutch as grain merchants, and Banyas as traders in every commodity. There were the Parsi, Khoja, Marwadi, Bhatia, Memon and Bohra capitalists engaged in export and import. Added to these were the European business firms. And there were banks, cooperative credit societies and insurance companies doing business in fire, life and marine insurance.²

Needless to say, any records of the varied business activity will furnish invaluable material for the study of economic history not only of Bombay

but of every part of India with which the city had any business dealings. There is also something in the air of this city which inspires an intense civic pride, and there is no industrialist worth the name but has willingly come forward to contribute to its welfare. It is said of Jamsetj Nusserwanji Tata for instance, the founder of the far-famed House of Tata, that a casual remark dropped within his hearing that Bombay had no good hotel actuated him to build the Taj Mahal Hotel on which he spent nearly Rs. 45 lakhs. This was an enterprise without any hope of commercial return. But he never regretted it because it was for the service of Bombay. And when he realized that the prosperity of his beloved city would be in jeopardy so long as it was entirely dependent on coal brought thirteen hundred miles by rail or sea from remote fields, he laid the foundations of the hydro-electric schemes which are making Bombay virtually independent of coal and furnishing it with an abundance of cheap, clean power. He firmly believed that no country could become industrially great which did not manufacture iron and steel, and no sustained economic growth was possible without provision for an excellent scientific education—a conviction which resulted in the foundation of the Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur and the opening of the Indian Institute of Bangalore which aims at giving post-graduate education in science second to none in the world.³

The documents in the custody of the business concerns are of immediate use for the firms themselves for writing their own history and the history of the business houses when completed will throw light on the economic history of the city during the period covered by these accounts. As well, the records could serve as material for the history of specific industries such as steel, textiles and ship-building. And thirdly, business archives may also elucidate the successive stages in the industrialization of the country. But important as these documents are, they also present difficult problems of the intending users, their very location being one of these. Where are each of these archives to be found? How much of its has survived? And what is its value for tracing the economic development of the city?

A glimpse of the kind of information to be expected from this source may be had from a letter which came in my view during a random sampling of the papers, ranging from 1826 to 1875, in the 44 bound and laminated volumes, a part of the archives of the business firm of Sir Jamshedjee Jejeebhoy, which is now housed on the Bombay University Library. Addressed to a firm in London, the letter is as follows:

Bombay 8th February 1864. Dear Sirs, I have been duly favoured with your letters of the 3rd and 18th December and 4th January and thank for the market advices contained in these which are always acceptable to me. I hope you will soon be able to tender me a satisfactory account sales of my shipment of indigo to you care.....city of Benares. The case of photographs to my address but intended for my brother Rustomjee referred to in your letter of 3rd December came safely to hand and has been made over to him. In your letter of 4th January you enclosed overland receipt for another similar case to my address which has also been received. As I did not order this supply of photographs, I shall be glad to know if these also are intended for my Brother Rustomjee? I have also to acknowledge receipt of your circular of 1st January announcing the

admission into your firm of M. C. Williams, formerly of the firm of Messrs Nemington and Co. whose signature I duly note. Hoping to reply to your late letters by this opportunity I remain dear Sir, Your most obedient servant Jamshedjee Jejeebhoy.

Closely connected with the business archives are the absolute records of the solicitors. My heart almost sank when I learnt that for want of space it is now a regular practice among the solicitors to discard the records periodically. The solicitors however do not mind making over the documents they want to dispose of to *bona fide* historians. A counterpart of these records are to be found in the Record Room of the Bombay High Court. These records throw a welcome light on the life of the people and their manners and customs in addition to information on laws and legal procedure of a bygone age. The insolvency files in particular are most illuminating, yielding as they do precious details for the economic history of the period with which they deal.

The history of judicial administration in Bombay falls into five well-marked period. The first Court of Judicature was established on 8th August 1670. It was replaced in 1726 or 1728 in actual fact by what is known as the Mayor's Court. The latter dispensed justice of a sort, and so to repair its obvious defects the Recorder's Court was instituted in 1798 with Sir James Mackintosh, one of the ablest judges we have ever had, as the Recorder. The Recorder's Court was supplanted in 1823 by the Supreme Court of Judicature which ran its course till 1862 when the Bombay High Court took its place. Seventy years ago when Phiroze B. M. Malabari started visiting the Record Room, the Law's Lumber Room as he calls it, intent on writing the legal history of Bombay, he found the records exposed to "dust, damp, and destruction by white ants, not to mention long neglect." They have now been transferred to the custody of the Bombay Archives. Mr. Malabari was able to complete only the first volume of his intended four volumes of legal history, *Bombay in the Making* (1910), a masterpiece of Indian historiography. The gleanings from a minute book (from 1726 to 1727) which he recovered from a heap of manuscripts and which he has included in the last chapter (chapter XII) make most interesting reading, dealing as they do with civil, criminal and miscellaneous matters.

Having written on Garcia da Orta the, celebrated author of the first book printed in India in 1561—*Colloquios dos Simples e Drogas da India*—a Portuguese physician who held Bombay in fee simple from the Portuguese Crown, I was naturally interested in the History of medicine. I went through the records relating to the Grant Medical College, kept in the Bombay archives, though I have yet to visit its own record rooms. There are, besides, medical institutions whose *raison d'être* is the promotion of health and hospitals and nursing homes, nursing the sick back to health. Material is thus ample for a well-documented history of medicine.

Yet another source for the history of the city's health are the mortuary records. There are cemeteries and cremation grounds, a Tower of Silence and a crematorium. It is possible to produce a scientific work on the city's health from a close study of the records kept at these institutions. But the study will also expose certain weaknesses in the working of the municipal self-government in Bombay, the question leaping to mind, for instance: why should people be carried away in the city by preventable diseases like malaria, typhoid, small pox and tuberculosis, diseases which the West has succeeded in wiping out? Have effective measures been taken in the elementary but

essential matters like the draining of swamps, the construction of sewers, the collection of garbage, and the abatement, of the nuisances? Has careful watch been kept against watering and the persence of germs that may be found in raw milk? Has attempt been made to teach the urbanites the principles of personal hygiene and civic habits, warn them against dangers to health, and impress on them the need for proper medical care and consultation?

A visit to the old Padroado cemetary of St. Peter's at Haine's Road revealed to me on a cursory glance at the fourteen columns of its current *Death Register*, devoted to each entry, that it is possible for instance to put the long or short span of life of each inmate down to the vocation in life that he followed. There are precious details in the *Register* under age, sex, profession and cause of death which may help a scientific worker to come out with suggestions for healthful living. And comparative study of inter-communal mortuary records may be revealing higher mortality in a particular community lead to the investigation of factors responsible for the increased number of deaths in that community.

The tomb stones themselves contain a lot of history and are comparable to the hero stones (called *viragals* in Karnataka) which are an inestimable source of history of ancient and medieval India. A general who lost his life in the Movement of 1857 has a tablet commemorating him in St. George's church at Bannu in the remote North-West Fronties where he served: "In affectionate memory of Brigadier General John Nicholson C. B. once Deputy Commissioner of this District who at the siege of Delhi, led the storm, fell mortally wounded in the hour of victory and died 23 September 1857, aged 34; gifted in mind and body, he was brilliant in government as in arms; the snows of Ghuznee attest his youthful fortitude; the songs of the Punjab his many deeds; the peace of this Frontier his strong rule; the enemies of his country know how terrible he was in battle, and we his friends love to recall how gentle, generous and terrible he was".⁴

More often the epitaphs provide a glimpse of the character of the inmate and side light on the society in which he lived. Such is the epitaph of John Henry Stephenson, A Bombay Solicitor who died at Bussorm on 21st February 1816, aged 37. The epitaph is in St. Thomas Cathedral Bombay :

Still let the trophy'd urn and sculptured bust
Of shrouded grandeur, mock the slumbering dust
His sterling worth no borrowed aid requires
From bleething sculptures or poetic fires;
The social virtues of his generous mind
Live in each friend's memorial breast enshrined
And those, the law to his protection gave
Still bless'd the hand that reached them but to have
Still bless'd the heart, just, liberal, candid, bold,
Unswayed by interest, prejudice or gold.
Asia admired—bewail'd his short career
And o'er his ashes shed the grateful tear.
No prouder monument can marole yield!
No brighter trophy blazon virtue's shield!

The name is legion of the institutions in Bombay affording facilities to its citizens to spend their leisure as best they choose. There are the race course, theatres, clubs and gymkhanas, places of worship—temples, mosques, churches, and synagogues—libraries, and even unspeakable things like the gambling dens, etc. There are communal organisation like the Parsi Panchayat, each aiming at promoting the welfare of its community. There are the literacy and artistic societies like the Asiatic Society of Bombay formerly known as the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the age-old premier cultural institution in Western India boasting of the rarest collection of books and manuscripts this side of Suez, the Bombay Natural History Society which is very active and the Bombay Art Society. The minute books of all these institutions, apart from the correspondence, are an important source illuminating the contribution of each to the life of the city. We have numerous educational institutions, schools and colleges and two universities. The archives of these institutions will throw light on the methods of teaching, the subject taught, the research if any, information about the members of the staff and the scholastic record of the alumni.

Then there are the hotels which provide recreational facilities like the Taj. Some time last year a person on the staff of the Taj, a journal published by the hotel, wanted me to suggest reading for an article on an entrancing subject: the role of the Taj in the social life of Bombay. I was told that the hotel itself had no records on the subject. And it immediately occurred to me that a start could be made with the "Bombayman's Diary", a most delightful record of the social life in Bombay in the columns of the *Evening News*, by the late Simon Justinian Pereira, a literary genius whose rendezvous was the Taj.

Files of newspapers together with the correspondence that has accrued in their offices over the years are therefore source which the historian should not despise but use with caution because error in newspaper reports is incidental to haste with which a newspaper has to be got out. But the editorials and the advertisements have each a value all its own. The former reflect public opinion in politics and other matters generally speaking, and the latter often furnish reliable data to the economic or social historian. They record for instance the current prices of the commodities or supply descriptive details of articles meant to meet the human needs and luxuries of the day.

Then again, there are the family papers, providing as they do mass of information for social and economic history. They may contain documents of individual member of the family who, having followed avocations of their own, may have brought with them papers relating to their offices, which papers may have passed inadvertently into the family collection. Add to this, a family of note is sure to have papers relating to litigation. A medical family is likely to possess case books and prescriptions and legal family valuable documents relating to legal matters belonging to its clientele. Above all, there may be diaries, memoirs and travel journals kept by individual members which may peradventure throw light on local as well as national history.

Last but not the least is the mass of material resulting from the activities of the trade unions and the political parties. The records relating to the former are useful to trace the relations between capital and labour.

Those relating to the latter show the development of national consciousness as a result of the operation of foreign rule and the criticism of that rule on the part of the political parties the Liberals, the Congress and the Muslim League.

All these parties, it is interesting to note, emerged from a predecessor now defunct,—the Bombay Presidency Association. Founded in 1855 to acquaint the British public of the Indian aspirations, it made numerous representations to the governing authorities on local, provincial and central matters. For years its trustees have had in their possession a precious holding of papers belonging to Dadabhai Naoroji and other giants there were in those days, but did not know what to do with it, as no one was coming forward to edit the papers, staggered as they were by its very size; until at least they prevailed on Prof. R. P. Patwardhan to undertake the work. And my revered professor indeed made history when after an arduous labour of fifteen years in deciphering 40,000 letters he gave to the world the cream of the Wacha-Dadabhai correspondence in two extremely well-edited volumes. Two further volumes will soon go to press. This is a monumental work of painstaking scholarship for which the highest praise is due to the incomparable editor.⁶

It would appear from this correspondence that, in the opinion of our leaders, the proconsuls that Britain sent out to India at the *fin de siècle* were not inspired by the same ideals as were the early proponents of British imperialism like Mountstuart Elphinstone. As these latter understood it, the task of the British in India should consist in training the indigenous people in the art of self-government, and accordingly, the proudest day in English history would be the day when with the fulfilment of this task they would consign the reins of government in Indian hands and quit the country. But the "Whither" of India, as Wacha puts it, had come too soon, outrunning British calculations that it would be a century before Indians would be ripe scholars and fully able to demand complete political enfranchisement.⁷ They were undeceived, and were not trying to retard political progress by crippling education. True, it is not possible to put the hands of the clock back. But the Englishmen are also practical, and their sterling common sense would compel them to view our affairs in the right perspective and light.⁸

For this expectation to be realized it took sixty years. When it did come true, Mahatma Gandhi was so overwhelmed by the historic decision of the British nation, as he put it, "voluntarily to break the empire and erect, in its place, an unseen and more glorious one of hearts" that he likened it to the renunciation of Asoka "who gave up all pomp and circumstances of power to become the undisputed emperor of the hearts of men." Mahatma Gandhi had fought British imperialism for twenty-five years, and in comparing the voluntary break up of the British empire to the renunciation of Asoka he wished to record his sense of highest admiration for the sacrifice the British nation had made. The correspondence discloses the correct lead Bombay gave to the country.

To arrive at an estimate of the maintenance of the private archives in the city, I sampled the record rooms of the Archdiocese of Bombay, dating from 1720, the Elphinstone College from 1835, and the University of Bombay from 1857. In each of these repositories the division of the

documents is in accordance with the sources that have produced and are producing these records. Thus in the Elphinstone College the sources contributing to the accumulation are (i) the Government, meaning the Education Department, (ii) the Directorate of Education, (iii) the other offices of Government such as Deputy Director of Education, Educational Inspector, the Zilla Parishads etc., (iv) the University, (v) the members of the public, (vi) guardians of students and the students themselves, (vii) other Educational institutions-Colleges, School etc. (viii) Applications for admission—a very important section, maintaining the students' progress. In the University the documents were divided into sixteen sections; (i) Property, meaning buildings, gardens, portraits, busts, furniture and fixtures etc., Compus, insurance of the University property etc. (ii) Administration: A. Registrar, B. Establishment, C. Finance and Account, D. Meetings, E. Stationery, F. Certificates G. General: annual reports, statistical notification, H. Suits against University, O. Ephemeral, X. Miscellaneous, (iii) Endowments, (iv) Library, (v) Departments, (vi) Post-graduate, (vii) Affiliated and recognized institutions, (viii) Courses of Study, (ix) Examinations, (x) Constitution: Government, Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Rector, (xi) Authorities: Syndicate, Academic Council, Facilities, Board of Post-graduate Studies, (xii) Convocation, (xiii) Elections, (xiv) Extra activities, (xv) Other University Bodies, (xvi) Miscellaneous. In the Archdiocesan Archives the documents were divided into thirteen entities, among which the following were the more important: Parish Files, Properties, Religious—Men and women, meaning the members of the various religious orders working in the Archdiocese, Marriage cases, and lastly institutions, meaning sodalities, St. Luke's Medical Guild, Eucharistic Congress etc. The Archdiocesan Archives were spick and span, the best that I have so far visited.

The persons in charge of these repositories were doing a useful job but The custodian of the Archdiocesan Archives who probably had an inkling of the system under which business correspondence is filed has devised a system according to which the documents are divided into 26 classes, each with an alphabetical symbol. When a class comes to be subdivided, each subdivision receives a numerical figure. Retrieving of documents meets with no difficulty so long as the Archdiocesan curia sends the documents marked with the correct symbol. But sometimes a mistake in typing can result in shelving a document in wrong place as when for instance AH P 27 which is the place for "church parish" is typed as AH R 27 which is the symbol "Men Religious". Likewise a document may be wrongly "symbolized" as for instance "church extension" receiving the symbol of "catchchetics". This apart, the system is running smoothly. It is applied and wisely so, only to the current records, namely those which have accrued since the present custodian took charge of the Archives.

The persons in charge of these repositories were doing a useful job but had not had training in the keeping of archives. So before leaving each of the repositories, I made bold to tell them that they should adhere to the wellworn principles of archives keeping :

- (i) Always regard provenance as the guiding principle—the essential problem is the reason behind the presence of a document or bundle in the collection.

- (ii) Never disturb the arrangement of the collection more than is necessary for the purpose of listing.
- (iii) Whenever a bundle is broken for any reason, a "stay transferred or a map removed for safer storage, make a clear note of what has taken place.
- (iv) View the collection as a whole throughout the process and obtain the maximum background information before attempting to sort or classify.
- (v) So far as is consistent with the other suggestions, work with the known to the unknown.¹⁰ These are categorical imperatives binding on all archivists.

It is however to be feared that many documents in all these collections have been irretrievably damaged in the course of years. But a good number can perhaps still be rejuvenated by the application of modern scientific techniques. We are all familiar with the damage caused by white ants and the surface feeders, cockroaches, silver fish and psocids. It is not common knowledge that some insects which made their home among old documents are invisible to the naked eye, and can only be detected by the microscope. It is pleasant to note that many offices in Bombay have gone in for the services of pest control agencies, and it is hoped that damage from insects will be stayed before long. But it is not the living creatures alone that can destroy a manuscript. Direct rays of the sun have been found as injurious as inundation by water. In Bombay and Western India generally humidity is endemic, promoting the growth of mildew and various types of fungus, and the records need fumigation if they are to survive for a long period. There are present in the atmosphere acids and gases which are lethal to documents. And there is everywhere the baffling problem of want of space. What is worse, the documents are left to gather dust in the absence of arrangement to clear them, a requirement which should be made a matter of daily routine. Almost everywhere wooden shelves are used for shelving the documents, a practice which is an open invitation for pests to feed on the records. It is also to be feared that there is no provision anywhere for the study of the manuscript, heritage of city. And there is no effort to arrange, catalogue and index this heritage and no repair documents crying for help to heal the damage.

Under these circumstances, nothing short of establishment very soon by the Municipal Corporation or the Government of a city Record Office can save the situation. Such an archive was started in Jerusalem only recently, and the documents that are stacked on 600 yards of shelves are already beginning to tell the colourful story of Jerusalem as it is today. In an article in *News from Israel* (October 15, 1977) entitled "Jerusalem's historical secret", Karen Hoffmann says that life in the city under the Turks, the sprouting of Jewish neighbourhoods outside the Old City walls, thirty years of British rule, minutes of meetings of the City Council under Jordan when the city was divided from 1948—67 all this and much more can be found among the 25,000 photos, 18,000 negatives, 1,000 posters, maps and etchings and in the library of 2300 books. Nor is the building of the archives left to lucky chance. Menachem Levine, the Director, and his assistant comb the city systematically for the private

collections of the Jerusalem notables, neighbourhood committees, public institutions, industries and hosieries. And once they get on the tracks of a valuable find that they don't weary of long negotiations in order to secure the new material. "It is the seemingly trivial item that often proves to be invaluable in depicting life in Jerusalem's past," he writes. "Food and water coupons from Jerusalem under siege (1948) are rare finds, probably because no one thought to give up his day's rations for posterity's sake : Files of Lawyers' correspondence give evidence of educational institutions, yeshivot (Jewish traditional school), banks, building contractors, insurance companies that no longer exist. Like pieces of a puzzle, these bits of information fit together to give a more complete picture of the cultural and commercial history of the city." The archives serve a whole host of visitors—TV and film producers looking for documentary material, journalists, architects working on the urban planning and renewal of Jerusalem, and university students doing research. In addition to pictorial and printed evidences there is an oral history project. Under this project, recollections of historical events and life in Jerusalem are taped from the records of living eye witnesses.

To attract historical material to the proposed City Record Office, the archivist must follow the example of Dr. Menachem Levine and his assistant. He should visit the families and business houses known to possess archives of their own, and convince them of the importance and urgency of saving our manuscript heritage, drawing their attention to the historical value of the obsolete records. He should make a thorough study of the records as and when the manuscript wealth starts pouring into the Record Office, and hold periodical exhibitions of the material with a view to showing the contribution the City Record Office is already in a position to make to the historiography of Bombay. He should invite potential depositors to these exhibitions so that they may see for themselves how important a part the preservation of documents can play in the life of an industrial town or the country as a whole. He should also publish carefully worded appeals in the newspapers from time to time. And above all, he should endeavour to make his holdings readily accessible by compiling finding aids to the collections in the form of an inventory, followed by a catalogue, and meet specific need, if any, by the production of indexes and lists of record items. In the preparation of these aids, it is advisable that he fulfils the desiderata listed in any reputable manual of Archival Science such as T. R. Scheelenberg, *The Management of Archives* (New York, Columbia University Press, 1965).

But all this counsel will be like water off duck's back unless the powers that be realize that it is essential for the preservation of country's manuscript wealth that the record rooms from the Central Secretariat and the Ministries down to the lowest level, the talukas, and including the repositories of industries both in public and private sectors, schools and colleges, in fact of every activity that leaves its traces on documents, are placed in charge of trained personnel. It may be necessary for this purpose that in addition to the prestigious diploma course in Archival Science at the National Archives of India the state archives as well as the universities be required to institute a degree course, a diploma course, a short course or even a galloping course in the subject to suit the varying needs of the repositories of diverse size and importance. But whatever be the

duration of the course, it should impress on the trainee that the repository that he would be in charge of is the combination of records centre and treasure house for the history, as the case may be, of his taluk, district, state and the country, of his school and college, of the various industries as well as of the stages in the country's industrialization. He should know the records of his holdings as the palm of his hand; and he should gather as much informational material as he can, all of which will help him to complete the historical picture of his unit, provide for the varying approaches of prospective users of his repository, strike out new paths of original research, and supply the background information to the legislators when a piece of legislation is on the anvil at the level with which he is concerned to enable them to examine the legislative proposal in the light of past experience. There is nothing utopian in what I am suggesting. This is the order of the day abroad, and it has been achieved by our own great archivists. But is equally important that there should be a decided improvement in the status of the archivist and substantial scales of pay be offered to attract talent.

It is to be hoped that, with the country awakening to a sense of the supreme importance of the archives, the current—*archival*—year will prove to be a turning-point in the history of the archives. And the Records Rooms will not longer be lugubrious lumber rooms but centres of light and leading.

References :

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2. *Gazetteer of Bombay City and Island* (Bombay, 1910), vol. II, pp. 293—313.
3. Frank Harris, *Tata. Bombay*, Blackie, 1958), p. xii (Introduction by Sir Stanley Reed).
4. Theon Wilkinson, *Two Monsoons* (London, Duckworth, 1976) p. 44.
5. *Ibid.*, p. 159.
6. *Dadabhai Naoroji Correspondence* (Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1977), vol. II, pts. I & II (655 letters covering 909 pp. Besides copious notes in small print 50 41 pp.). Correspondence with D. E. Wacha 4-11-1884 to 5-4-1917.
7. *Ibid.* pt. I, No. 30, p. 60 dated 13th July, 1888.
8. *Ibid.*, p. 61.
9. Tendulkar, *Mahatma Gandhi*, vol. VIII, p. 168.
10. Lilian Redstone & Francis W. Steer (ed), *Local Records* (London Bell & Son, 1953), p. 78.

B. MINUTES OF THE SYMPOSIUM

In pursuance of our efforts to create archives consciousness in the country, a Symposium was held in the forenoon of 13th January, 1979 at the Office of the Divisional Commissioner, Aurangabad, with Dr. S. P. Sen in the Chair. The theme of the Symposium was 'Private Archives and their Problems'. In all, 8 papers were read on the occasion. Of these papers, 1-2 related to Problems of Private Papers in foreign countries, 3-4 to the general problems of Private Papers in India, 5 to problems of Private Papers in religious institution and the rest to problems of such papers in particular regions.

Historian	Subject
1. Dr. V.D. Divekar . . .	Availability of Private Archival Material relating to India in other countries.
2. Dr. Judith S. Hornabrook . . .	Some Notes on the Problems of Private Archives.
3. Sh. S.A.I. Tirmizi . . .	Private Archives in India—Identification of their Problems.
4. Dr. K. P. Srivastava . . .	Private Archives and their Problems.
5. Dr. G.S. Dikshit . . .	The Matha Archives and Their Problems.
6. Prof. G.M. Moraes . . .	Local Historical Sources for the History of Bombay.
7. Prof. G.H. Khare . . .	The Problems of Private Archives in Maharashtra.
8. Prof. S.H. Jafri . . .	Private Archives and their Problems: Some reflections on the Records of Bhopal

2. Of these only two papers as at Sl. Nos. 1 and 2 above were circulated to the members in advance. In the absence of Dr. Dikshit his paper was read by Dr. V. T. Gune. The remaining papers were presented by their respective authors.

3. After all these papers were read, a general discussion on all the papers followed. Opening the discussion, Dr. Sen commended Prof. Moraes' Project in hand and added that this august body looked forward to the publication of the 'History of Bombay' proposed to be compiled in 10 volumes. Agreeing with the Chairman, Shri M. V. S. Prasada Rau added that number of records were available in Private custody in rural areas and something must be done to salvage them. Fully appreciating their importance, Shri Prasada Rau, at the same time, also emphasised the need to be more selective in acquiring these records in view of the limited storage space available in official repositories.

4. Intervening in the discussion Dr. A. L. Basham pointed out that private archives called for meticulous and timely care as their value might not be visible immediately today but might be known after passage of time. He further suggested that local historical societies should be entrusted with the task of taking care of local records in Private custody, as was done in

Australia, U.S.A. and certain countries of Europe. Such societies should involve Professors/Lecturers of History, and with the setting up of these Committees the Indian Historical Records Commission would have branches all over the country and these societies would form a valuable link between the local intelligentsia and the State Archives.

5. Commenting on Dr. Basham's suggestion, Dr. Amba Prasad observed that some positive steps had recently been taken in the direction by the Delhi Administration. Such Committees had already been set up with the help of school teachers and efforts were made to set up such committees all over the region. He suggested that National Archives of India and Local Archives offices should render technical advice to these bodies. He was of the view that a unit should be established at the National Archives of India to coordinate information regarding records in Private custody, and in this project, Corresponding Members of the Commission might also be associated so as to enable them to forward the relevant information to this unit. Intervening in the discussion Dr. Gune observed that fresh concentrated efforts should be made to arouse archival consciousness in the country by establishing small research centres all over the country, and the Directors of Archives should make suitable arrangements for wide publicity in this regard. Thereafter, Fr. Correa-Afonso observed that with a view to achieve the desired results, as done in U.K., National Archives of India should be more vigilant to take care of records put out on sale, and efforts should be made to persuade ex-rulers to hand over their private collections to various archives offices for proper and safe custody.

6. Shri J. K. Jain also shared the same views regarding the mass of valuable records with the Princely families, and reaffirmed his faith in persuading them and winning over their hearts by emphasising national importance of these records and reassuring them that these would never be so used as to prejudice their interests. Striking a different note Dr. H. K. Barpujari suggested that care should be taken not only of records in the custody of private individuals, but also of those relating to various major business firms e.g., Assam Tea Co., Jorhat Tea Co., and Assam Oil Co. He held that these papers were unique and vitally related to the socio-economic and cultural history of Assam. He pointed out that some of these houses had already taken away their records outside India and it should be for the National Archives of India to locate these papers through the help of India Office Library.

7. Dr. Dwijendra Tripathi observed that, records of the first textile mill established in Ahmedabad were being destroyed and in order to prevent such destruction suitable steps should be taken. He suggested that local Survey Committees should be expanded and reconstituted so as to have proper representation from the various local learned institutions and universities.

8. Apart from these general observations, Dr. Mohammad Yasin made certain specific observations on Dr. Srivastava's paper and pointed out that the author had failed to list out many other important sources in

private custody, found in the city of Lucknow e.g., records of the *Kutab-Khana* of Firanghi Mahal and those of various *Khangahs*. He, however, was of the view that some definite, well-articulated programme need be chalked out in this direction rather than merely going on listing the innumerable difficulties in the way.

9. Shri Y. K. Raikar pointed out that valuable records were available in the Buddhist Monasteries in Arunachal Pradesh, while Shri A. H. Choudhury and Shri C. P. Mathur were of the opinion that the problems of Private Archives could be solved only by creating archives consciousness in the public.

10. Summing up the debate, Dr. Sen observed that this august body should accept some of the challenges thrown up by some of the speakers, and requested Shri Tirmizi to explain the overall position in this regard. Appreciating the encouraging response from the members, Shri Tirmizi pointed out that the theme was selected in order to identify the problems of Private Archives and to suggest practicable solutions. He observed that this purpose had been served to a large extent. He expressed the view that the problems of Private Archives could be solved only if Historians and Archivists joined hands in salvaging the archival heritage in private custody. He pointed out that the University Grants Commission's scheme regarding creation of Archival Cells in different parts of the country would certainly go a long way in finding suitable solutions.

The Symposium ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

V. APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Programme of the 46th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Aurangabad from 12th—14th January, 1979

12th January, 1979

Registration of Members	9.30 to 10.30
Group Photograph	10.30 to 11.00
A. Inaugural Session	11.00 to 12.45
1. Welcome Address by Prof. Sadanand Varde, Minister for Education, Government of Maharashtra	
2. Inaugural Address by Shri Sadiq Ali, Governor of Maharashtra	
3. Presidential Address by Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder, Union Minister Education, Social Welfare and Culture	
4. Secretary's Report by Dr. S.N. Prasad, Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, and Director, National Archives of India	
5. Thanks giving by Shri S.A.I. Tirmizi, Joint Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, and Deputy Director, National Archives of India	
6. Inauguration of Archival Exhibition by Prof. Sadanand Varde, Minister of Education, Government of Maharashtra	12.45 to 13.00
B. Lunch Break	13.30 to 14.30
C. Business Meeting (including afternoon tea)	14.30 to 17.30
D. Cultural Programme (Convocation Hall, Marathwada University)	17.30 to 19.00
E. Dinner (Vice-Chancellor's Residence)	20.00

13th January, 1979

A. Academic Session (Discussion of Papers)	9.30 to 11.00
B. Tea Break	11.00 to 11.15
C. Symposium on "Private Archives and their problems"	11.15 to 13.00
D. Lunch	13.00 to 14.00
E. Visit to Historical Sites	14.00 to 20.00
F. Dinner	20.00

14th January, 1979

A. Visit to Historical Sites	8.30 to 18.30
B. Dinner	20.00



Prof. Sadanand Varde, Education Minister, Maharashtra.

APPENDIX II

Welcome Address by Prof. Sadanand Varde, Minister for Education, Government of Maharashtra.

Dr. P. C. Chunder, Minister for Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, Shri Sadiq Ali, Governor of Maharashtra, Delegates and Friends,

On behalf of the Government of Maharashtra, the State Department of Archives and myself, I extend to you all a most cordial welcome to the 46th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission. It has indeed been very kind of you to visit this city, distinguished for the cultural heritage of Indian history.

The history and culture of this beautiful city is not only fascinating to historians but has an appeal to the casual visitors and tourists from all over the world. We realize the difficulty and the amount of inconvenience to which you might have been put up in these days of difficult travel and our thanks are all the more due to you for making it convenient to attend this session. We are indeed happy and grateful that delegates from all parts of the country are attending this session. The Indian Historical Records Commission is meeting for the first time at Aurangabad and this is the Sixth Session, since the inception of the Commission, that is being held in Maharashtra. The previous sessions were at Bombay in 1921, at Poona in 1925 and 1938, and at Nagpur in 1928 and 1950.

The State of Maharashtra is rich in archival material. The Maharashtra Archives repositories at Bombay, Kolhapur and Pune are an important legacy of the past and a great national asset. Regional Offices at Aurangabad and Nagpur were opened in recent years. The State Archives constitute the richest legacy left by the predecessor Government of the East India Company and of the Marathas from whom the British took over. No other State in India has such an old record of the early period of an All-India nature. These Archives under the Director of Archives are the out-come of the retirement of non-current and historical records of the Government since the past three centuries embodying experiences of the people who built up history.

They are preserved for posterity because of their continual utility for the necessary government processes, for protection of public and private rights and above all for research by scholars and students.

The State of Maharashtra is rich in archival material. The ancestors of a number of old families in Maharashtra played an important role in the history of Maharashtra. Many historical families have in their possession voluminous record describing the valour of their ancestors. Family legends,

imperial and royal deeds, public and private correspondence, and state papers in possession of the decendants of men once high in authority, law suits and law decisions, account papers and manuscripts of every description in Persian and Modi scripts bring to light unknown events in the history of a country.

There has been a rapid march in historical research in this country. Interpretation of the facts of history of this land in a fairly balanced and objective manner is the need of the hour. A correct history of our society, its institutions and vicissitudes will lay a solid foundation for our future progress for it is history that provides a basis for laying down programmes for future developments. Historians have thus a sacred duty to perform. Their mission is to inspire the nation and to direct its path towards a glorious future. The task can only be effected by ransacking vigorously and utilizing the material that is at our disposal at present. Historical records are the rich treasure-house of information about our deeds and achievements in the past. Although some new material which forms a primary source of history has come to light due to the persistent efforts made by the Indian Historical Records Commission, Regional Records Survey Committees of the States and learned institutions, a vast mass of untapped material for the history of our country is still lying scattered in different places and attempts should be made to unearth it and to save it from destruction. Our State which has been an important centre of culture and learning since times immemorial can be a good field for salvaging such material.

Scientific devices of management need to be adopted so that old records are not destroyed or burnt, without evaluating their worth and only what is really necessary is preserved. This kind of approach requires not only money and training but a proper attitude to the whole question. In other words, dedication by the concerned people is of prime importance. A proposal to organise the Archives of Maharashtra on modern and scientific lines is already afoot and my Government is working on it.

On the occasion of the 46th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission being held on behalf of the Government of Maharashtra, our State Department of Archives, has undertaken and completed the programme of a few historical publications. The first to be mentioned is the publication of Hindi Sources from the Peshwa Daftar, which has been edited by Dr. Raghubir Singh, a renowned scholar and a member of the Commission. The State Archives has published a Special Number of *Maharashtra Archives Bulletin* on this occasion, in which are printed hitherto unknown and unpublished documents, available in the State Archives and articles based on such documents. The third publication is the *Handbook of Bombay Archives*, which is a long-awaited publication as the earlier Handbook, published in 1921 was out of date, because it recorded the possessions of the Bombay Archives till 1820.

Two publications of the State Archives which are being brought out on this occasion are related to the Map Collection in Bombay Archives, the first having reproductions of some important maps and the second being the first part of the *Catalogue of Maps* in the State Archives. Another noteworthy publication of the State Archives is relating to *Emblems and*

Mottos of the former Indian States. The first Volume of *Catalogue of Papers relating to Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur* is also being published on this occasion.

The Session of Indian Historical Records Commission was proposed to be held in this city last year, but due to unavoidable circumstances, we were compelled to postpone it. However, a publication entitled, "Aurangabad: Queen of the Deccan" to suit the occasion was already prepared and published, last year. The copies of this publication are being distributed to the delegates.

Also on this occasion of the Annual Session of the Commission, an exhibition of historical records highlighting the history of Maharashtra since 1600 A.D. has been arranged. Various archival and other institutions have participated in it. These exhibits will be unique in their own way for they provide opportunities to the general public to see the various original source materials of our history.

With these few words, I accord you, once again, a very warm welcome. We are happy that you are here and it is our fervent wish that you enjoy your visit to the Session and your stay at Aurangabad. We also count upon your generosity to forgive us for any deficiency in the arrangements that have been made for you.



Shri Sadiq Ali, Governor of Maharashtra.

APPENDIX III

Inaugural Address by Shri Sadiq Ali, Governor of Maharashtra

Mr. President, Prof. Varde, Distinguished Members of the Commission, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am greatly honoured by the invitation to inaugurate the 46th Session of the Historical Records Commission. It is the privilege of Maharashtra to play the host to the Historical Records Commission for the sixth time. The earlier five occasions were in the years 1921, 1925, 1928, 1938 and 1950. It gives me great pleasure to extend a warm welcome to the eminent historians and archivists from India and abroad who are attending this Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

I believe you have chosen to meet in Aurangabad for the good reason that the city is rich in historical associations and archival material. We have here the precious remains of a great historical past, of the rise and fall of many dynasties, of one cultural pattern replacing another cultural pattern or rather mingling with it and enriching it. The famous rock temples of Ajanta and Ellora and the Elephanta and Karla Caves, carved out of natural rock formations in several distinctive styles, represent some of the finest specimens of Indian sculpture. We have also here enough evidence of artistic activity during Muslim rule in the medieval past. Maharashtra has a rich cultural heritage with a continuous history dating back to almost the 2nd millennium B.C. Although over the centuries the land changed hands from one dynasty to another there was comparative peace and tranquillity for long intervals and this greatly fostered art and culture in Maharashtra. The leadership provided by some of its rulers and political leaders at critical junctures of time had a profound impact not only on the history of Maharashtra but also on the history of the whole country. The rise of Maratha power in the second half of the seventeenth century is an important event in Indian history. It was a unifying force in the political field. The preachings of saints and reformers like Dnyaneshwar, Eknath, Namdev and Tukaram promoted the social and cultural unity of Maharashtra.

In the struggle for the country's freedom Maharashtra took a leading part. Many places in this State are intimately connected with the history of our freedom movement. It produced leaders like Dadabhoy Naoroji, Tilak, Gokhale and others who played a memorable role in India's struggle for freedom and social reform.

The Indian Historical Records Commission has its own history of which it is doubtless proud. Its chief pride is that it has had a succession of devoted and far-sighted workers who, within the limitations of the times in which they lived, rendered valuable service in the cause of collecting and preserving the records of the recent past. In the early stages this work would have been specially difficult but for the understanding and co-operation the Commission received from the British rulers in India. The

co-operation was not always whole-hearted and the moneys sanctioned for the purpose were not generous or on the scale the institution of archives required but it cannot be gainsaid that the first inspiration came from them and it is they who laid the foundations of good archival administration. They recognised the obvious bond between the State and the archives. It was principally the State which possessed large records of historical importance and it was its plain duty and obligation to protect and preserve them. How this was done before Independence and in what stages, what administrative and technical difficulties were encountered by workers in the field and how they were overcome to some extent is past history and this distinguished gathering knows it well. There was also the question of letting the archival material being used by scholars for purposes of research. The attitude of the pre-Independence Government here was exceedingly cautious but it did recognise the need and met it partially. The whole approach to archives in India was a reflection of what was happening in Britain and other western countries. New sciences were springing up extending the frontiers of knowledge. The science of history was also undergoing a revolution. Its scope was widening. The materials on which it drew were of varied kinds. Love of accuracy and the need for vast bodies of new material emphasised the importance of collecting, preserving and utilising the valuable records in the possession of the State. The same applied to papers, records which private individuals possessed.

The present Maharashtra Archives owe their beginnings to the Bombay Record Office which was established in August, 1921 "to receive and deposit records of the Secretary's office and of other offices in the Presidency Town". I may not go into its later history which saw growth and expansion. The State Government after Independence took several steps to collect, preserve and augment its archival material including records in private custody. Private archives in India which are still very much a hidden treasure offer great scope for research and discovery of hitherto unknown facts.

Bodies like the Indian Historical Records Commission, removed from political and ideological conflicts, can do much to promote serious and genuine research. In writing history generally the accent has been on political aspects. Our records can be made to yield a lot of valuable information on occupation, employment, trade, population and other socio-economic aspects of history. There are many valuable records relating to historical events in foreign countries especially Britain and Portugal. With the advancement in microfilming techniques it should be possible to get microfilms of these records for the benefit of our researchers. Since the work is expanding you are likely to consider the need to have more training facilities for our archivists and scholars. Many of our archives today are manned by self-trained archivists.

India in the recent past has often been taunted with the remark in even learned circles that Indians at any rate in the past lacked historical sense, and that they were more inclined to believe in eternal values attaching little importance to a constant succession of inconsequential events which together passes for history. I will not enter into these controversies nor is it necessary for me to assess the value of histories written during the British period of rule in India. It is more relevant to emphasise the fact

that in response to the spirit of the age and the needs of modern intellectual life and a growing accumulation of material from various sources some excellent histories of India have been written in the recent past and will continue to be written by Indian scholars. The scope of history as I have said earlier has greatly widened. To read a good history today means that one is able to have a fairly faithful and reliable record of what has happened in the past including its most recent phase in almost every field of life whether political, social, economic or cultural. Anyone with a curious mind, and most men are curious, is eager to understand the world he is living in and the various forces shaping it. Inevitably he finds that he can understand few things clearly unless they are traced to their origins and the whole developmental process is worked out. Here we do not have in mind people who think that all history is lies or conjectures or is a wasteful effort to import meaning into a meaningless chaos. They are mostly people who see no meaning or significance in life itself. I doubt if in actual fact they believe in what they say. There are, we must concede, difficulties when some of our historians contend that there is a definite design of a particular kind in the history of man and that it is this design which is being relentlessly worked out directly or indirectly in every event that occurs. In between we have many theories and philosophies of history. It is hardly in my province to talk about all these fascinating theories. We may not be able to place our finger on any definite design or meaning but the search to know historical truth is constant and unceasing. This search for truth places a heavy responsibility on our historians.

India we have seen how bad histories, histories with meagre factual material but with plenty of speculation or bias and prejudice, have affected large portions of our people and made for confusion, even strife. Some histories also tend to be written loosely and listlessly. It is not easy to write a good history. It requires dedication, patience, a certain moral and intellectual equipment, a conviction that facts are sacred. Histories intelligently conceived and impartially written can be a great cultural force which will help us to build a great nation. We are engaged in building a new social order with high objectives. We are wedded to democracy in which all men and women are equal in dignity and rights. It is not necessary for us to read into the past all that we are seeking to do now, all our aspirations, ideals and objectives; nor need we be unduly perturbed if unsavoury things happened in the past or there was a certain narrowness of outlook in certain periods of our history which today has no place in our scheme of things. Our patriotism should be strong enough to take our past as it was with all its good and evil. In any case there is much in our cultural heritage which can fill us with legitimate pride. It is well to cherish critical methods in historical writings. We have today a growing number of historians in our country who can be depended upon to cherish these methods and be ruthlessly impartial. But impartiality is not enough. With it has to go a mastery of the vast masses of material made available in print as well as in manuscript by the labours of the historical records commissions and other societies and individuals. It is beyond the capacity of any single man to master this material, even a portion of it relating to any particular age. The writing of history involves co-operation in many forms.

India with all the upheavals it has undergone has maintained a certain continuity in its art and culture and with all its vastness has maintained its unity at the cultural level. Since thought was free in our country it was possible for protestant movements to rise and fight tyranny and injustice or expose irrationalities in thought or conduct. Many systems of thought and ways of living could peacefully co-exist. For good or ill there were few violent revolutions or sudden breaks with the past. Scholars have described this special trait of India's culture as its genius for synthesis. This has enabled India's past to live in the present. Some may regret it but the continuity is there with its own message. This makes it still more necessary that we write good authentic histories dealing with the multitudinous aspects of our thought and action. History is, for obvious reasons, an essential and inseparable part of the education we now give to our countless boys and girls. It can do incalculable good if the right spirit pervades the writing of our histories and equally it can do incalculable harm if there is a narrow, sectarian approach or some small ends are sought to be pursued.

The modern period of Indian history in which principally the Indian Historical Records Commission is interested has obviously for us all great relevance. It started with the beginnings of British conquest of India. Its early forms were crude and brutal in the extreme but its later phases had a different meaning for the country. We had access to western thought. We began to have glimpses of science and its conquests of poverty, ignorance and disease. We were impressed by science and its products and the triumphs of reason. Democracy in the West had also its powerful appeal for us. Our struggle against foreign rule and all its tyrannies and oppressions continued but we did not shut the door on what the West had to tell us in many vital matters. It is now possible for us to take a calm, balanced, objective view of what all happened in this modern period during British rule. It is here that the vast amount of material, which the exertions of the Historical Records Commission have made it possible to preserve, is of great value in writing the history of modern India.

Various researches have brought out how no country was an island unto itself even in earlier, primitive times and how civilizations seemingly separate and independent influenced each other in many ways. India itself has been the centre of much international activity even in the past in both economic and cultural matters. It should therefore be easy for India to contemplate itself as part of the wider world scene and affect it and be affected by it in many vital fields of life. It should easily be possible for it to take to a world outlook and reflect it in our histories.

All great religions, Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Christianity, Zoroastrianism and Judaism have found a hospitable home in India greatly deepening and enriching its cultural life. This also offers our historians a fruitful field for thought and research.

I have ventured to offer these reflections in order to emphasise the far-reaching importance of the activity in which the Indian Historical Records Commission is engaged. May your deliberations at this session prove fruitful in many ways.

I have great pleasure in inaugurating the 46th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.



Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder, Union Minister
for Education, Social Welfare and Culture.

APPENDIX IV

Presidential Address by Dr. P. C. Chunder

Mr. Governor, Mr. Education Minister of Maharashtra, Distinguished Members, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is the first occasion when I have the honour of presiding over the deliberations of the Indian Historical Records Commission and I consider it a privilege to be here to meet the learned members of the Commission assembled in this historic city of Aurangabad. This, incidentally, is the fourth time that this august body is meeting in Maharashtra region, and about the historical records of this region Sir Jadunath aptly remarked that 'in no other province of India have we this wealth of materials'. The city of Aurangabad too, and the adjoining areas around it, are rich in their historical associations. It is in the fitness of things that the Maharashtra Archives decided to open one regional centre here.

The main archival wealth of the region, however, lies in Poona, where the Peshwa's Daftar is of great interest to students of history. With its voluminous collection of lakhs of state papers and documents in Modi script pertaining to the Maratha period, Peshwa's Daftar has been rightly called the 'store-house of Maratha History'. It is the best source material for the study of political, social and economic history of the time.

Historical records serve a purpose when put to systematic and proper use. Preservation only is not enough. Since these records are mainly in Modi, proper and suitable finding aids and reference media in our working language or languages have to be prepared to enable scholars to utilise this information. The need for a sufficient number of Modi knowing archivists and scholars is evident, and while talking of this, I would plead for similar arrangements to be made in various parts of the country for learning and promotion of various other old scripts, which are becoming extinct. This august body had, as long back as 1966, at its 37th Session at Delhi, emphasised the need for listing of such records, and I am glad to note that substantial head-way has been made in some of our State Archives and also at the National Archives of India. But with all this, I am convinced that the work deserves a much greater impetus and drive. How this is to be achieved, it is for those associated with the Commission and the administrators concerned to decide. Perhaps discussion in details between them will help in arriving at some suitable solution. This region can boast of the valuable work done in this direction by some of the learned societies and institutions, like Bharatiya Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, Poona, Rajwade Samshodhan Mandir, Dhulia and the Historical Museum and Library at Satara founded by D. B. Parasnis.

The next question which requires attention is the need for specially designed buildings for storage of records. Archives cannot work efficiently in make-shift accommodation. I am glad to learn that several State Governments are becoming conscious of this fact and some of them, including

Maharashtra, are planning construction of new buildings or enlargement of their existing repositories. Since archives require comparatively smaller funds, postponing their development would mean little economy. On the contrary, it would lead to irreparable loss of precious records. I hope all the State Governments would give due priority to storage and conservation of archives.

With the question of constructing archival buildings is linked the issue of establishment of the record centres to serve as intermediate repositories to house semi-current records till such time as they are appraised and made finally ready for their transfer to the Central repository. It might sound staggering to those not conversant with the magnitude of the problem, that an estimate made about 20 years back revealed that if all the records were actually transferred to the National Archives of India, the storage space presently available would have to be enlarged a dozen times. The position today must be much worse. The problem of winnowing the great mass of chaff for the small residue of useful material has to be tackled scientifically, and the only way of preventing the National Archives from being deluged with the growing mass of records is to establish full-fledged record centres in different parts of the country. These record centres necessarily have to be self-sufficient in every respect, including facilities for repair and reprography. I am glad to note that a Record Centre of the National Archives has been opened at Jaipur and that a few States have also established similar intermediate repositories. I would suggest that other State Governments may emulate their action, and, if possible, take similar measures with regard to the district records as well.

The problem posed by public records does not begin and end with the mere raising up of sufficient number of functionally designed buildings to house them. Equally important are the questions of their proper management and up-keep at every stage of their life-span, their systematic review to strip them of their ephemeral components, and finally, their retirement to the archival repositories for permanent custody and utilisation. It is hardly necessary for me to emphasise before the learned members that timely weeding of ephemeral records is not only vital to administrative efficiency, but is also the basic need of research if the scholars are not to get lost in a mountain of records, although I agree that this measure has to be undertaken very cautiously, otherwise one may be accused of imposing one's sense of values on future generations.

Another interesting aspect of the problem brought out by a study undertaken recently revealed that the bulk of unappraised semi-current records up to the close of 1975-76 stood at nearly 2 crore files, including 25 lakhs of non-current records. Mere storage of these records in the metropolitan cities costs rupee 1 per file per year. Therefore, unless a major effort is made to weed out the large proportion of ephemeral records among these files, the Government will continue to spend large amounts of money on their storage alone.

The only logical way to solve these problems is to evolve an effective uniform control over the entire field of record management in all public offices. For the Union records the National Archives has already initiated a well-articulated Record Management Programme, but this certainly has

to be expanded considerably to cope with the ever-increasing growth of government records. Pending the enactment of a comprehensive law on Public records, the Government of India, as you are well aware, had issued in December, 1972, an Archival Policy Resolution covering the entire gamut of archives administration. But our experience during the last few years has confirmed that an Archival Policy Resolution is no substitute for an Archival Law, as the former lacks the statutory obligation. A Draft Bill on Public Archives, applicable to Union Government and such State Governments as would opt to come within its purview, was accordingly framed by the National Archives and is under active consideration of the Government of India.

Closely connected with Record Management is the demand for training of personnel in the field of archival administration. There is need to increase the number and professional competence of the persons handling records to cope with the challenge. Efforts have to be made to place every Record Room of the Union and State Ministries and Departments under the charge of a competent and duly trained Departmental Record Officer. The only facility existing so far for the purpose was the One Year-Diploma Course in Archives-Keeping conducted by the National Archives. This has been supplemented by introducing in service short-term courses for the benefit of those already on the staff of the Departmental Record Rooms of the Union Ministries and the State Archives Offices. With no special staff or independent accommodation for the purpose, the annual outturn was naturally inadequate. You would be glad to know that a full-fledged Institute of Archival Training under the aegis of the National Archives of India has now been set up. The Institute has also introduced a 'Correspondence course' for the benefit of those who cannot be away from their respective places for a long time. It is hoped that the output of the Institute would increase, and the long-felt need to provide sufficient number of trained archivists would be met. It is heartening to note that the course run by the National Archives attracts students not only from India but also from our neighbouring countries, and Africa too!

This august body has played a dynamic role in promoting archival development and historical research in the country, and its recommendations have also always received serious attention of the Government and other public institutions. Unfortunately, the limited resources of the country have come in the way of achieving in full many of its objects. The need for more funds for the development of archives is obvious. To ensure speedy development, a number of such schemes in the past were included in the plan schemes at the Centre. As for the States, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission itself, several State Governments have included development of archives in their respective plans. I would urge all concerned to draw up comprehensive plans for the development of archives, both at the Centre and in the States. Such development plans, to my mind, may include: suitable buildings for housing records, acquisition of records of permanent value after weeding the ephemeral ones, acquisition of papers of historical value in the possession of private institutions and individuals in India and abroad, preservation of the material acquired on scientific lines, facilities for photo-duplication, and provision of adequate finding aids and research facilities.

This brings me to another important point which relates to access to the Public records. To my mind, the best method of making people aware of the importance of our national heritage as preserved in the Archives is to encourage researches and studies based on archival material. The Commission, had, on numerous occasions in the past, emphasised the need for liberalising the rules regarding access to the records by the scholars. In our country records more than 30 years old are generally open for research. But there are many restrictions even in respect of 'open' records. The situation certainly deserves a review. It may not be out of place to mention here that in U.S.A. the Freedom of Information Act permits scholars to call for any document, even of a very recent date, and excepting for a few exceptional circumstances e.g. infringement of national defence and foreign policy secrets etc., the information required is not normally denied. The Law, however, applies to the Executive Branch of the Government and is not designed to cover congressional and judiciary proceedings. With a view to bringing archives nearer to the public, I would once again like to suggest an objective review in this regard.

So far we have concentrated all our thoughts on Public records. Equally pressing, and perhaps demanding equal attention, is the question of papers of historical value with private institutions and individuals. This problem has been discussed repeatedly in the Commission meetings. Private Archives comprise materials of wide variety, such as records of business concerns, banking houses, industrial organisations, educational, religious and philanthropic institutions, etc., besides the personal papers of eminent personalities in all walks of life. Among institutional papers, one often comes across diaries, correspondence of personal nature with friends and relatives and notes and memoranda kept for personal use. The problem with regard to this vast mass of papers in private custody is, undoubtedly, of a great magnitude, for such records are far more liable to neglect, decay and destruction, and very little is known about their location and their state of preservation. At the same time, their importance as an independent source material of history, for correcting the imbalance depicted in the official view-point as reflected in the Government records, is today increasingly realised by the historians. In order to compile data about these records, the National Archives has been collecting information with regard to this category of records under the National Register Scheme. I trust you will fully agree with me that such a major project would work successfully only with the active help and cooperation of the Regional Records Survey Committees and the State Archives. True, the States might be having their own difficulties, and finance may be the main stumbling block in the way, but it should be our constant endeavour to impress on the States the need of salvaging and preserving this rich heritage for future generations. You would recall that at the last meeting of the officers dealing with the National Register of Private Records, we had conveyed to you the Government of India's approval to set up a Central Government Unit in one of the States. A decision has since been taken to locate this Central Cell in Orissa which will work in close collaboration with the Regional Records Survey Committee and the Archives Office in the State. I only hope that the plan scheme regarding 'Expansion of the National Register of Private Records' would get further impetus from the Government and more such aid would be thus available to reinforce the work in various States in this direction.

While we are all proud of our rich archival heritage and expertise, we are also eager to collaborate closely with our neighbours to exchange ideas with other historians and archivists on common problems. A number of cultural agreements concluded by the Government of India with several countries include cooperation in the field of archives. I am sure you will be glad to know that with this aim of mutual cooperation and promotion of archival interests in the region, a Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives for South and West Asia covering the countries from Bangladesh and Bhutan in the East to Iran in the West has been established in December, 1976 with its secretariat at the National Archives of India. I am confident that promotion of such professional contacts would not only prove mutually advantageous, but would also go a long way in preserving our old records which are a part of cultural heritage of all mankind.

Thank you all for a patient hearing.



Dr. S. N. Prasad, Secretary,
Indian Historical Records Commission.

APPENDIX V

Secretary's Report by Dr. S. N. Prasad

Respected Mr. President, Mr. Governor, Mr. Education Minister, Distinguished Scholars, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are meeting here today after a longer-than-usual interval. We could not meet earlier owing to circumstances beyond our control. Nevertheless, I owe you an apology on that account.

I now present to you a brief report on the development in the field of archives in the country since the last session of the Commission. In this I shall mention only the salient features of our activities, the details of which are available in the paper on the Development of Archives, presented to you separately.

I. Plan Developments: With almost all its Fifth Plan schemes already cleared by the Planning Commission and sanctioned by the Government of India, the National Archives of India was engaged during the past two years in quiet consolidation rather than expansion. The Jaipur Record Centre of the National Archives of India has started functioning, with records pouring in and repair and reprography facilities being installed. Similarly the distribution of imported preservative material to the State Archives has already been started by the National Archives of India, and arrangements are being finalised between the National Archives of India and the Orissa State Archives to locate, at Bhubaneswar, a Unit of the National Archives of India to survey important private records in the State.

Distinguished members of the Commission will be happy to learn that the Guru Nanak University, Saurashtra University, Utkal University, Bhagalpur University and the Kurukshetra University have initiated steps to set up archival cells in their respective Universities with the help of the University Grants Commission. An Archival Cell has been established in Meghalaya also under the Directorate of Public Instruction of that Government at Shillong. The Andhra Pradesh State Archives has established one more regional office in the Andhra University Campus at Waltair. The State Archives of Bihar has opened a regional archives at Darbhanga, and it has also received Government sanction for establishing an archives centre at Ranchi. It has also set up a separate section for repair and rehabilitation of Archives. The State Archives of Uttar Pradesh has taken steps for the establishment of a regional office at Nainital.

It is regrettable, however, that no new State Archives was opened during the year, and even the large State of Himachal Pradesh is still without any State Archives.

II. Expenditure : The expenditure of the National Archives of India continued its upward trend during these years. The total expenditure during 1976-77 and 1977-78 was over Rs. 93 lakhs.

It is, however, disappointing to record that the expenditure of the various State Archives during these years did not show any element of uniformity. I am happy that the total expenditure on archives in Andhra Pradesh came to about Rs. 30 lakhs in the years 1976-77 and 1977-78. Tamil Nadu also has spent about Rs. 30 lakhs, Rajasthan about 19 lakhs and Maharashtra 14 lakhs during this period. But Kerala has spent only Rs. 10 lakhs and Orissa Rs. 4.37 lakhs in the two years under review. Information is incomplete about several states.

III. Archival Buildings: Construction of suitable archival buildings has repeatedly been urged in my earlier reports and in the Resolutions of the Commission. It is a basic necessity that all archives offices should be housed in specially designed and properly equipped building of their own. We know that many states have their own archival buildings and some others are taking steps to have them constructed. Although some concrete progress has been reported in this respect from Rajasthan and from Assam, and the building of the National Archives of India branch office at Bhopal has been enlarged, the other proposals still remain in the blue print stage. Some more positive steps have been taken towards building the long awaited Annexe of the National Archives of India also. The model of the annexe submitted by a private architect has been approved and the Government of India has already accorded the necessary financial sanction for its construction. The detailed construction drawings are now being discussed and prepared by the architect in consultation with the Central Public Works Department, and actual construction work is expected to begin by April this year.

IV. Records Management: With the progressive implementation of the Archival Policy Resolution of 1972 by the Government of India, the management of records is becoming increasingly important. The Resolution, designed to establish closer liaison between the Archivist and record creating agencies at all stages, is already showing some results. Preparation of Retention Schedules and proper appraisal of records has started in many Ministries of the Government of India. Several State Governments are also considering issue of similar Archival Policy Resolutions, though it appears that except Delhi none has issued it so far. I must admit that the problem of records management is forbidding in magnitude and complexity. But to ensure efficiency as well as economy in the functioning of all Governments, scientific record management is absolutely essential, and deserves urgent attention of the authorities concerned.

Despite limitation of staff, the National Archives has completed the final appraisal of more than two lakhs of non-current files of the Government of India in two years. This is, however, only a small fraction of the total bulk of records awaiting appraisal. Some Archives Departments of the State Governments have also reported substantial progress. The Andhra Pradesh State Archives finally appraised about 49,000 files during the year 1976-77 and the State Archives of West Bengal appraised about 16,000 files. But on the whole the picture is far from satisfactory. Many of the States do not have even retention schedules to guide them in appraising records, and the State Archives do not have adequate information about bulk of non-current records to be appraised. It is necessary that the State Archives and the various Departments of State Governments work in close

cooperation to evolve a definite policy in regard to this vital aspect of public administration. The offices and Departments of the State Governments should be advised to provide the State Archives with information about their bulk of non-current records and annual accruals of such records.

V. Training : The Institute of Archival Training, founded in December, 1976, has commenced its third session, as the second batch of trainees in One Year Diploma Course completed their training in August last. For the benefit of records officers and personnel engaged in conservation work, the National Archives is also continuing the short-term training in records management and preservation.

For the purpose of having trained personnel in the field of record management, the Institute has introduced a Correspondence Course in archives keeping. Its first session commenced in August, 1978, with about 150 students on its rolls. The detailed administrative arrangements and the curriculum for the Correspondence Course were finalised in cooperation with the State Archives. This scheme proposes to meet the problem of paucity of trained personnel in the field of archives, and it will certainly be a boon to those employees of archives offices who are not in a position to avail themselves of the facilities of the One Year Diploma Course conducted by the Institute of Archival Training at New Delhi.

VI. Access to Records : No significant change took place in the rules governing access to records in the custody of the National Archives of India or of the State Archives. Many restrictions still apply to records of even the 'open' period. The position needs review at a high level, at the Centre as well as in the States, to liberalise the access rules, so that genuine research is encouraged and facilitated.

VII. Accessions : (a) **Public Records :** Acute shortage of storage space as I have mentioned earlier, prevented the National Archives of India from undertaking any major accessioning programme. In 1976-77 and 1977-78, only about 2700 files of the Ministries of External Affairs, Home Affairs, Works and Housing, and of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Consultate General of India at Shanghai and Viceroy's Executive Council, and authenticated copies of 389 bills passed by the various State Legislatures and assented to by the President of India, were received for custody. The Record Centre of the National Archives of India at Jaipur has received for custody 2224 non-current files from the Salt Commissioner's Office and Hindustan Salt Ltd., Jaipur. The position is better in the States in this respect. Among others, the State Archives of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territory of Delhi have shown considerable progress in accessioning public records.

(b) **Private Papers :** The Private Papers acquired by the National Archives during 1976-77 and 1977-78 include those of Sir Sita Ram, Mir Mushtaq Ahmed and Raja of Kotwara.

It is heartening to learn that the Maharashtra State Archives have just found about 300 documents of the 18th and 19th centuries throwing light on the Angre family of Kolaba.

The National Archives acquired 15 collections of records of Indian interest in microfilm from the U.K., U.S.A., Australia, Greece and Switzerland. These collections include 42 rolls of Linlithgow Papers (1937-43), 82 rolls of the old files of the 'Daily Worker' (1930-47), 41 rolls of the Factory Records (1665-1781) of the East India Company and 29 rolls of the records of the United States Government's Department of State (1906-1929).

A list of public records, private papers, microfilm rolls and rare books acquired during 1976-77 by the State Archives and Learned Institutions, to given in Paper No. III (List of Accessions) presented separately.

VIII. Publications: Further progress was made in the Publication programmes, both at the Centre and in the States. One volume each of the Fort William-India House Correspondence, Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Index to Papers Read at Indian Historical Records Commission Sessions, Resolutions of the Indian Historical Records Commission Volume II (1948-73), Catalogue of the Historical Maps of the Survey of India, (1700-1900), Bulletin of Research Theses and Dissertations, and National Register of Private Records were brought out by the National Archives of India. The National Archives has also published during this period two composite issues of the Indian Archives Journal. I am happy to report that the National Archives of India have also brought out in cyclostyled form "*A Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India, Part II; covering records of Home Department/Ministry of Home Affairs: (1748-1957)*". A total of 10 publications were, thus, brought out by the National Archives during these two years.

State Archives of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territory of Goa made impressive progress in implementing their respective publication programmes, and in this context particular mention should be made of the Guide to the Records in State Archives of West Bengal, Part I, 1758-1858.

IX. Reference Media : Progress has also been reported in the preparation of reference media, both in the National Archives and in the States. In the former, work is in progress on the Foreign Department (Secret Consultations), 1800-1811 and Public Works Department, 1864-1923. As for private papers in the National Archives, finding aids for a number of collections, including the papers of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dadabhai Naoroji, Raja Mahendra Pratap, B. D. Chaturvedi, P. S. S. Aiyer and P. K. Malaviya have been prepared.

The State Archives of Andhra Pradesh has printed the first volume of the 'Mughal Archives'—a descriptive catalogue of documents pertaining to the reign of Shah Jahan (1628-1658). It has also started cataloguing of similar documents relating to Aurangzeb's reign. A Descriptive List of the Records of the Huzur Office of the former Princely State of Travancore was prepared by the Kerala State Archives. The Nagaland State Archives has prepared an alphabetical index to the records in its custody. The State Archives of Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have also reported good progress in this important field.

X. Scientific Aids to the Preservation of Records: The Research Laboratory of the National Archives tested many samples of papers with a view to finding out their suitability for use for permanent records. After thorough and painstaking tests, an improved variety of paper manufactured by the Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Mills was found to be adequately answering the purpose. Its cost is now being worked out. The National Archives also rendered technical information and advice to the State Governments, Universities, Learned Institutions and individuals on request.

XI. Other Developments : A concerted effort has been made by the National Archives and most of the State Archives to come closer to the public, as no great progress is possible without a public awareness of the value and importance of our archival heritage. For the first time, an Archives Week was organised in our country from 7th to 13th August, 1978. The National Archives and many State Archives held exhibitions of documents on this occasion and invited 'Open House' visits to their Record Rooms, Preservation and Reprography facilities. The response has been very encouraging, and many thousands of our common citizens, young students and members of the intelligentsia learnt for the first time the unique value and worth of the records preserved in our archival repositories. Many talks on the radio and TV were also arranged during the Archives Week.

With the same objective, a documentary film has been planned and prepared on the National Archives. This film, giving glimpses of work of different types in the National Archives, with an appropriate commentary, is expected to be released for showing in all cinema houses very soon.

The French records of the pre-merger period in the Pondicherry archives have been placed under the administrative control of the National Archives. It is proposed to develop this repository as a full fledged Regional Branch, equipped with repair and conservation facilities. The Government of Pondicherry is now working out details for setting up its own archives to preserve all the post-merger records.

There is another new and interesting development which deserves notice of the Commission. With special funds provided by the U.G.C., the Government College Ajmer, has purchased the historical records of the old Thikana of Pisangan, covering the period 1748—1946. These records are being kept in the Government College, Ajmer, and Dr. V. S. Bhargava, Head of the Department of History of the College, has also prepared descriptive lists of the records of the erstwhile Thikanas of Masuda, Kharwa and Bhinai with grants in aid given by the Indian Council of Historical Research. While the preparation of descriptive lists or catalogues of such records is very desirable and these should be included in the National Register of Private Records, the Commission would perhaps like to be assured that the old records physically taken over and kept in the college would be properly cared for and made accessible to all research scholars, and would not be allowed to decay or disappear after a few decades. I need hardly remind the Commission that one of the premier universities in North India acquired some microfilms of records from

the U.K. some years back, but today these microfilms are neither well-preserved nor easily accessible to scholars. To avoid such unfortunate results, it appears necessary that records are either kept only in major repositories or proper facilities are provided, on a permanent basis, for records kept in other institutions.

And now I make my last bow before this august Commission, hoping to retire and lay down my office in a few months. It has been a privilege and an honour to be the Secretary of the Indian Historical Records Commission for nearly a decade, and I am deeply grateful to you for your unfailing consideration and support extended to me. With your guidance and support, this past decade has seen an alround and accelerated development in the field of Archives in the country. No less than six new State Archives came into existence during this period. Many of the older States Archives enlarged and intensified their activities. The National Archives has doubled its activities and professional staff, and trebled the number of its Regional Branches. Under the Archival Policy Resolution, it has assumed vast new responsibilities in the field of Record Management. The Archival Training Institute has been set up with four different types of courses to meet different requirements of the country as well as of the neighbouring countries. As a recognition of the new responsibilities and activities of the National Archives, its status has been raised from a "Subordinate" to an "Attached Office" of the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture. Strong professional bonds have been forged between the National Archives and the different State Archives, which now work in the closest cooperation and co-ordination without any infringement of the autonomy of each. Whether in devising and preparing training courses or in re-organisation work concerning the National Register of Private Records, or in making bulk imports of preservative material to meet the requirements of the National Archives of India as well as of the State Archives, the closest co-operation and coordination is evident, and I and my esteemed colleagues in the States have learnt fully to trust and rely on one another's assistance. The same spirit of cooperation and mutual assistance has been extended to the entire region with the formation of South and West Asia Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives (SWARBICA), which has Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran as its Members. Under bilateral arrangements, Indian consultants have been called to Indonesia, Singapore, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia and Kenya, while trainees from Malaysia, Singapore, Nepal, Afghanistan, Kenya and Nigeria have worked in India. The international archival community and UNESCO have recognised the status of archives in our country and the competence of our Archivists, who are now accepted as comparable to the best in the world.

But while much has been done, much more remains to be done, to ensure the preservation and utilization of the unique archival wealth of our great country. There are tremendous problems and tasks awaiting urgent attention. I have every confidence that this august Commission and my successor will successfully tackle and overcome these problems and tasks. Once again I express my deepest gratitude and appreciation for your consideration and support.



Shri S. A. I. Tirmizi, Joint Secretary,
Indian Historical Records Commission.

APPENDIX VI

Thanks giving Speech by Shri S. A. I. Tirmizi, Joint Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission.

Mr. Chairman, Hon'ble Governor of Maharashtra, Education Minister of Maharashtra, Health Minister of Maharashtra, Fellow Members of the Commission, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasant duty, as Joint Secretary of the Commission, to thank the Government of Maharashtra for hosting this Session in this historical city of Aurangabad which is so rich in antiquities. Perhaps very few people are aware of the fact that the Arak Fort, located just behind the Circuit House, once housed the Provincial Archives of the Mughal empire. These archives were unearthed from the Fort and deposited in the Daftar-i-Diwani wa Mal now called Andhra Pradesh State Archives.

I must particularly thank the Governor and the two Ministers of Maharashtra for gracing this session. I have also to thank you, Mr. President, for finding time to preside over this session in the midst of your multifarious duties.

Thanks are also due to all the Fellow Members of the Commission and Prof. A. L. Basham for taking the trouble to travel down to Aurangabad from far off places. Last but not the least I am grateful to the citizens of Aurangabad for responding to our invitation in such large number.

Thank you once again.

Members of the Indian Historical Records Commission who attended the 46th Session

1. Dr. P. C. Chunder, Union Minister for Education and Social Welfare and Ex-Officio President of the Indian Historical Records Commission.
2. Dr. S. N. Prasad, Director of Archives and Ex-Officio Secretary of the Indian Historical Records Commission.
3. Shri S. A. I. Tirmizi, Deputy Director of Archives, National Archives of India and Ex-Officio Joint Secretary of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Nominated by the Government of India :

4. Dr. S. P. Sen.
5. Prof. G. H. Khare.
6. Dr. P. Basu.
7. Dr. Dwijendra Tripathi.

8. Dr. Raghubir Sinh.
9. Prof. Amba Prasad.
10. Prof. G. M. Moraes.

Representatives of Government and Semi-Government Institutions :

11. Dr. D. P. Bhattacharya (Socio-Economic Research Institute, Calcutta).
12. Dr. K. N. Pandey (Ministry of Defence, New Delhi).

State/Union Territory Archives :

13. Dr. K. P. Srivastava (Uttar Pradesh State Archives, Lucknow).
14. Shri M. P. Dash (Orissa State Archives, Bhubaneswar).
15. Shri Tara Sharan Sinha (Bihar State Archives, Patna).
16. Shri J. K. Jain (Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner).
17. Dr. V. T. Gune (Directorate of Historical Archives, Goa).
18. Capt. Dr. B. G. Kunte (Director of Archives, Maharashtra and Local Secretary of the 46th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission).
19. Shri M. L. Kachroo (Delhi Archives, Delhi).
20. Thiru S. P. Elangovan (Tamil Nadu Archives, Egmore).
21. Shri M. V. S. Prasada Rau (Andhra Pradesh Archives, Hyderabad).
22. Shri S. Mukherjee (West Bengal Archives, Calcutta).
23. Shri J. Tewari (Sikkim Archives, Gangtok).

Universities :

24. Prof. B. C. Ray (Berhampur University, Orissa).
25. Prof. S. H. Jafri (Bhopal University, Madhya Pradesh).
26. Prof. S. R. Singh (Bihar University, Muzaffarpur).
27. Prof. H. K. Barpujari (Gauhati University, Assam).
28. Prof. H. S. Srivastava (Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur).
29. Dr. S. N. Sinha (Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi).
30. Prof. Mohammad Yasin (Kashmir University, Srinagar).
31. Dr. K. Rajayyan (Madurai University, Madurai).
32. Prof. S. B. Singh (Magadh University, Bodh Gaya, Bihar).
33. Prof. T. V. Pathy (Marathwada University, Aurangabad).
34. Prof. P. L. Mehra (Panjab University, Chandigarh).
35. Dr. V. A. Narain (Patna University, Patna).
36. Prof. A. R. Kulkarni (Poona University, Poona).
37. Dr. M. S. Jain (Rajasthan University, Jaipur).
38. Prof. H. L. Gupta (Sagar University, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh).
39. Prof. V. M. Reddy (Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati).

Learned Institutions :

40. Prof. A. Chakraverti (The Asiatic Society, Calcutta).
41. Dr. C. N. Parchure (Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, Pune).
42. Dr. V. D. Divekar (Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune).
43. Dr. B. C. Das (Institute de Chandernagore, West Bengal).
44. Rev. John Correia Afonso (Heras Institute of Indian History and Culture, Bombay).

Corresponding Member :

45. Prof. A. L. Basham (Australian National University).

The Following attended as representatives of their institutions :

46. Shri C. P. Mathur (Haryana State Archives).
47. Shri C. B. Pandya (Gujarat State Archives).
48. Dr. I. A. Sajjad (Ministry of External Affairs, Historical Division).
49. Shri A. H. Choudhury (Assam Secretariat Record Office).

APPENDIX VII

Conspectus of action taken on the previous Resolution and Recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission (40th to 45th Sessions).

APPENDIX VII

Further to the information placed before the Commission at its 45th and earlier sessions on the resolutions and recommendations of the 40th to 45th Sessions, replies received from the State Governments, Universities, Learned Institutions and others are summarised below:

I. RESOLUTIONS OF THE 40TH SESSION, MADRAS: 18—20 FEBRUARY, 1970.

Resolution VIII: The Commission resolves that to facilitate the consultation of records preserved by them the Records Repositories of the State Governments be requested to prepare and publish consolidated guides to their pre-Independence records.

Jammu and Kashmir: The matter still rests with the State Government.

Assam: There is no separate guide published exclusively for pre-independence records. Amalgamated Indexes of all records for those periods are, however, available which serve the purpose of finding aids for pre-Independence records.

Goa: A Guide to the collections of records from Goa Archives has already been published.

Karnataka: Action is being taken to prepare and publish guides to the pre-Independence records.

Pondicherry: National Archives of India is shortly to assume administrative control of the Archives. The local administration is now presently engaged in working out details of a plan for setting up a separate Archives to preserve all post-merger records. In these circumstances it has not been possible to take up any work regarding implementation of the resolution.

Sikkim: As the State Archives has been recently started and is being organised the resolution is still under consideration of the Government.

Madhya Pradesh: The preparation of guide to the pre-Independence records under the custody of State Archives will be possible only after subject lists of records have been prepared. At present the descriptive lists are being prepared.

Orissa: The resolution has been accepted in principle. Five volumes of Guide to Orissa Records have been published and volume II of this series is in the Press.

Resolution IX: To facilitate genuine research work at the State Archives, the Commission resolves to recommend to the State Governments to dispense with the scrutiny of excerpts taken by research scholars from all 'open' records.

Haryana : No scrutiny of excerpts from 'Open' records is now conducted by the Department.

Jammu and Kashmir : The Historical Research Rules have not been amended so far.

Karnataka : Excerpts taken by the research scholars are scrutinised and the Department proposes to continue this practice as envisaged in the rules.

Madhya Pradesh : Action on the resolution is being taken and decision would be communicated in due course.

Orissa : The resolution has been accepted and scrutiny of excerpts taken by the research scholars from all 'Open' records is now not necessary.

Sikkim : As the State Archives has been recently started and is being organised, the resolution is still under consideration of the Government.

Resolution XIII : The Commission resolves to recommend to the State Governments that the records of the National Movement, especially from 1885—1947, in the custody of the offices of the Home Department and other Offices/Departments and quasi-Government Offices may be transferred to the State Archives and thrown open for research where this has not been done already.

Kerala : The resolution will be implemented after the construction of the Archives building at Trivandrum is completed.

West Bengal : All the non-confidential papers upto 1947 relating to the National Movement are thrown open to the research scholars and all confidential papers upto 1945 relating to National Movement have also been transferred from Home Political Department to this Archives and are thrown open to the researchers.

Sikkim : As the State Archives has been recently started and is being organised, the resolution is still under consideration of the Government.

Pondicherry : The administrative control of the Archives is to be handed over to the National Archives of India, New Delhi. Besides, the administration is working out the details of a plan for setting up of a separate Archives to preserve all post-merger records. In these circumstances, it is not possible to implement the resolution.

Madhya Pradesh : Action on the resolution is being taken and decision would be communicated in due course,

Karnataka : The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Resolution XV : The Commission resolves that the National Archives be requested to procure and preserve copies of Annual Administration Reports of the States and reports of various Committees and Commissions published by the State Governments and the Centrally Administered Areas for the use of research scholars.

National Archives of India : The National Archives of India has received the Annual Reports during 1977 and 1978 from the following State Governments and Union Territories: (1) Andhra Pradesh, (2) Bihar, (3) Haryana, (4) Karnataka, (5) Kerala, (6) Maharashtra, (7) Orissa, (8) Punjab, (9) Tamil Nadu, (10) Uttar Pradesh, (11) West Bengal, (12) Delhi, and (13) Lakshadweep.

Resolution XVI : The Commission recommends that a typed copy of all theses bearing on Modern Indian History, approved by the Indian Universities for award of Ph.D. Degree should be deposited in the National Archives of India for consultation by scholars as soon as the result is declared. Where Universities find it difficult to deposit a copy in the National Archives, one should be sent to it to be micro-filmed for the use of the scholars.

Statement showing action taken by various Universities regarding Deposit/ Microfilm of theses in the National Archives of India

Theses submitted	Resolution accepted but no theses sent	Resolution under consideration	Resolution not accepted	No replies received
1	2	3	4	5
Gauhati	Annamalai	Awadesh Pratap Singh, Rewa	Delhi	
Visva Bharati	Bangalore		Jawahar Lal Nehru, New Delhi.	
Karnataka	Berhampur	Guru Nanak, Amritsar		
Sardar Patel	Burdwan	Himachal Pradesh, Simla	Maharaja Sayaji Rao, Baroda	The remaining Universities (represented on the Indian Historical Records Commission) have sent no reply.
Sagar	Gorakhpur	Benaras Hindu University		
Andhra	Indore			
Lucknow	Jadavapur			
	Kanpur			
	Kashmir			
	Magadh			
	Meerut			
	Nagpur			
	Patna			
	Saurashtra, Rajkot			
	Shivaji, Kolhapur			
	Sri Venkateshwar, Tirupati			
	Utkal			
	Vikram, Ujjain			

II. Resolutions of the 41st Session, Trivandrum, 9—11 October, 1971

Resolution III: The Indian Historical Records Commission places on record its appreciation of the steps taken by the National Archives of India during the last two years for expediting the compilation of reference media to the various series of the records in its custody. But as the volume of records for which the reference media has to be prepared is very large, the Government of India is urged to sanction adequate staff for this essential aspect of Archives Administration. Similar programmes may be taken up by State Archives Departments also which face the same problem.

Assam: Due note has been taken of the resolution and adequate measures are being taken.

Madhya Pradesh: Action on the resolution is being taken and decision would be communicated in due course.

Karnataka: Action is being taken for the compilation of reference media to the various series of records in the custody of the Archives.

Pondicherry: The administrative control of the Archives is to be handed over to the National Archives of India, New Delhi. Besides, the administration is now working out details of a plan for setting up a separate Archives to preserve all post-merger records. In these circumstances it has not been possible to take any steps to implement the resolution.

Jammu and Kashmir: The case is under consideration of the Government.

Sikkim: As the State Archives has recently been started and is being organised, the resolution is still under the Government's consideration.

Resolution IV: Resolved that in the interest of completeness of official records of historical value, weeding of records at the various levels by untrained persons be stopped.

Jammu and Kashmir: The recommendation has since been noted.

Karnataka: The matter is under consideration with the heads of the Departments.

Madhya Pradesh: Action on the resolution is being taken and decision would be communicated in due course.

Resolution V: The Commission is of the view that it is imperative to take all necessary steps to ensure the proper maintenance and preservation of all Public Records in the States, whether current, semi-current or non-current. The State Governments are, therefore, requested to implement urgently the recommendations already made by the Commission (*vide* Resolutions VII and XIII of the 38th Session) and (i) transfer all District Records more than 30 years old to the control of the State Archives and (ii) declare their Directors of State Archives to be inspecting authority for the non-current records of the State Offices at all levels as also of the local bodies viz. Municipalities, Zilla Parishads etc. in the State.

Orissa: The resolution has been accepted by the Government.

Jammu and Kashmir: The matter is under consideration of the State Government.

Madhya Pradesh: Action is being taken on the resolution and decision would be communicated in due course.

Haryana: The Government has already declared the Director of Archives or his representative as the competent authority to inspect the records of all the Departments of the State.

The State Government has also agreed to transfer District records of more than 30 years old to the control of the State Archives.

West Bengal: The matter is under consideration of the State Government.

Sikkim: As the State Archives has recently started and is still being organised, the resolution is under consideration of the Government.

Assam: The existing Record Office is the custodian of old records of the Secretariat only. So unless a State Archives is set up, there is no scope to make it an abode of District Records or Records of other local bodies. The proposal to set up the State Archives has already been initiated.

Resolution VII: This Commission appeals to the concerned authorities of Temples, Gurdwaras, Churches, Khankahs, Waqfs, etc. to allow bona-fide research scholars to consult their documents for research purposes, and the scholars who are allowed access to these records may, if necessary, voluntarily prepare the lists of these records.

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Resolution VIII: This Commission appeals to the authorities maintaining the records of the Temples, Maths, Churches, Mosques, Gurdwaras etc. to ensure their proper preservation, and if possible, to deposit these documents with the various Archives or Learned Institutions for safe custody.

Karnataka: The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Madhya Pradesh: Action on the resolution is being taken and decision would be communicated in due course.

Orissa: An appeal was sent to the authorities of the Temples, Maths, Churches, Mosques, Gurdwaras, etc., in this behalf. But no response has been received from these institutions.

Jammu & Kashmir: The Government has already been approached in this behalf.

Sikkim : As the State Archives has been recently started and is being organised, the resolution is still under the consideration of the Government.

Assam : The resolution has been noted for future guidance.

Resolution XI : The Commission places on record its appreciation of the effective and energetic steps taken by its Secretary in implementing some of its important recommendations, such as those concerning the preparation of the Manual of Archives, and the publication of records

pertaining to Partition and Transfer of Power, and the compilation of reference media. It also approves of the policy of issuing cyclostyled publications, particularly the reference media to records, with a view to facilitating research. Similar steps may also be taken by the State Directors of Archives.

Orissa: Compilation of reference media of Records in the State Archives is in progress.

Madhya Pradesh: Action on the resolution is being taken and decision would be communicated in due course.

Assam: The resolution has been noted for future guidance.

Sikkim: As the State Archives has been recently started and is being organised, the resolution is under Government's consideration.

Resolution XII: Keeping in view the enormous problems created by ever-growing bulk of records, the Commission appreciates the lead presently given by the National Archives of India and the Department of Administrative Reforms, Government of India, in the sphere of management of the records of the Union Government and their time-bound appraisal. It also notes with satisfaction the steps taken by some State Governments for weeding of their time-bound appraisal. It also notes with satisfaction the steps taken by some State Governments for weeding of their non-essential records. The Commission urges all those State Governments and Union Territories which have not yet initiated such a programme on a regular basis to do so urgently with a view to economising in the long run on the upkeep and preservation of their permanent records. The concerned governments may consult, if necessary, the National Archives of India for this purpose.

Karnataka: The resolution has been noted with a view to take further necessary action accordingly.

Madhya Pradesh: Action on the resolution is being taken and decision would be communicated in due course.

Sikkim: As the State Archives has been recently started and is being organised, the resolution is still under consideration of the Government.

Assam: The resolution has been noted for future guidance.

Punjab: The Government has sent instructions to all the Departments/Offices in the State to weed out their non-essential records on a regular basis so that permanent records could be preserved more economically.

Andhra Pradesh: With a view to determine the lines on which the problems of weeding out non-essential records in the State Archives should be tackled, a Task Force has been constituted by the Government with a view to examine all the aspects in this regard and make its recommendations. It has also been decided to create a Central Cell for weeding of records in General Administration Department to clear the backlog of records of erstwhile Hyderabad Government under an officer of the rank of Assistant Secretary to the Government, preferably one who knows Urdu. It was decided to depute staff from State Archives for checking the records marked for destruction from historical point of view during the weeding process.

Resolution XIII: The Indian Historical Records Commission recommends to all the State Archives to provide facilities for the supply of micro-films or typed copies of 'open' records to bonafide research scholars on payment without any undue delay.

Sikkim: As the State Archives has been recently started and is being organized, the resolution is still under consideration of the Government.

Haryana: The Government has no objection to the adoption of the resolution subject to the condition that it would involve no additional financial implications.

Madhya Pradesh: Action on the resolution is being taken and decision would be communicated in due course.

Resolution XIV: Resolved that the State Governments be requested to open Regional, or Divisional archives in each Commissioner's Division, where the non-ephemeral records of all the Collectorates etc. in the Division may be collected and preserved under the overall control and supervision of the Director of the State Archives. This is absolutely essential for the purpose of not only preservation of papers, but also for promoting the writing of regional history.

Jammu and Kashmir: The Government has been requested to establish District repositories under overall supervision of the Archives office.

Karnataka: The resolution has been noted for further necessary action.

Madhya Pradesh : Action on the resolution is being taken and decision would be communicated in due course.

Orissa: Steps will be taken to open Regional or Divisional Archives in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Sikkim : As the State Archives has been recently started and is being organized the resolution is still under consideration of the Government.

Punjab: The Government has already sanctioned a scheme for "Setting up of a Regional Repository at Divisional Level", for establishing a Regional Repository at Jullundur. The repository will be opened as soon as the arrangements for building are made.

Resolution XV: Resolved that the Commission recommends to the authorities of the National Archives of India and of the State Archives to make available to bonafide research scholars residential accommodation at reasonable rates. Furthermore, it recommends for the consideration of the Ministry of Education at the centre and in the States to put up hostels which will cater to the needs of such research scholars.

National Archives of India: 12 scholars from various universities have availed themselves of residential facilities in the Gombi Guest House, New Delhi.

Jammu and Kashmir: The case is being processed by the Government.

Sikkim: The State Archives has recently started and is being organised the resolution is still under consideration of the Government.

III. Resolutions of the 42nd Session, Panaji (Goa), 5—7 January, 1973

Resolution IV: The Commission recommends that suitable notice be taken by the Government of India and the State Governments, of the meritorious services of those who had carefully preserved private records, either by preserving those records themselves or by depositing them for safe custody in a properly organised Records Repository or a suitable Learned Institution. •

National Archives of India: The resolution was accepted by the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs. National Archives of India has forwarded the names of those persons and institutions, recommended by State Governments, who have carefully preserved their private records for issuing necessary certificates in recognition of their services. The resolution is being processed with the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture to work out **modus operandi** for issuing such certificates.

Resolution VI: Resolved that keeping in view the urgency of salvaging and preserving the extremely valuable Government records lying in various offices in the District Headquarters and in the various field offices of the Central and State Governments, the Central and State Governments be strongly urged to open maximum number of intermediate Record Centres on priority basis, within their respective areas, to collect, list and preserve these records. These Record Centres should be fully manned with qualified staff and equipped with repair and reprographic facilities. The facilities should be available, not only for the Government records but should also be extended to the libraries, learned institutions and individual scholars who have valuable private records, manuscripts etc., in their possession.

Andhra Pradesh: The State Archives is making necessary provision in the Plan Budget for the purchase of modern equipment and materials for equipping the Regional Archives with repair and reprographic facilities and extending them to private individuals and institutions.

Orissa: The resolution is under active consideration of the Government.

Sikkim: As the State Archives has been only recently started and is being organised, the resolution is still under consideration of the Government.

Resolution VII: Resolved that the Central and State Governments may be requested to throw open records relating to persons and parties involved in the political movements during pre-Independence days which were in the custody of the Central Intelligence Bureau, the State Police Departments and Departments of Criminal Investigation for the use of research scholars.

Assam: The resolution has been noted for future guidance.

Kerala: The department so far has not acquired any sizable collection of such records but whenever such records come to our custody, the recommendation set forth in the resolution will be complied with.

Karnataka: Action is being taken to address the departments concerned for transfer of these papers and further action will be taken after they have been transferred.

Haryana: The State Government have no objection to declare open records upto 1945 to bonafide research scholars.

Sikkim: As the State Archives has been only recently started and is being organised, the resolution is still under consideration of the Government.

Resolution IX: Resolved that this body requests the State Governments to enact a law to bring under overall supervision of the State Archival Services records preserved by private bodies like **maths**, temples, churches, societies, libraries, museums, universities and learned institutions in their respective States.

Kerala: The Department considers that the enactment of law on the subject is premature.

Rajasthan: The resolution is still under consideration of the Government.

Orissa: The resolution is under active consideration of the Government.

Madhya Pradesh: Action is being taken on the resolution and decision would be communicated in due course.

Goa: The resolution will be taken up with the Government in due course.

Pondicherry : National Archives of India is shortly to assume the administrative control of the Archives. The local administration is presently engaged in working out the details of a plan for setting up a separate Archives to preserve all post-merger records. In these circumstances it has not been possible to take up any work regarding implementation of the resolution.

Andhra Pradesh: The State Government is of the view that a uniform law embodying general principles enacted by the Government of India will be more effective than the separate laws enacted by the State Governments.

Karnataka: In the absence of a draft bill both at the Centre and States the resolution can not be implemented.

Gujarat: Some control over the management and maintenance of records created by private bodies in the State will be exercised. In view of the greater responsibilities and additional financial commitments, the State Government does not consider it feasible at present to enact a law in question. The State Government is of the opinion that a uniform law in this respect embodying the general principles enacted by the Government of India will be more effective than separate laws enacted by different State Governments.

Haryana: The resolution is under consideration of the Government.

Sikkim: As the State Archives has recently been set up and is being organized, the resolution is still under consideration of the Government.

Assam: This question may conveniently be taken up after setting up of the State Archives.

Resolution XI: Resolved that all State Governments should evolve as early as possible a well articulated retirement policy for their records and prepare retention schedules for records at all levels in line with the rules of the Central Government.

Kerala: The Manual is nearing completion and on its completion, policy towards the preparation of retention schedule would be evolved.

Rajasthan: The resolution is under consideration of the Government.

Goa: The retention schedule of the Manual of Office Procedure Government of India, is being followed.

Sikkim: As the State Archives has been recently set up and is being organized, the resolution is still under Government's consideration.

Jammu and Kashmir : The State Government has been approached in this behalf.

West Bengal: The matter is under consideration of the Government and the decision will be communicated in due course.

Assam: The question is being examined though there are certain rules in this regard for this Record Office.

Punjab: The State Government has already constituted a working group of officers for this purpose. A report thereof is still awaited.

Resolution XII: The Commission notes with regret that, in spite of its earlier recommendations, vide Resolution No. IV of its 31st Session held in 1955 and Resolution 3(a) of the 36th Session held in 1961, the Government of India had not so far made arrangements for the manufacture of the Standard Quality Paper recommended by the Indian Standards Institution in consultation with the National Archives of India, with the result that the Union and State Governments, as well as others, were obliged to use low quality paper for their permanent records. The Commission, therefore, strongly recommends that urgent measures be adopted either for manufacturing this paper in India, or for importing it from abroad, as in the long run the use of quality paper for permanent records would not only prove more economical, but is absolutely essential keeping in view the importance of these records for the future generations.

National Archives of India: M/s Ballarpur Paper Industries had informed that "Sunlit Twist Warp Bond" paper which met the requirements of a Standard Quality Paper for its use in permanent records may cost Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per Kg. The Controller of Stationary, Government of India, Calcutta has been approached to assess the total requirement for such paper and to examine the financial implications involved in its procurement. The matter is under consideration.

Resolution XIII: Resolved that appropriate authorities be moved to direct their attention to the archives of the Municipal Corporations and

other Local Bodies, who should be asked to ensure their preservation in properly organised Record Rooms to be looked after by suitable staff. Further resolved that these records be regularly appraised and proper lists or catalogues be prepared of the permanent records, which should be made available for research to bonafied scholars.

Andhra Pradesh: The matter has been taken up with the Local Administration and Social Welfare Department of this Government for necessary action.

Rajasthan: The resolution is under consideration of the Government.

Jammu and Kashmir: The matter has been referred to the authorities concerned.

Sikkim: As the State Archives has been recently set up and is being organised, the resolution is still under consideration of the Government.

Assam: The concerned Departments of the Government are being requested to take necessary steps in this regard.

Madhya Pradesh: Action on the resolution is being taken and decision would be communicated in due course.

Kerala: The concerned authorities have been requested to take necessary action.

Goa: The Department has noted the resolution for further necessary action.

IV. Resolutions of the 43rd Session held at Lucknow, 28-29 January, 1975

Resolution II: The Commission resolves that the Government of India be requested to treat the National Archives of India Annexe as a functional building and to give top priority to its construction, which is absolutely essential for the National Archives of India to effectively discharge its responsibilities, and particularly to implement the Archival Policy Resolution which requires it to accept custody of billions of the non-current public records lying scattered and neglected in the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

National Archives of India: The Government of India have since conveyed the administrative approval and expenditure sanction amounting to Rs. 2.2 crores for the construction of Phase I of the proposed annexe. The work of construction has been entrusted to Civil Public Works Department, New Delhi.

Resolution III: The Commission is greatly perturbed over the reported large scale destruction of old public records in several States, notwithstanding the repeated recommendations of the Commission (*Vide* Resolution No. II of 1925, Resolution No. VII of 1942, Resolution No. V of 1943, Resolution VI of 1951) and resolves that a Sub-Committee consisting of five Members of the Commission be constituted to investigate and report to the Standing Committee, within six months, on the following:

- (a) the extent to which the above resolutions are being implemented;
- (b) the period and the nature of records destroyed during the last two years;

- (c) the qualifications and suitability of the staff engaged on appraisal of old records; and
- (d) the steps which can be taken immediately to ensure the preservation of records of permanent value.

2. The Commission also recommends to the State Governments that no pre-1947 records be destroyed till the said Committee has submitted its report.

National Archives of India: The recommendations of the Record Management Committee are under active consideration of the Government of India in the Department of Culture.

Resolution IV: Resolved that every effort should be made to reactivate the Regional Records Survey Committees by seeking as far as possible the assistance of the Indian Council of Historical Research and the University Grants Commission through the Universities already represented on the different Regional Records Survey Committees.

Goa: Action will be taken in due course.

Pondicherry: The National Archives of India is shortly to assume the administrative control of the Archives. The local administration is presently engaged in working out the details of a plan for setting up a separate Archives to preserve all post-merger records. In these circumstances it has not been possible to take up any work regarding implementation of the resolution.

The Regional Records Survey Committees have been reconstituted in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala, Tripura, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh. The steps have been initiated to constitute the same in Haryana, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu while resolution is under consideration of Punjab.

Kerala: The resolution has been forwarded to the State Government for necessary action.

Resolution VII: Resolved that a Correspondence Course in Archives Administration be conducted by the National Archives of India for the benefit of the members of staff working in different offices of the Central and State Governments. The said course may be of one year duration and candidates who have completed at least one year service and are holding regular posts may be allowed to take up the Correspondence Course.

National Archives of India: The Correspondence Course was started on 5th August, 1978 when the first batch of lessons was also sent to candidates.

Recommendation: The Indian Historical Records Commission recommends to the Government of India and the State Governments the desirability of providing facilities in their respective Archival Departments for the microfilming of newspapers and other periodicals, current as well as old, at the request of the owners or proprietors concerned, and conserving one copy in the repository as record of permanent historical value.

National Archives of India: Information has been gathered from twelve leading newspapers from all over India regarding the microfilming of their issues. However, for the time being, for want of adequate capacity the Department is unable to undertake any large scale microfilming of newspapers. This will have to await the expansion of reprographic facilities in the Department for which proposals have been formulated and are under consideration of the Government.

V. Resolutions of the 44th Session held at Bikaner, 21-22 February, 1976

Resolution II: To enable the people to appreciate the historical background of our contemporary national efforts towards a new system of land relations, the National Archives, the different State Archives, and the Universities and Learned Institutions are requested to bring out monographs on relevant subjects, particularly to indicate the evolving pattern of land rights, together with specimens of the different land records at the village level in different parts of the country at different times. The Standing Committee of the Commission is requested to work out a phased programme and to coordinate the countrywide effort.

National Archives of India: The resolution was placed before the Standing Committee at its Seventh Meeting held on 28th November, 1977. The Committee discussed at length the resolution and was of the view that the Universities and Learned Institutions be strongly urged to undertake such publications in cooperation with the National Archives of India/State Archives as they possess the requisite expertise.

Resolution III: Resolved that on behalf of the Indian Historical Records Commission, circulars in the form of appeals be sent to political leaders and men of eminence in different walks of life to preserve their private, demi-official or official correspondence for the benefit of the future.

National Archives of India: Approximately 450 demi-official letters from the Director of Archives on behalf of the Union Minister for Education, Social Welfare and Culture, Government of India, have been issued to various political leaders and men of eminence in different walks of life.

Resolution IV: Keeping in view the great importance of the records extant in different Indian languages and in Persian, the Commission recommends the publication of selections from these records in **extenso**, with translations, annotations and critical introductions, for the convenience of scholars not familiar with the old languages and scripts in question. The Standing Committee of the Commission is requested to coordinate the programme and to indicate priorities.

National Archives of India: The National Archives of India has a comprehensive programme of publication of records in Persian and different Indian Languages. It is, therefore, not in a position to undertake new programme in view of paucity of qualified staff well versed in these languages and scripts. As far as teaching of Persian and the different Indian languages is concerned the National Archives of India is of the view that the purpose would better be served if some incentive in the form of increment or special language pay is given to those who privately acquire proficiency in such languages and scripts.

Circular letters were issued to all the State Archives/Universities/Learned Institutions, requesting them to draw up a programme for publications of selections from the records in Persian and other Indian Languages in the respective regions and suggest priorities for their publications. The State Archives of Rajasthan, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat have agreed to extend cooperation to the project. Karnataka is willing to undertake the responsibility of editing and publication of selections from records while Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry are not in a position to undertake the project. The resolution is under consideration of Punjab, Kerala and Sikkim.

The Resolution was placed before the Standing Committee at its Seventh Meeting held on 28th November, 1977. The Committee discussed at length the resolution and was of the opinion that the Universities and Learned Institutions be strongly urged to undertake such publications in cooperation with the National Archives of India/State Archives as they possess the requisite expertise.

Andhra Pradesh : The Archives has undertaken a programme to publish the Kaifiyats and Inscriptions from the Mackenzie and Brown Collections. A detailed catalogue of microfilm rolls of Mackenzie and Brown Collection giving the description of each Kaifiyat, Inscription etc., is under preparation.

Kashmir University : The work in this regard is being done by the Research and Publications wing of Jammu and Kashmir State.

Goa : The Archives is willing to extend full co-operation to the Universities in this regard. It has its own programme of publication of Marathi and Portuguese records.

Jadavpur University : The University has expressed its inability to implement the resolution due to lack of manpower and material resources.

Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar : The proposal is under consideration.

Saurashtra University, Rajkot : The University has no collection of records extant in different Indian languages and in Persian.

Sikkim : The Archives has been established recently and the resolution will be taken up in due course.

Maharaja Sayajirao Univrsity, Baroda : The University is not in a position to implement the resolution.

Assam : There is no scope to implement the resolution as the records extant in the Indian languages in the custody of the Department are negligible.

Bangalore University: The University has proposed to recommend to the State Government to create the post of a Pandith for translating Persian records in the first phase and in the second phase to create two posts of Pandiths for Modi Marathi and Modi Kanade. After making these appointments the work of translation of records would be taken up.

Resolution V : The Commission notes with regret that many Union Territories and the following States have not yet set up their State Archives Departments: (1) Assam, (2) Madhya Pradesh, (3) Meghalaya, (4) Himachal Pradesh, (5) Manipur, (6) Tripura, (7) Sikkim and (8) Nagaland. The Commission makes an earnest request to the authorities of all these States/Union Territories to set up their Archival Departments on modern scientific lines as early as possible. The National Archives of India is requested to extend all help and cooperation in this regard.

Andaman and Nicobar : The creation of posts of one Archivist and two Assistant Archivists in the Secretariat Records Room of the Administration has been recommended in this regard.

Lakshadweep : There is no scope for establishing a separate department for Archives.

Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim and Nagaland have set up their Archives Departments.

Resolution VI: Resolved that the posts of the Director of Archives both at the Centre as well as in the States be filled up only by those who possess archival qualifications or have adequate experience of holding some responsible post in an archival repository of the country.

Andhra Pradesh : The rules of recruitment for the post of Director of Archives provide for a special study of Archives Administration including preservation by the incumbent holding the post.

Assam : The resolution has been noted for future guidance.

Resolution VIII : Resolved that an Oral History Record Office be established as a part of the National Archives whose purpose should be to record on tape and then transcribe the recollections of men who have played an important part in recent history as well as the reactions of those who have seen history made. The different State Archives should also take up this urgent work.

National Archives of India : The resolution is under consideration of the Government of India.

Haryana : The Government have adopted 'Oral History' programme.

Orissa : The resolution has been accepted by the State Government.

Jammu & Kashmir : The case is under process.

Assam : The resolution can only be implemented after the setting up of State Archives is completed.

Goa : Material for the project has been purchased and work in this regard would start in due course after obtaining requisite information.

Karnataka : The resolution has been noted and will be considered after the personnel of the Department are fully trained.

Madhya Pradesh : Action is being taken to implement the resolution and decision would be communicated in due course.

Kerala : Every effort will be made to implement the directions contained in the resolution subject to the limitations of the Department of Archives. The first step in this direction has been taken for the purchase of a good quality of tape recorder.

Sikkim : As the State Archives has been recently set up and is being organised, the resolution is under consideration of the Government.

West Bengal : The Archives functions mainly as a custodian of Government records and at present there is no scheme to extend its activities. The proposed work may be taken up by other Research Institutions/Universities of the States and copies of the tape transcription of the recollections thus recorded may be preserved in the State Archives.

Rajasthan : The question of establishing an Oral History Record Office during the current financial year is under consideration. In this connection, about 150 freedom fighters have been contacted and efforts to purchase tape recorder etc. are being made.

Gujarat : The Government is exploring the possibility of setting up of an Oral History Record Office.

Resolution IX : While congratulating the Union Minister for Education and Social Welfare, for implementing several long awaited reforms, such as the promulgation of the Archival Policy Resolution and elevation of the National Archives of India as an Attached Office of the Ministry, the Commission reiterates the urgency of constructing the proposed Annexe to the National Archives of India as quickly as possible, as without it no significant improvement in the preservation and utilisation of Archives is now possible.

National Archives of India : The Government of India have since conveyed the administrative approval and expenditure sanction amounting to Rs. 2.2 crores for construction of Phase I of the proposed annexe. The work of construction has now been entrusted to Civil Public Works Department, New Delhi.

Resolution X : The 44th Session of Indian Historical Records Commission record their sincere thanks and appreciation of the services of the Chairman and Members of the Committee, set up by the Government of India for enacting legislation on archival records of national importance, in the preparation of the Report presented before the Commission.

The Commission accept the recommendations of the Committee for enacting legislation on records of national importances,

The Commission request the Government of India to enact suitable legislation and in this context draw special attention to clauses 2.1 (a), 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 15, 16, 17 and 21 of the enclosed draft bill, which may please be borne in mind in such legislative enactment.

National Archives of India : The draft bill is under consideration of the Government of India.

VI. Resolutions of the 45th Session, Mysore, 1-2 February, 1977

Resolution II : Resolved to reiterate the earlier resolutions that the Universities should organise Archival Cells for preserving their records on scientific lines. It is further recommended that necessary assistance may be obtained from the University Grants Commission in this behalf.

Osmania University : The proposal has been forwarded by the Head of History Department to the Registrar for favourable consideration.

Kashmir University : The resolution is receiving attention of the University authorities.

Sambalpur University : The university has already established archival cell with the assistance of the University Grants Commission.

Udaipur University : The proposal in this regard has been submitted to the University Grants Commission.

Sardar Patel University : The University Grants Commission could not extend financial support for the creation of archival cell.

Kurukshetra University : The University Grants Commission has sanctioned three posts of Archivist, Assistant Archivist and Chemist for creation of archival cell in the University.

Patiala University : The University has set up an archival cell.

Gauhati University : A proposal regarding establishing Archival Cell has been submitted to the University Grants Commission.

Karnataka University : The University is exploring the possibility of setting up of an Archival Cell.

Guru Nanak Dev University : A proposal for establishment of an Archival Cell in this University has been sent to the University Grants Commission and a grant of Rs. 1 lakh has already been allocated by the Commission for construction of building for Archival Cell.

Saurashtra University : Move for establishment of an Archival Cell in the University is on the way and a proposal has been sent to the University Grants Commission in this regard.

Dibrugarh University : Since 1973 this institution is running an Archival Cell in a very moderate form. For the effective development of

the existing cell, a proposal for financial assistance was sent to the University Grants Commission.

Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University : The University has established Post-graduate department in History very recently and as such, it has not been possible to create Archival Cell in this University. This matter will be considered once the Post-graduate department in History is established.

Utkal University : The University is shortly going to open an Archival Cell, and post of an Archivist has already been sanctioned by the Senate of the University. The cell will begin to operate after the appointment of Archivist.

Burdwan University : The University is not properly equipped financially or otherwise for immediate action in the matter which, however, is receiving active consideration. Any decision taken in future in this behalf would be communicated in due course.

Sri Venkateshwara University : An Archival Cell was established in 1972.

Bhagalpur University : The University has moved the State Government and University Grants Commission for sanctioning the scheme.

Ravishankar University : The University is making efforts for setting up of an Archival Cell in the University. On request an outline of the scheme along with the guidelines in this behalf was sent to the University from the National Archives of India.

The Maharaja Sayajirao University, Baroda : The University is not in a position to start the Archival Cell.

Gujarat University : The University is exploring the possibility of setting up of an Archival Cell.

Resolution III : In view of the importance and urgent necessity of preserving old records, resolved that the State Governments be requested to give high priority to the development of Archives in their 6th Plan proposals, and that the Central Government should give special grants for specific schemes to the extent possible.

Tamil Nadu : The Government has accepted the resolution in principle.

Rajasthan : The Schemes for inclusion in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, have been submitted to the Government.

Orissa : The resolution is under consideration of the Government.

Assam : Action has already been initiated to set up Archives during Sixth Plan Period.

Andhra Pradesh : The Government have been requested to provide special grants every year for implementing development schemes.

Karnataka : Annual allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made during Sixth Five-Year Plan, and efforts will be made to utilize the whole amount for the "Development of Archives".

Madhya Pradesh : Action on the resolution is being taken and decision would be communicated in due course.

Goa : The resolution has been accepted and the funds have been provided in the Fifth Five-Year Plan Schemes in this behalf.

Delhi : The Scheme of Delhi Archives is a plan project and the funds are allocated on year to year basis by the Planning Commission on the recommendations of the Plan Board of the Union Territory of Delhi. There has been no difficulty as far as the allotment of funds or diversion thereof is concerned. Since the scheme has already been included in the Fifth Five-Year Plan the same will automatically continue in the next Five-Year Plan. Obviously, in the present situation, separate funds are already allocated for the development of archives.

Jammu and Kashmir : The resolution has been forwarded to the Government with the request that top priority to the development of archives be given and a separate fund to this effect created.

Punjab : The resolution is under consideration of the Government.

Maharashtra : The resolution has been forwarded to the Government for favourable consideration.

West Bengal : The Development of Archives has already been included as a separate head in the Sixth Plan budget of the State and in annual budget a separate fund has been kept apart for the development of archives as a plan item and funds thus allocated are fully utilized for specific purpose.

Haryana : The Government has no objection to the acceptance of the resolution subject to the availability of funds for its implementation.

Sikkim : The resolution is under consideration of the Government.

Uttar Pradesh : The matter of allocating adequate finances for the development of regional archives at Varanasi, Nainital and the State Archives at Lucknow in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, is under consideration of the State Government.

Pondicherry : Government of Pondicherry has agreed to transfer the administrative control of Pondicherry Archives to National Archives of India. However, proposals for organising Archives, so as to preserve the records of Post Independence period will be included in Sixth Five Year Plan.

Gujarat : The Government will keep the resolution in view at the time of the formation of the Sixth Five-Year Plan and will take necessary steps to utilize the funds allotted by the Planning Commission to the maximum extent possible.

Lakshadweep : The administration has to offer no comments in this matter.

Resolution IV : Resolved that a system of 'National Readers Cards' be introduced, as it would facilitate and encourage genuine research in the country, and custodians of records at the all India as well as the State level, should honour these cards.

National Archives of India : The proposed scheme along with the comments of the Director of Archives has been forwarded to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in the Department of Culture for approval.

Recommendations, 45th Session, Mysore, 1977

(a) * * * After some discussion about the rules of access to Government Records, the President stated that this matter had already been discussed in many previous sessions of the Commission, and the Secretary of the Commission and the Chairman of the Standing Committee would continue their efforts to bring to the notice of the State Governments concerned the recommendations of the Commission for further liberalisation of the access rules.

National Archives of India : All the State Archives were requested to send the rules governing access to their respective records for the bonafide research scholars. The required information have been received and further efforts will be made to secure liberalisation of the rules.

(b) Discussing the conspectus of action taken on previous resolutions of the Commission, several Members, including Professor M. N. Das, Professor P. L. Mehra, Dr. G. H. Khare and Dr. Raghubir Singh, emphasised the importance of ensuring that the private papers of eminent Indians still active in various fields were properly preserved and arranged. Members felt that the personalities concerned should be addressed in this matter by the President himself. The Secretary pointed out that the difficulty was in compiling a satisfactory list of eminent persons, and the Members agreed to send him their suggestions regarding the names of persons to be included in the list.

National Archives of India : On the basis of the information received from the States/Union Territories, Archives of Haryana, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra and the Universities of Gauhati, Ravi Shankar, Karnataka and Osmania, and Regional Record Survey Committee, Tripura a list is being compiled for further necessary action.

(c) * * * it was agreed that the Secretary of the Commission would prepare list of the residential facilities specially arranged for scholars at Delhi and at the different State capitals, and a copy of this list and the relevant information might be sent to Members and Heads of the Department of History in different Universities.

In pursuance of the recommendation, information of the National Archives of India as well as the State/Union Territory Archives as detailed below have been sent to the Members of the Commission.

National Archives of India : The bonafide research scholars can avail themselves of Sapru House and Jawaharlal Nehru University Hostel (New Delhi) accommodation at reasonable rates. Five research scholars were provided accommodation facilities during 1975-76 and seven in 1976-77 there.

Uttar Pradesh : The research scholars can avail themselves of the residential accommodation at reasonable rates at the following places :

1. Young Men's Christian Association, Lucknow.
2. Young Women's Christian Association, Lucknow.
3. State Tourism House, Lucknow.
4. Lucknow University Guest House, Lucknow.

Rajasthan : A big room with four beds is available and Government has been requested to provide it by charging Rs. 2 per bed.

Kerala : State Archives has no residential facilities of its own. However, the places where three repositories are situated, i.e. Trivandrum, Calicut and Cochin have good lodging houses suitable for research scholars.

Pondicherry : The number of the visiting research scholars being very small, there is no problem in accommodating them in private lodges located close to the Archives.

Nagaland : Accommodation is available in M.L.A's Hostel and also in the Circuit House.

Maharashtra : Residential facilities are provided in M.L.A's hostel when possible.

Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Assam, Orissa, Haryana, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have no residential facilities.

Goa, Karnataka, Gujarat, Punjab, Assam, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir are making efforts in this direction.

(d) In the course of a lively discussion which followed and in which several members took part, Prof. A. L. Basham suggested that local historical societies or research institutions could, perhaps, help in the preservation and proper arrangement of the records at the district level, as was the practice in several western countries. The members welcomed the proposal of the President that he might constitute a special Committee to examine the whole problem and to suggest appropriate action.

National Archives of India : The Recommendation was placed before the Standing Committee at its Seventh Meeting held on 28th November, 1977. The Committee examined the various aspects of the Recommendation in respect of maintenance of records in Mufasssil Offices at district and village level and was of the view that setting up of a Committee would not solve such a multi-dimensional problem. It felt that the State Governments should be urged to make adequate arrangements for the scientific preservation of such records,

APPENDIX VIII

Reports on the Development of Archives during 1976-77 and 1977-78

APPENDIX VIII

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1976-77

Administration

Staff : The staff strength of the National Archives of India, New Delhi, including that of Regional Offices at Bhopal and Jaipur as on 31st March, 1977 was as under :

Category	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancies	Functional Strength
(i) Class I Gazetted	21	8	13
(ii) Class II Gazetted	51	14	37
(iii) Class II Non Gazetted	53	16	37
(iv) Class III Establishment	267	64	203
(v) Class IV Ministerial	174	31	143
	566	133	433

Shri K. D. Gupta officiating Assistant Director of Archives and Kumari A. Roy, Archivist retired from service on 31st December, 1976 and 31st October, 1976 respectively. Shri R. R. Agarwal, Archivist also retired from service on 30th June, 1976 but has since been re-employed as Assistant Archivist Grade I with effect from 3rd December, 1976 on temporary basis for six months.

Kumari E. David was appointed as Assistant Director of Archives on regular basis with effect from 1st March, 1976. On the recommendation of the Union Public Service Commission. S/Shri R. Meena, Kailash Behari, B. D. Saxena and P. S. Moideen were appointed Archivists (General) on regular basis with effect from 19th April, 76, 19th July, 76, 2nd August, 76 and 19th July, 76 respectively and Kumari Shanta Iwnati was appointed as Hindi Officer on regular basis with effect from 6th May, 77. Shri Kabir Kausar was appointed Archivist (Oriental Records) on regular basis with effect from 16th September, 76. Shri D. K. Chaudhury was appointed Microphotographer on regular basis with effect from 8th November, 76.

Budget : During 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 36,50,696.70 was spent out of a budget provision of Rs. 37 lakhs on the non-plan side and on the plan side a sum of Rs. 8,61,043.60 was spent out of a budget provision of Rs. 22.21 lakhs. For 1977-78 a budget provision of Rs. 38.39 lakhs has been admitted on the non-plan side and Rs. 35.54 lakhs on the plan side.

Projects : During the year under review five schemes were sanctioned viz., (i) Expansion of National Register, (ii) Expansion of Administration

and Library, (iii) Correspondence Course in Archival Science, (iv) Supply of Preservative Materials to States, and (v) Expansion of activities of Bhopal office. The total outlay of the National Archives for the Fifth Five Year Plan was revised and reduced to Rs. 157.65 lakhs (including Rs. 55.71 lakhs for capital expenditure) with an allocation of Rs. 43.24 lakhs for 1977-78.

Building : The design and plans for the proposed Annexe to the National Archives of India building, New Delhi has been approved by the Education Minister Dr. P. C. Chunder. The Government has also conveyed its administrative approval for constructing Phase I of the annexe for Rs. 2.22 crores. Necessary expenditure sanction to the tune of Rs. 50 lakh during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period has also been conveyed by the Government.

The Ministry of Works & Housing have, however, asked the Financial Adviser (Education) to review the entire proposal *denovo* in the light of the latest economy instructions of the Government of India, as the project is of a large magnitude involving a huge expenditure of Rs. 3.41 crores (Phase I & II) and to seek fresh approval of the Secretary (Education) and the Education Minister.

The Director of Archives has taken up the matter with Department of Culture emphasizing that the construction of the Annexe building is an inescapable and unavoidable project which should not be delayed further.

Reference Media

Reference Media of the following series of Public Records as well as Private papers were prepared.

A. Public Records

Department/Branch	Inclusive Years	Bulk
1. Summary Inventory of Consultations :		
Foreign: (Secret) Department	1800—1811 (Volumes 1800, 1802 and 1811 were completed. Work on rest of the volumes is in progress).	28,593 (Manuscript pages).
2. Subject List of Files :		
Public Works Department.		
(a) General-A	1864—1898	16,770 Files
(b) Accounts General-A	1884—1922	
(c) Accounts Civil Works	1916—1923	
(d) Civil Works Building	1887—1923	
(e) Civil Works Communication	1862—1866	
(f) Irrigation-A	1869—1923	
(g) Civil Works Irrigation	1872—1896	
(h) Establishment-A	1869—1923	
(i) Accounts Establishment	1880—1909	
(j) Railways-A	1879—1893	
(k) Account Railways	1864—1905	
(l) Railway Construction	1879—1901	
(m) Miscellaneous	1864	

B. Private Papers

Collection	Items
1. Subject List	
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad Collection	9,040
(b) Dadabhai Naoroji Collection	4,817
(c) Raja Mahendra Pratap Collection	524
(d) B.D. Chaturvedi Collection	363
(e) P.S.S.Aiyer Collection	168
(f) History of Freedom Movement Material	164
(g) P. K. Malviya Collection	149

2. Descriptive Docketing : Descriptive docketing and classification of the Inayat Jang Collection :

- (a) 5,452 documents relating to the period of Muhammad Shah were docketed.
- (b) The arrangement of the documents of the reign of Aurangzeb has been taken up.

Record Management

Archival Policy Resolution : The Third Report of the Director of Archives on the implementation of Archival Policy Resolution during 1975-76, duly approved by the Department of Culture was printed and its copies were distributed among the Ministries/Departments/Offices.

A circular for the compilation of Fourth Report of Director of Archives on the implementation of Archival Policy Resolution was issued to all the Ministries. Large stress is laid on implementation of all the provisions and greater priority is given to the appointment of trained Record Officers, well organised Record Rooms, compilation/Revision of Retention Schedules etc.

Appraisal of Records : About 1,05,444 files pertaining to following record series were appraised : (a) President Secretariat (1873—1969); (b) Ministry of Defence (1873—1958); (c) Erstwhile Tariff Commission (1945—1974); (d) Ministry of External Affairs; (e) Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India; (f) Department of Rehabilitation; (g) Department of Agriculture (1941—51); (h) Department of Culture (1963—68); (i) Ministry of Finance (1947—51); (j) Records lying with the National Archives of India i.e. Central India Agency (1878—1947); and (k) National Archives of India's Series.

Out of the total records appraised 24.85 per cent were marked for retention.

While appraising the records of Ministries/Departments for house keeping jobs, Retention Schedule common to all Departments issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Appendix 22 of the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure (1972 Edition) and Appendix 13 of General Financial Rules and also Retention Schedule of functional files of the Ministries/Departments concerned prepared by them in consultation with National Archives of India, were used.

Scrutiny of the Retention Schedule : In accordance with para 6 of the Archival Policy Resolution, Retention Schedules compiled by Tariff Commission, Bombay, Ministry of Home Affairs, Inland Water Transport Directorate, New Delhi, Director General, Mines Safety, Dhanbad, Office of the Controller of Insurance, Simla, Department of Rehabilitation, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue and Banking, Economic Affairs and Insurance, Director General of Health Services were scrutinized and the recommendations in each case were transmitted to the concerned agencies for further necessary action.

Inspection of Departmental Record Rooms : To study the various archival problems Assistant Director of Archives (R. M.) inspected the Records Rooms of Lok Sabha Secretariat, Department of Education and Department of Culture and Ministry of Home Affairs. Besides he also visited the records of erstwhile Bharatpur State and the records of Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala.

Another team of Officers inspected the records of the offices of Controller of Insurance and Labour Commission, and the General Mines Safety, Dhanbad. Inspection reports containing recommendations were sent to the concerned offices.

Recording, Indexing and Appraisal of files : In pursuance of Para 12 of Archival Policy Resolution a circular was issued to all Ministries/Departments with a view to collect information regarding the quarterly progress made by them on recording, indexing and appraisal of files, 177 Ministries/Departments had sent information during this period which is being tabulated.

Framing of Statutory Rules : For weeding of the Records of the Central Ministries, a draft bill on the Archival Law was forwarded to the Department of Culture. It is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Printing of Records : A senior level inter-Departmental meeting was held on 7th July, 1976 in the Department of Culture under the Chairmanship of Smt. A. Dayanand to discuss further the question of Printing of old Government Records. It was decided in the above meeting that Printing would be the most suitable process for records of permanent value. Each Ministry was accordingly requested to supply detailed information about the backlog of unprinted records of 'A' category as well as the bulk of records of this category created during 1975-76, so that this important matter could be considered in detail and appropriate steps may be taken.

The details information as desired by Department of Culture for assessing the position with regards to printing of 'A' & 'B' category files of National Archives of India, has since been collected and the matter is being pursued further in the Department of Culture.

Advisory Work : Advice on technical aspects of Record Management was offered to the following institutions : (a) Ministry of Education, (b) Lok Sabha Secretariat, (c) Ministry of Defence, (d) Ministry of Finance, (e) Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, (f) Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi, (g) Supreme Court, and (h) Bihar State Archives. Besides representative officers from Indo-Tibetan Border Police and Rural Health Training Centre, Najafgarh also visited the Department and had discussions on the problems of Record Management.

Arrangement and Servicing of Records : During the period under review, 40,864 files, folios and maps were checked and 51,720 bundles, files volumes and maps were arranged. 48,576 files were amalgamated. While 48,148 requisitions for records were attended to, 53,418 records were restored. In addition 21 search cases were also dealt with.

Research and Reference

Number of Research Scholars : During the period under review 662 Indian and Foreign Scholars availed themselves of the Research facilities.

Reference Service : 80 queries received from various Government Departments, Private Institutions and Individuals for information based on records were attended to.

Publication Programme

Fort William-India House Correspondence : Under Scheme I of the publication programme of the Department Volume VII (Home Public, 1773—76) edited by Dr. R. P. Patwardhan and Volume XVI (Secret Foreign & Political, 1787—91) edited by Prof. S. H. Askari were received from the press and distributed.

The Indian Archives : The copies of Volume XXIII Nos. 1-2 (January—December, 1974) were received from the press and were distributed and the typescripts of Volume XXIV, No. 2 (July—December, 75) and Volume XXV No. 1 (January—June, 76) were sent to the press.

Annual Report of the National Archives of India : The Annual Report of the National Archives of India for 1975 was published and that for 1976 was made ready for the press.

Indian Historical Records Commission : Volume XLIII and XLIV came out of the press and Volume XLV is under print. "Index to the papers read at the Indian Historical Records Commission Sessions Part II (1958—1976)" has been published. A compendium of the Resolutions of Indian Historical Records Commission covering the years 1948—73 is under print.

National Register of Private Records : During the period under review Volume VII (1965-66) was brought out in cyclostyled form. In addition work on Volume VIII and Volume IX made progress.

Bulletin of Research Theses and Dissertation : The compilation of Volume VIII of the Bulletin of Research Theses and Dissertation was completed.

Conservation

Research and Advice : Technical advice was rendered to a number of institutions and individuals for preservation and rehabilitation of documents. The Scientific Officer Incharge, Research Laboratory visited many record repositories and libraries to study the problems of insect infestation and suggested control measures in this regard.

A few samples of paper received from indigenous manufacturers were tested for their suitability, and one of such samples of paper, from M/s Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Mills, an improved variety of Sunlit Twist Wrap paper has been found suitable for use, as a standard paper for permanent record.

Repair and Rehabilitation of Records : In all 92,598 sheets and 138 maps were repaired, while 14,993 sheets, 2,743 slips and 863 maps were freed from old patches of paste etc. 9,745 sheets were flattened. Also 90,173 sheets were deacidified and 838 maps were mounted. 83,744 sheets were guarded and 1,005 volumes, 1,216 books, 847 original consultations and 1,714 miscellaneous items were bound.

Air-Cleaning and Fumigation : 4,155 books, 628 files, 198 bundles and 105 volumes were fumigated. While 6,453 books and 200 files were aircleaned.

Reprography

During the period under review reprographic services were rendered to various scholars and institutions. The following figures give the output of major items of work attended to :—

(a) Microfilming	4,60,000 pages
(b) Positive Printing	7,168 metres
(c) Enlargements	1,970 copies
(d) Xerox copies	10,614 copies
(e) Microfilm Library Service	1851 rolls

Training in Archives-Keeping

One of the most important events of the year under review has been the establishment of a full-fledged Institute of Archival Training under the auspices of the Department, located at 35 Ferozshah Road, New Delhi. The same was formally inaugurated by Prof. R. S. Sharma, Chairman, Indian Council of Historical Research on 11th December, 1976.

Diploma Course in Archives Keeping : 14 trainees successfully completed training in the diploma course in Archives Keeping during 1975-76 and a new batch of 18 trainees for the year 1976-77 was admitted.

Short Term Training : A batch of 11 trainees deputed by the various Central/State Government Department underwent a Short Term Training course in the record management.

Special Training Course : 10 Nominees of the Government of Afghanistan under the Indo-Afghan Cultural Exchange Programme were trained in Archives administration during March—July, 1976. In addition, two special courses in repair of record and reprography were arranged for the 7 trainees of the National Research Laboratory for conservation of Cultural Property and 2 trainees nominated by the Government of Malaysia and the Vrindaban Research Institute respectively.

A special training programme was arranged for the study of records and microfilms for Shri U. Thein Hlaing, Assistant Lecturer, University of Rangoon who had come under the Indian Technical and Economic Co-operation programme of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Cultural Exchange Programme

Cultural Exchange Programme with the following countries was finalized : (1) Hungary, (2) France (3) Federal Republic of Germany (4) German Democratic Republic and (5) U.S.S.R. Two archivists of this Department were deputed to Paris (France) from October, 1976 to March, 1977 in order to participate in the International Technical Training in Archives, under the Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme. Dr. Heinz Boberach, Executive Director of Federal Republic of Germany visited India under the Indo-Federal Republic of Germany, Cultural Exchange Programme, and was familiarized with the archival system in the country.

Distinguished Visitors : Amongst the distinguished visitors who visited the Department during the period under review, mention may be made of the following:—

- (a) Mrs. Boyce from Canada accompanied by Deputy Educational Adviser Mrs. H. J. Moss;
- (b) Mr. Klaus Nyholm, Attache of Denmark;
- (c) Dr. Ivan Borsa, Hungary;
- (d) Miss Margaret F. Mackellour and Miss Kapasi from the United States Information Service, New Delhi;
- (e) Shri R. V. Chander Mouti of Gujarat;
- (f) Mrs. A. K. Commander from the India Office Library & Records, London;
- (g) Dr. Ashraf Ali from British Council, Dacca;
- (h) Members of the Estimate Committee of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, Jaipur; and
- (i) Shri Satyajit Ray and Shri Jindal in connection with their film 'Shatranj Ke Khilari'.

Committees and Conferences

The most notable development of the year under report, concerned the International activities of National Archives of India. To promote the archival development in the region through cooperative efforts, South West Asia Regional Branch of International Council on Archives (SWARBICA) was inaugurated on 11th December, 76 by Prof. Nurul Hasan, the then Union Minister of Education and Social Welfare. In this connection a

three-days conference under the auspices of the Government of India was held at New Delhi. The Regional branch has been joined by five countries, viz., India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Iran.

Dr. S. N. Prasad, Director of Archives, visited Washington (USA) to attend the VIIIth Congress of the International Council on Archives and other allied meetings, wherein he also read a paper on "The Liberalization of Access and Use of Archives". Dr. Prasad was also unanimously elected as one of the two Vice-Presidents of the International Council on Archives. This is the first time that any archivist from the Third World has been elected as an office bearer of the Council. On the request of the Government of Maharashtra, he also visited Bombay to advise them regarding construction of a new Archives building and also to guide the local Director of Archives in formulating and implementing the scheme for preparing transcribed copies of pre-1750 records in their possession. During his visit, he also inspected the records of the Central Film Censor Board and gave advice on the record keeping problems. He also visited Vrindaban (U.P.) with Shri I. B. Roy, Archivist to survey the records of the Virindaban Research Institute and rendered advice on the proper maintenance and preservation of records.

On the invitation of the Government of Saudi Arabia, Shri S. A. I. Tirmizi, Deputy Director of Archives was deputed for one month (3 July—4 August, 76) to assist the Government of Saudi Arabia in planning their archival infra-structure. He also visited the various record repositories at Riyadh, Mecca, Madina and Jeddah. Under another programme he also visited London (20th October, 1976—20th November, 1976) for selecting records for the purpose of acquiring their microfilm copies to fill up the gaps in the series of records in the National Archives of India. On the guide lines drawn up by him, the work was further taken up and completed by Shri M. R. Sen Gupta, Archivist.

Shri R. C. Gupta, Deputy Director of Archives visited Kabul for ten days (24 August—3 September, 76) to advise the Afghanistan Government in setting up their Reprography Unit.

To make an on the spot study and submit a report on the establishment of Archives office at Port Blair Dr. Kulkarni was deputed by the Department, to visit Andaman. There he was also interviewed by the All India Radio, Port Blair, on the subject of Archives with special references to Andaman.

Shri S. N. Sharma and Shri M. L. Ahluwalia, the Assistant Directors of this Department attended the meeting of the Rajasthan Regional Records Survey Committee held at Jaipur and the Punjab History Conference held at Punjabi University Patiala respectively.

Shri J. C. Srivastava, Librarian of this Department attended the Indian Library Association Conference held at Kashmir.

Indian Historical Records Commission

The Forty Fifth Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held on 1st and 2nd February, 1977 at Mysore. Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, the then Union Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture presided

over the Session. The Session was inaugurated by Shri D. V. Urs, Vice Chancellor, University of Mysore. Eminent historians and archivists from all over the country attended the session.

An exhibition of historical documents organized on the occasion was inaugurated by Shri Samuel Appaji, Divisional Commissioner, Mysore. The main theme of the exhibition was "Karnataka during post-1600 period relating to social, economical, political and cultural aspects". In all seven institutions (including National Archives of India) participated in the exhibition. It received wide publicity through newspapers and attracted a large number of visitors.

Four resolutions and five recommendations on different important aspects were passed at the Session.

Nine papers based on the newly discovered original records pertaining to the post-1600 period of Indian History were presented at the Academic Session of the Commission.

On this occasion a symposium on "Records of Business Houses" was also organised wherein eminent scholars read their respective papers.

National Committee of Archivists

The 29th Meeting of the National Committee of Archivists was held at Mysore on 3rd February, 1977 under the Chairmanship of the Director National Archives of India. Various heads of the State Archives discussed their mutual archival problems. Six Resolutions and two recommendations on different subjects were passed.

Towards Freedom Project

Under the project "Towards Freedom" the preliminary selection of records, for the years 1937—47 of the Viceroy's Executive Council (Cabinet Secretariat), President's Secretariat, and the Ministry of External Affairs was completed. For collection of material for the project, following series of private papers and public records were examined: (a) Banarasi Das Chaturvedi Papers, (b) Sir Jehangir Coyaji Papers, (c) Jayakar Papers, (d) Bhulabhai Desai Papers, (e) Purushottam Das Tondon Papers, (f) V. J. Patel and Netaji Bose's Papers, (g) Dr. Sampurnanand Collection, (h) G. B. Pant Collection, (i) Gandhiji Collection, (j) Political (Secret) Records, (k) Home (Political) Records, (l) Ministry of Defence, and (m) Microfilm rolls of the Crown Representative Papers, Zetland Papers, Haig Papers, Erskine Papers and Linlithgow Papers.

The Records housed in the State Archives of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Assam and Meghalaya, Bihar, Manipur, West Bengal and the Union territories of Delhi and Andaman were also examined.

About 16,906 pages have been typed during the period under review, out of which 2,576 have been sent to Indian Council of Historical Research.

Manual of Indian Archives

The first draft of the Manual was completed during the period under report. Approval and clearance of the same by the Advisory Committee is awaited.

Guide to the Records

During the period under report, Part II of the "Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India": Home Department/Ministry of Home Affairs (1748—1957) was compiled. In addition abstract lists of the following records were prepared: (a) Foreign Department (1755—1882), (b) Education, Health and Lands Department (1871—1945), (c) Public Works Department (1860—1923), (d) Department/Ministry of Education (1945—51), (e) Department/Ministry of Health (1945—47), (f) Department/Ministry of Agriculture (1945—57), and (g) Imperial/Indian Council of Agricultural Research (1929—1951).

Library

During the period under review 6,156 books, including the rare **Waqiat-i-Darul-Hukumat-i-Delhi** (Part 3) were acquired and 6,156 titles were amalgamated.

Exhibition

An exhibition of original documents, contemporary news-papers and photographs was organized on the occasion of the inauguration of the Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives concerning South and West Asian countries. 106 documents including contemporary photographs were exhibited depicting bilateral relations among the countries of the region.

हिन्दी अनुभाग

हिन्दी अनुभाग ने राजभाषा अधिनियम के अनुसार सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी के अधिकाधिक प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित कार्य किये :—

1. हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिये भेजा गया।
2. हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना से सम्बन्धित अर्ध-वार्षिक रिपोर्ट सम्बद्ध मन्त्रालय को समय पर भेजी गई। इस वर्ष विशेष रूप से संसदीय राजभाषा समिति द्वारा जारी की गई प्रश्नावली (भोपाल और दिल्ली कार्यालयों की सूचना भर कर) सम्बद्ध मन्त्रालय को भेजी गई।
3. राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार की प्रत्येक शाखा से हिन्दी में अधिकाधिक प्रयोग की तिमाही रिपोर्ट प्राप्त करके सम्बद्ध मन्त्रालय को भेजी गई।
4. इसके अतिरिक्त निदेशक महोदय की अध्यक्षता में एक राजभाषा कार्यान्वित समिति प्रत्येक तिमाही की बैठक में गृह मन्त्रालय के अनुदेशों और हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अधीन कर्मचारियों के हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण, हिन्दी टंकण और हिन्दी आशुलिपि पर हुई प्रगति की समीक्षा करती है।

1975 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट द्विभाषी (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी) रूप में प्रकाशित की गई तथा सरकारी पत्र व्यवहार का आवश्यकतानुसार हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया गया।

National Archives of India, Bhopal

Budget : During 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 2,26,297.63 was spent out of a budget provision of Rs. 2,37,000.00 on the Non-Plan side and a sum of Rs. 14,186.35 against the budget provision of Rs. 14,000.00 on the Plan side. For 1977-78 a budget provision of Rs. 2,60,000.00 has been admitted on the Non-Plan side and Rs. 1,21,000.00 on the Plan side.

Building : The Regional Office, National Archives of India, Bhopal has its own building. The construction of two more floors (2nd and 3rd) of the office building has since been completed.

Appraisal of Records : 2,933 files pertaining to the Government of India; Home Department (1860—1933), and 2,294 files belonging to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry (1860—1936) were examined and listed.

Research and Reference : Two scholars availed themselves of the research facilities and 3 queries received from private agencies were attended to. 374 Records were requisitioned by the Research Scholars during the period under review. Reference Media of the following series of records were prepared.

Name of the Department	No. of files	Inclusive Years
Government of India, Home Department	2,933	1860—1933
Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry	2,294	1860—1936

Conservation : During the period under review 19,327 sheets were flattened, 18,896 sheets were repaired, 17,823 sheets were guarded and 171 books, maps and volumes were bound.

Photo-Duplication : The Archives has no microfilming unit of its own.

Library : Six books were acquired during the period under review.

RECORD CENTRE (NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA), JAIPUR

Administration : A new Record Centre was established at Jaipur and it started functioning w.e.f. 3rd January, 77. It will serve as an intermediate record repository for housing the records of the Central Government Offices/Departments in that region.

The Centre is headed by an Assistant Director with the following supporting staff :

Archivist	1
Assistant Archivist (Gr. I)	1
Assistant	1
Lower Division Clerk	1

One helper was appointed in February, 1977.

The sanctioned strength of the Staff however is 23.

Budget : Budget Provision of Rs. 1.69 lakhs was made on the plan side for the year 1976-77. For 1977-78 a budget provision of Rs. 3 lakhs is made on the plan side.

Building : The Archives has no building of its own.

Record Management : Appraisal of about 4,000 files received from Tariff Commission Office, was taken up.

Research and Reference : No work was done in this regard.

Reference Media : No work was done in this regard.

Publication Programme : No programme for publication was taken up.

Preservation of Records : } Efforts are being made to set up both
Photo-Duplication : } the Preservation Unit and Reprography-
Unit.

Significant Development since the Close of the Financial Year

Exhibition : On the occasion of the First Summer Institute for Persian Teachers organized by the Jawaharlal Nehru University in collaboration with the Iran Cultural Foundation, Tehran, the National Archives of India put up an exhibition of Persian documents and manuscripts. The exhibition was inaugurated on the afternoon of 30th May, 1977 and was visited by a number of Persian teachers and some Iranian delegates. Documents and manuscripts covering the period 1289—1885 were displayed.

Committee and Conference : The Hon'ble Education Minister Dr. P. C. Chunder visited this Department on 10th May, 1977.

Shri S. A. I. Tirmizi, Deputy Director of Archives has been appointed a Member of the Sigillography Committee and Shri M. L. Ahluwalia, Assistant Director of Archives, a Member of the Business Archives Centre of the International Council on Archives.

The members of SWARBICA unanimously decided to locate the Secretariat of the branch in the National Archives of India at New Delhi, and two Assistant Directors of the National Archives of India, namely Dr. N. H. Kulkarnee and Shri Ranbir Kishore, were unanimously elected to the key positions of the Secretary General and the Treasurer respectively.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA 1977-78

Administration

Staff : The Staff Strength of the National Archives of India, New Delhi including that of Regional Offices at Bhopal and Jaipur as on 31st March, 1978 was as under :

Category	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancies	Functional Strength
(i) Class I Gazetted	21	4	17
(ii) Class II Gazetted	53	9	44
(iii) Class II Non-Gazetted	53	11	42
(iv) Class III Establishment	276	69	207
(v) Class IV	184	43	141
	587	136	451

S/Shri I. N. Verma, S. K. Sarkar, T. V. Haranatha Babu, Smt. Shukla Singh and Dr. R. K. Perti were appointed as Assistant Directors of Archives, during the period under review.

Shri S. N. Jaiswal, Assistant Director of Archives expired on 11th June, 1977 while Shri J. L. Bhatnagar, permanent Assistant Engineer retired from service on 31st October, 1977.

During 1977-78 following officers were appointed as Archivists (General): Shri Suraj Parkash, Shri Duli Chand, Shri P. K. Malik, Shri K. S. Talwar, Shri I. B. Roy, Shri S. K. Khatri, Shri Nirmal Kant, Km. Meena Kumari Sharma, Km. Krishna Chaudhry and Shri M. S. Khan. Dr. Raj Paul Malik and Shri Rajinder Prasad were appointed as Scientific Officers.

Budget : During 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 13.38 lakhs was spent out of the budget provision of Rs. 35.54 lakhs on the plan side, and on the non-plan side a sum of Rs.34.30 lakhs was spent out of the budget provision of Rs. 38.39 lakhs. For 1978-79, a budget provision of Rs. 24.95 lakhs has been made on the plan side and Rs. 38.81 lakhs on the non-Plan side.

Project : During the year under report the plan schemes sanctioned earlier were continued. The progress achieved in the implementation of the schemes was satisfactory.

Building : On getting Government of India's administrative approval and expenditure sanctions for the construction of extension to the National Archives of India building (Phase-I), the Government entered into an agreement with Shri C. P. Kukreja, Architect, for planning and supervision of the proposed annexe. It is understood from the Chief Engineer (NDZ), C.P.W.D., New Delhi, that some drawings have already been since received from the Architect.

Reference Media : Reference Media of the following series of Public Records as Private Papers were prepared.

A. PUBLIC RECORDS

Department/Branch	Inclusive Years	Bulk
1. Summary Inventory of Consultations :		
Foreign (Secret) Department	1799—1811 (Volumes for the years 1803 and 1804 under the series i.e. 1799—1811 were completed during the period).	20,416 Manuscript Pages
2. Subject Lists of Files :		
(a) Public Work Department :		
(i) Irrigation 'A'	1896—1906	}
(ii) Railway Construction 'A'	1901—1905	
(iii) General 'A'	1898—1921	
(iv) Communication 'A'	1867—1881	
(v) Civil Works Building	1864—1881	
(vi) Railway 'A'	1860—1879	
(vii) Railway Traffic 'A'	1888—1896	
(b) Home Department :		
(i) Priority Passage Section	1943—1951	}
(ii) Re-employment and Reconstruction Section	1947	
(iii) Linguistic Survey	1896—1903	
(iv) Special Recruitment Board	1948—1951	
(v) Director General Civil Aviation	1947—1953	
(vi) Government of India Public Deposit 'A' & 'B'	1900—1922	
(vii) Ministry of Labour	1944—1946	
(viii) Office of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and its successor bodies (Honours Branch)	1910—1940	
	1944—1958	
3. Check Lists :		
(i) Civil Works, Coal and Iron 'A'	1882—1905	}
(ii) Building and Road Establishment 'A'	1872—1882	
(iii) Civil Works and Military 'A'		
(iv) Establishment General 'A'	1870—1879	
(v) Civil Works and Electricity 'A'	1899—1917	
(vi) Civil Works Communication 'A'	1882—1919	
(vii) Forest Proceedings Revenue 'A'	1861—1871	
(viii) Telegraph Establishment 'A'	1871—1903	
(ix) Establishment 'A'	1869—1905	
(x) Railway	1863—1872	
(xi) Railway Project	1898—1905	
(xii) Post Office	1921—1923	
(xiii) Telegraph	1870—1905	
(xiv) State Railway	1871—1873	
(xv) Railway Statistics	1891—1905	
(xvi) Railway Traffic	1897—1905	
(xvii) Public Works Department Railway Stores	1880—1905	
(xviii) Public Works Department Establishment	1921—1923	
(xix) Civil Works Irrigation	1907—1913	
		13,999 Files

B. PRIVATE PAPERS

Collections	Items
1. Subject List	
(i) Rajendra Prasad Papers	7,278
(ii) Dadabhai Naroji Papers	4,119
(iii) P. K. Malaviya	1,350
(iv) Raja Mahendra Pratap Papers	248 items and press 633 clippings
(v) B.D. Chaturvedi Papers	643
(vi) P.S.S. Aiyer Papers	11
Microfilms	
Dufferin Papers	1,060 Reel No. 490

2. Descriptive Docketing : Descriptive docketing and chronological arrangement of the Inayat Jang collection :

- 1,596 documents relating to the period of Muhammad Shah were docketed.
- 15,000 documents of Inayat Jang collection pertaining to the reign of Aurangzeb were chronologically arranged.

Record Management

Archival Policy Resolution : The Fourth Report of the Director of Archives on the implementation of Archival Policy Resolution during 1976-77, duly approved by the Department of Culture, was printed and its copies were distributed among the Ministries/Departments/Offices.

A circular for the compilation of Fifth Report of Director of Archives on the implementation of Archival Policy Resolution was issued to all the Ministries.

Appraisal of Records : During the period the records of the following Ministries/Departments/Agencies were appraised :

(i) Ministry of Works and Housing, (1934—52), (ii) Ministry of Agriculture, (1954—76), (iii) Ministry of Home Affairs, (1895—1953), (iv) Department of Science and Technology, (1901—52), (v) Department of Expenditure, (1924—51), (vi) Department of Revenue, (1917—46), (vii) Department of Culture, (1920—49), (viii) Archaeological Survey of India, (1902—52), (ix) Department of Health, (1948—52), (x) Bundelkhand Agency, (1873—1911; 1913—1946), (xi) Central India Agency, (1872—1952), (xii) Rajputana Agency, (1826—47), (xiii) Southern C. I. States, (1876—1947), (xiv) Bhopawar Political Agency, (1874—1920), (xv) Bhopal Political Agency, (1873—1947), (xvi) Imperial Record Department/National Archives of India Records, (1942—67), (xvii) Public Works Department (1868—1923), and (xviii) Malwa Agency, (1876—1947).

Out of 1,14,563 files appraised, 47.66%, were marked for retention.

While appraising the records of Ministries/Departments, the following guidelines were used: Retention Schedule common to all Departments issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Appendix 22 of the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure (1977 Edition) and Appendix 13 of General Financial Rules and also Retention Schedules of Functional files of the Ministries/Departments concerned, prepared by them in consultation with National Archives of India.

Scrutiny of the Retention Schedule : In accordance with para 6 of the Archival Policy Resolution, Retention Schedules of the following Ministries/Departments were scrutinized: Ministry of Defence; Department of Science and Technology; Department of Revenue and Banking; Department of Economic Affairs; Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; Gold Control Section (Ministry of Finance); Director General of Health Services; Shipping Development Fund Committee; Central Board of Film Censors and Port Health Organisation.

On the spot studies of the Retention Schedules of the following agencies were also completed: Department of Agriculture; Cabinet Secretariat; Indian Council of Agricultural Research and National Archives of India. Reports on these Retention Schedules are being presently finalised.

Information on Archival Assets of the Central Ministries etc.: In order to collect an up-to-date information on the Archival Assets of the Ministries/Departments, reminders were issued to such officers which had not furnished the information. The total number of non-current records with the Central Government Ministries/Departments/Offices is estimated to be; 390846 files, 3340 bound volumes, 5363 books, 10245 bills, 252 registers, 23787 charts, 32,221,064 cards, 740 bundles and 7926 other types of record materials.

Framing of Statutory Rules : A draft bill on the Archival Law is being revised in consultation with Ministry of Law in Department of Legal Affairs.

Printing of Records : In view of the objection raised by the Directorate of Printing against the earlier suggestion regarding printing of permanent records by some Ministries, it was resolved that the copies could be prepared by microfilming/xeroxing. This is being considered.

Advisory Work : Advice on different technical aspects of Record Management was offered to the following Ministries/Department/Offices: Ministries of Works and Housing, External Affairs, Civil Supplies and Co-operation, Health and Family Welfare, Department of Rehabilitation; Krishna Godawari Water Disputes Tribunal; Shipping Development Fund Committee; Director General of Observatories; Office of the Income, Wages and Price Commission; Cabinet Secretariat, Rail India Technical Economic Service, New Delhi; Commissioner of Income Tax and Central Institute of Fisheries Cochin; Registrar of Companies, Kerala; Mayo College, Ajmer; Fertilizer Corporation of India, Sindri; Jammu and Kashmir State Government.

Besides, advice regarding appointment of full-time staff in the respective records room was also given to the following: Ministry of Defence;

Department of Food, Director General of Observatories; Archaeological Survey of India, all in New Delhi and India Security Press, Nasik.

Advice regarding preparation of retention schedules was given to the Ministry of External Affairs; Department of Rehabilitation; Prime Minister's Office; Air Head Quarters; Director General of Posts and Telegraph, New Delhi.

Posts and Telegraph Board, Historical Division of Ministry of Defence and Department of Culture, New Delhi were advised on weeding of records.

Assistant Director of Archives (RM) also attended the meetings of O & M Officers in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

Arrangement and Servicing of Records : During the period under review 4594 files, folios and maps were checked, 35,666 bundles, files, volumes and maps were arranged, 1,811 files were amalgamated, 59,317 requisitions for records were attended to and 66,803 records were restored.

Research and Reference

Number of Research Scholars : During the period under review, 617 Indian and Foreign Scholars availed themselves of the research facilities.

Reference Service : During 1977-78, 27 queries on records from Government agencies and 78 search cases on records from private agencies/individuals were attended to.

Publication Programme

Fort William-India House Correspondence : Under Scheme I of the publication programme of the Department, proof-copy of the volume XII (Public) edited by Prof. Amal Tripathi was received from the press and the work regarding preparation of Index to the same was completed.

The Indian Archives : The copies of Volume XXIV No. 1 (January—June, 1975), Volume XXIV No. 2 (July—December, 1975) and Volume XXV No. 1 (January—June, 1976) were received from the press and distributed.

The typescript of volume XXV No. 2 (July—December, 1976) was sent to press and the compilation of volume XXVI No. 1 and 2 (January—December, 1977) was taken up.

Annual Report : Printing of the Annual Report of the National Archives of India—1976 made progress in the press, whereas compilation of the Annual Report for 1977 was taken up.

Indian Historical Records Commission : Printing of the Volume XLV of the Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission is nearing completion. The volume entitled 'Resolutions of Indian Historical Records Commission Volume II, 1948—73' came out of the press.

Bulletin of Research Theses and Dissertations : During the period under review volume VIII (1974-75) was brought out in cyclostyled form and distributed.

National Register of Private Records : During 1977-78 Volume VIII (1966-67) was brought out in cyclostyled form and distributed. In addition volume IX was compiled and work on volumes X and XI was also taken up.

Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India : Part II of the Guide, covering records of the Home Department/Ministry of Home Affairs (1748—1957), was brought out in cyclostyled form and made ready for distribution.

Besides, the Department also brought out "Catalogue of the Historical Maps of the Survey of India (1700—1900)", in its custody.

Regional Record Survey Committee

During the period Regional Records Survey Committees were re-constituted in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh while the period of Regional Records Survey Committee, Gujarat, was extended upto 25th September, 1980. Besides, Maharashtra State Board for Archives and Archaeology was reconstituted to discharge the functions of Regional Records Survey Committee in the State.

The meetings of Regional Records Survey Committee of Gujarat, Karnataka and Delhi were held on 22nd September, 1977, 4th November, 1977 and 13th January, 1978 respectively, and the first two were attended by a representative of this Department.

Guidelines regarding compilation of information for National Register were sent to all the State Archives/Regional Records Survey Committees/Union Territories.

Conservation

Technical advice on various aspects of preservation and repair of records was also given to the following: Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan State Archives, Rabindra Bhavan, Visva Bharati University and to Shri K. S. Chandhari, Officer Commanding, N.C.C., Patna.

Research Laboratory continued testing of repair and preservative material of indigenous origin to study their suitability for reinforcement and their use in preservative treatment of records in its custody. A few samples of chiffon, ledger paper, cellulose acetate foil, tissue paper, waxed paper, printing paper, hand made paper etc., were examined during this period. Advice on the suitability of cellulose acetate foil and a few other synthetic fabrics regarding their use and durability for repair of brittle documents was also rendered to Dr. Lokesh Chandra, M.P., International Academy of Indian Culture and Anand Bazar Patrika, Calcutta.

The Deputy Director of Archives (P), Assistant Director of Archives (P) and Scientific Officer of the Department attended a Seminar on 'Conservation of Cultural Property' on 9th and 10th February, 1978, organised by the Indian Association for the study of Conservation of Cultural Property at National Museum, New Delhi. S/Shri Ranbir Kishore, C. P. Mehra, V. V. Talwar and Y. P. Kathpalia also read papers on the occasion.

Repair and Rehabilitation of Records : In all 11,762 sheets were flattened, 41,538 sheets were repaired with tissue paper, 179 sheets and 4 maps were repaired with chiffon and 74,475 sheets and 14 maps were repaired with acetate foil and 61,074 sheets and 36 original consultations were guarded, while 1,210 volumes, 1,111 books, 7 maps, 10 original consultations and 1,011 Miscellaneous items were bound.

Air Cleaning and Fumigation : During the period under report 267 files, 280 maps, 60 books and 28 bundles were air-cleaned. About 1,262 books, 280 maps and 28 bundles were fumigated.

Reprography

Technical information on reprography was given to various Libraries, Archives and other institutions.

The following figures give the total output of the work attended to during the period under review :—

- (i) Microfilming—2,89,054 Exposures.
- (ii) Positive Printing—6,783 Metres.
- (iii) Xerox copies—9,285 copies.
- (iv) Photo copies—1,836 copies.
- (v) Indexing of films—656 rolls.
- (vi) Servicing of films—1,871 rolls.
- (vii) Reflex Printing—40 copies.

Training in Archives Keeping

Diploma Course in Archives Keeping : During the period under report, 15 candidates were admitted to the One Year Diploma Course in Archives Keeping.

Short Term Training : Two short term courses one in Record Management and the other in Repair of Records, of 8 weeks and 6 weeks duration respectively were organized. Candidates sponsored by various Central/State Government Departments participated in these courses.

Special Training Course : Special Training facilities in various techniques of preservation and repairs, were provided to two nominees of the Maharashtra State Archives.

A special feature of the period has been the organization of a workshop on 'Care and Preservation of Library Materials' organized by National Archives of India in collaboration with the National Research Laboratory for conservation of cultural property. 15 delegates deputed by various libraries in India participated in the workshop.

The work in connection with the Correspondence Course Training is in progress.

Cultural Exchange Programme

Under the programme, two senior officers of the Russian Archives visited India during December, 1977 and they were familiarized with the

working of National Archives of India and the State Archives of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Two rolls of records of Hungarian interest, and three lists of records of Turkish interest available amongst the records in the custody of the Department were forwarded to Hungary and Turkish Archives respectively. One microfilm of Records of Indian interest was also received from National Library of Australia.

Distinguished Visitors : Amongst the distinguished visitors who visited the Department during the period under review, mention may be made of the following: (a) Dr. George Banmann, Head of the History and Culture Department, West Germany, (b) Mr. John J. Landers, Executive Director of National Archives and Research Service, Washington, (c) Five members of the Assam Legislative Assembly, and (d) Shri O. P. Bhardwaj, Director Haryana State Archives.

Committees and Conferences

To demarcate the spheres of work of Record Management, between the National Archives of India and Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Dr. S. N. Prasad, Director of Archives, attended a meeting of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms held on 4th August, 1977. He attended a symposium sponsored by the International Council on Archives Committee on Archival Development and its Bureau meeting held at New York and New Jersey, respectively on 21st and 24th March, 1978. He also visited India Office Library and Records, London, to discuss matters relating to the acquisition of microfilm copies of records of Indian interest under the exchange agreement.

Shri S. N. Sharma, Assistant Director of Archives participated in the deliberations of the Regional Records Survey Committee of Gujarat at Gandhinagar (Ahmedabad) on 22nd September, 1977.

Shri M. L. Ahluwalia, Assistant Director of Archives attended meetings of O & M Officers on 12th, 14th and 17th August, 1977, in connection with the problems of record management.

Towards Freedom Project

The Project made further progress in selection of material. Records in the custody of the National Archives of India and few other states of India also were examined and selections were made from the following series of private papers and public records :

- (a) Home Political Records 1942—45,
- (b) Political (Secret) Records 1943—45,
- (c) External Affairs Records 1941-42,
- (d) War Department Records 1943,
- (e) Reforms Office Records 1941—45,
- (f) Ministry of Labour Records 1937—47,
- (g) Crown Representative Records of Hyderabad Residency 1937—47,

- (h) Dr. Rajendra Prasad Papers 1938—40,
- (i) Jayakar Papers 1937—47,
- (j) Linlithgow, Collection 1937,
- (k) Erskine Collection 1938 and
- (l) Haig Collection 1937—39. About 12,000 pages were typed during the period under report.

Manual of Indian Archives

During the period under report the comments of the Members of the Advisory Committee were received and forwarded to the Chairman.

The final draft of the Manual is now under consideration.

Guide to the Records

Cimpilation of a "Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India" was continued during the period under review. In addition Abstract Lists of the following records were prepared :

- (a) Foreign and Political Department, 1860—1954,
- (b) Military Department 1779—1859.

Library

During the period under review 140 books were purchased and 2,100 Periodicals, Gazettes, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha debates, Annual Administration Reports were acquired. 3,437 files were also amalgamated

हिन्दी अनुभाग

राजभाषा अधिनियम 1976 के अनुसार सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी के अधिकाधिक प्रयोग के बारे में राजभाषा विभाग (गृह मन्त्रालय) द्वारा समय-समय पर आदेश दिये जाते रहे हैं। हिन्दी अनुभाग ऐसे सभी अनुदेशों का पालन करने के लिए समय-समय पर निदेश जारी करता है। 1977-78 के दौरान हिन्दी में 3,867 पत्र प्राप्त हुए, जिनमें से 1,012 पत्रों के हिन्दी में उत्तर दिये गये और 2,855 पत्रों पर कोई अपेक्षित कार्यवाही नहीं की गई, केवल सूचनार्थ थीं। ऐसे ही 1977-78 के दौरान इस विभाग से 236 पत्र हिन्दी में मूलरूप से भेजे गए। संसदीय राजभाषा समिति ने संस्कृति विभाग का दौरा 5 नवम्बर 1977 को किया जिसमें निदेशक जी के आदेश पर हिन्दी अधिकारी ने भाग लिया। उसके अतिरिक्त शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण (शिक्षा विभाग) की तिमाही राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की बैठक में भी निदेशक जी के आदेश पर 16-2-78 की बैठक में हिन्दी अधिकारी ने भाग लिया।

निदेशक महोदय की अध्यक्षता में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति, प्रत्येक तिमाही बैठक में राजभाषा के अनुदेशों और हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अधीन कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण, हिन्दी टंकण और हिन्दी आशुलिपि पर हुई प्रगति पर समीक्षा करती है। 1977-78 में 4 राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति बैठक हुईं जिनको मिला कर अब तक 34 बैठकें हो चुकी हैं।

1976 को वार्षिक रिपोर्ट द्विभाषी रूप (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी) में प्रकाशित की गई। 95 कार्यालय आदेश तथा अधि-सूचनाएं, 18 विभागीय फार्म, 11 हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को भेजे जाने वाले पत्रों, तथा 50 केपशन्स (भारतीय ऐतिहासिक अभिलेख आयोग से सम्बन्धित) का हिन्दी अनुवाद किया।

राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार, नई दिल्ली, भोपाल और जयपुर कार्यालयों में प्रयोग होने वाली सभी अंग्रेजी मोहरों श्रेणी 1 और 2 के अधिकारियों की निजी मोहरों, नामपट्ट तथा साइन बोर्डों का द्विभाषी रूप में अनुवाद तैयार, करने का कार्य अदेश किया गया ।

Exhibition

In order to bring Archives closer to the Public, an exhibition of Persian documents and manuscripts was organized. It was in response to the request made by Jawaharlal Nehru University, on the occasion of the First Summer Institute for Persian teachers organized by them in collaboration with Iranian Cultural Foundation, Tehran. Various documents and manuscripts covering the period 1289—1885 were displayed on the occasion. The exhibition was inaugurated on 30th May, 1977 and was visited by a number of visitors.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA, BHOPAL

Administration : The Regional Office of the National Archives of India was established at Bhopal in November, 1954 and is headed by the Keeper of Records working under direct administrative control of the National Archives of India.

Budget : During the period under review a sum of Rs. 2,30,920 was spent on non-plan side out of the budget provision of Rs. 2,47,500. On the Plan side, a sum of Rs. 79,730 was spent out of budget provision of Rs. 1,87,430. For 1978-79 a budget provision of Rs. 2,90,000 is made on the non-plan side and Rs. 87,000 on plan side.

Building : The Regional Office, National Archives of India, Bhopal, has its own building.

Record Management : 9,355 files covering the years 1860—1904, and belonging to the Government of India, Home Department, under the various branches viz. Establishment 'A', Jails 'A', Judicial 'A' and Commerce and Industry Department were examined and check listed.

Research and Reference : Three scholars availed themselves of research facilities and 5 queries from private agencies/individuals were attended to. Besides, 1940 records by research scholars and 3 by Government agencies were requisitioned.

Publication Programme : Having already brought out First 4 volumes of Descriptive List of Mutiny Papers, work on Volumes V, VI, VII and VIII is continued.

Preservation of Records : 29,590 sheets and 28 maps were flattened, 15,775 sheets and 2 maps were repaired, 354 sheets were repaired with acetate foil, 31,181 sheets were guarded and 196 volumes and 66 maps were bound.

Photo Duplication : The Department does not have any Microfilming Unit.

Library : 109 books were acquired.

Record Centre (National Archives of India), Jaipur

Administration : Out of four Gazetted (class I and class II) and 19 non-gazetted (class III and class IV) posts sanctioned for the Record Centre, three gazetted and 15 non-gazetted posts have been filled.

During the period under report one post of Sweeper-cum-farash and one post of night watchman have been sanctioned.

Budget : During the period under report a sum of Rs. 1,93,781.55 was spent out of provision of Rs. 3,00,000 on plan side. For 1978-79 a budget provision of Rs. 1,44,000 has been made on plan side.

Building : The Record Centre at present is functioning in a rented building situated at Bapu Nagar, Jyoti Marg, Jaipur.

Record Management : With a view to collect an up to date data of record holdings lying with the Departments of the Central Government in the Rajasthan Region, a circular letter was issued to all the Departments and replies received have been tabulated.

Approximately, 4,511 files were received from National Archives of India, New Delhi, for housing them in the Record Centre. The work of arrangement of records has since been completed.

In addition 1049 files covering the period from 1959—69 from M/s Hindustan Salt Ltd., Jaipur, and approximately 1175 files from Salt Commissioner's Office Jaipur, covering the period from 1908—1969 were acquired.

Reference Media : The preparation of subject listing of records of the erstwhile Tariff Commission was completed. The work of subject listing of records of M/s. Hindustan Salt Ltd., has now been undertaken.

Research and Reference : 3 requisitions were attended to.

Preservation of Records : During the period under report a Preservation Unit was set up in the Record Centre to attend to the rehabilitation of records.

During the period under report, the following work relating to preservation was attended to :

1. Stitching	305 Files.
2. Hand Lamination.	415 Sheets.
3. Full pasting	2,213 Sheets.
4. No. of minor repairs	8,101 Pages.
5. Tissue repair	87 Sheets.
6. Guarding	17,588 Sheets.
7. Flattening & Opening	33,466 Pages.

Library : 22 books on the History of Rajputana were purchased.

Significant Developments since the close of the Financial Year

Dr. S. N. Prasad, Director of Archives attended the Executive Committee meeting of SWARBICA held at Srinagar from 6th to 10th April 1978. He also attended the Colloquium on Oral History sponsored by National Archives of Malaysia at Penang from 8th to 11th May 1978 and the General Conference of SWARBICA from 12th-13th May as a representative of the Executive Committee of the International Council on Archives.

The Director also visited the Eastern States viz., West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh to render advice and guidance for formulating proposals for the Sixth Five-Year Plan. In the same connection the Deputy Director of Archives visited Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Shri S. A. I. Tirmizi, Deputy Director of Archives attended a meeting of the Consultative Group to UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries held at Paris on 1st-2nd June, 1978 at the invitation of UNESCO and succeeded in persuading the Group to include Archives in the title of the periodical in as much as Archives constitute an important component of the General Information Programme of the UNESCO.

To familiarize the public in general with our activities the Department organized an "Archives-Week" (7th—13th August, 1978). Apart from holding an exhibition entitled "Our Heritage" it also invited "Open House" visits to Record rooms, Preservation and Conservation branches. About 3,000 people including Vice-Chairman Rajya Sabha, Minister for Education and Social Welfare and other important dignitaries visited the exhibition.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has included the making of a documentary film on the National Archives of India in their production programme of 1977-78. The producer Kumari Aruna Vasudeva has since visited the Department twice and the work is making steady progress.

ANDHRA PRADESH

1976-77

Administration : Sri S. Venkataramaiah, I. A. S., continued as the Director, State Archives, Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad. He was assisted by four Assistant Directors.

A proposal was submitted to the Government for the sanction of a separate post of Departmental Record Officer, the status of which may be that of a Deputy Director, to serve as a statewide touring officer for ensuring the proper management of records in Government Departments by regular inspection and advice. The said proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Sanction for the establishment of another regional branch office at Visakhapatnam was accorded by the Government, and accordingly it was established in the Andhra University campus, Waltair.

Budget : During the period under report provision was made for a sum of Rs. 12,03,300 on the non-plan side. In the plan budget a sum

of Rs. 1,81,600 was spent out of a budget provision of Rs. 2,00,000. For 1977-78 a budget provision of Rs. 14,43,600 has been made on the non-plan side and a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 on the plan side.

Building : The Andhra Pradesh State Archives has a building of its own. During the period under report a new Regional branch office of State Archives was established in the Andhra University Campus, Waltair.

Record Management : Nearly 48,498 files of Health, Housing and Municipal Administration Departments were examined and out of these 54 per cent files were marked for retention. No retention schedule was followed, the same is however under preparation.

Research and Reference : 70 scholars availed themselves of the research facilities in the State Archives, while 184 queries from private agencies/individuals were attended to. 4,561 records by government agencies and 4,204 records by research scholars were requisitioned.

Reference Media : The first volume of the 'Mughal Archives' a descriptive catalogue of documents pertaining to the reign of Shah Jahan (1628—1658 A.D.) having a foreword by Dr. Syed Nurul Hasan has been printed and is being released shortly. Work on the listing of Salarjung collection and Guide to the Visakhapatnam District made good progress. During the period under review Cataloguing of Aurangzeb's documents was taken up.

Publication Programme : For promoting scientific and original research in History the Andhra Pradesh State Archives has been publishing a bi-annual journal 'Itihas'. The following issues of the same have been brought out during the period under report.

(a) Itihas Volume 4 No. 1 (January—June 1976).

(b) Itihas Volume 4 No. 2 (July—December 1976).

A brochure entitled 'State Archives, Andhra Pradesh—Two decades of Development 1956—76' has been recently published giving information about the origin and functions of the State Archives.

The Department has also undertaken the programme of publishing the Mackenzie Kaifiyats and Inscriptions of Guntur and Kurnool Districts. The Cataloguing of Microfilm Rolls in possession of the State Archives dealing with the medieval history of Andhra Pradesh made steady progress.

Preservation of Records : 643 sheets were flattened, 35,035 sheets repaired, 35,605 sheets guarded and 430 books were bound.

Photo-Duplication : The State Archives has its own Microfilming Unit. During the period under review 930 microfilm negatives, 3,057 microfilm positives, 14 enlargements, 47 photocopies and 1,501 Xerox copies were made.

Library : About 80 books were acquired during the period under review.

Training : Two Archivists of this office were deputed for training in Archives Keeping at the National Archives of India, New Delhi.

Budget : The Record Branch being a part and parcel of Secretariat Administration Department there is a practice to make consolidated budget provision for the Department as a whole. Figures for Record Branch exclusively are therefore not available.

Building : The staff as well as Records are accommodated in Government buildings.

Record Management: Records of the Government Departments pertaining to Appointment, Home, Revenue and T.A.D. were appraised, out of which 12 per cent of records were marked for retention. No retention schedule was followed while examining the records.

Research and Reference : In all 25 scholars availed themselves of the research facilities. While 186 records by government agencies and 2,501 records by research scholars were requisitioned.

Reference Media : Preliminary work on Reference Media was taken up.

Publication Programme : The programme for publication is proposed to be taken up as soon as the State Archives is set up.

Preservation of Records : 120 records were flattened, 370 sheets were repaired and 180 volumes were bound.

Photo Duplication : The State Archives does not possess a "Microfilming Unit" of its own.

Library : 148 books were acquired during the period under review.

ASSAM

1977-78

Administration : The Archives (Assam Secretariat Record Office) is headed by the 'Keeper of Records, assisted by the following staff :—

[illegible]

Budget : Being part of the Secretariat Administration Department, there is no separate budget for the Assam Secretariat Record Office and the expenditure is met from the Secretariat Budget. However, a provision of Rs. 1 Lakh was made on the plan side both for 1977-78 and 1978-79.

Building : The Archives has its own building but consequent upon creation of Meghalaya, out of the parent State of Assam, the building has fallen within the State of Meghalaya. A separate building at the State capital at Dispur is now under construction and archives will be shifted there as soon the construction is completed.

Record Management : During the period under review 'B' and 'C' class records were examined and of these 8.5 per cent papers were marked for retention. The guidelines laid down in the "Manual of Office Procedure" of the Government of Assam are followed while reviewing papers.

Research and Reference : During the period under report, 35 research scholars availed themselves of the research facilities. 119 records were requisitioned by the Government agencies, 5 by private agencies and 777 by research scholars.

Reference Media : Lists of Records i.e. A Hand Book of Old Records (Pre-1874) and amalgamated Indices upto 1949 (printed) and upto 1956 (typed) are available with the Department. Besides, a Descriptive List of Pre-1874 records is under preparation.

Publication Programme : No publication work has been taken up as yet.

Preservation of Records : During 1977-78, 1820 records were flattened, 380 records were repaired with Chiffon, 120 records were guarded and 90 records were bound.

Photo Duplication : The Department does not have any microfilming unit.

Library : 51 books were acquired during the period under report.

BIHAR 1976-77

Administration : The Bihar State Archives continued to be under the administrative control of the Cabinet Secretariat and Co-ordination Department and functioned as an attached office.

For the first time, the development of Archives has been included as a plan item in the Fifth Five Year Plan, 1974—79. Introduction of modern records management, their appraisal, scientific preservation, microfilming and photo duplication facilities, repair and rehabilitation are the chief objects of the development scheme.

A proposal for creation of 4 gazetted and 10 non-gazetted posts for effective functioning and co-ordination of all aspects of archival work was submitted to the Government of which seven non-gazetted posts have been sanctioned so far and appointments have been made on the sanctioned posts.

The State Government has also taken over Darbhanga Raj Archives, which will be known as Maharajadhiraj Rameshwer Singh Archives and work as a regional repository of the State Archives.

Budget : During the period under review a sum of Rs. 2,30,983 was spent on the non-plan side out of the budget provision of Rs. 2,66,000. On the plan side, a sum of Rs. 99,975 was spent out of the budget provision of Rs. 1,00,000. For 1977-78 a Budget provision of Rs. 2,94,000 is made on the non-plan side and on the plan side a provision of Rs. 1,50,000 is made. Out of this allocation Rs. 1,00,000 has been earmarked for continuing plan schemes and development of Darbhanga Archives. On the plan side a provision of Rs. 1,50,000 is made of which Rs. 50,000 is earmarked for tribal sub-plan for opening an Archives Centre in Chota-Nagpur.

Building : The State Archives has no separate building of its own.

Record Management : During the period under review records of Political (Special) Department (now called Home Department) were appraised. Approximately four per cent of records were marked for retention. At present the guidelines laid down in the Bihar Records Manual are kept in sight while appraising the records.

Research and Reference : 32 Scholars availed themselves of the research facilities. A team of officers from the National Archives, New Delhi, working on the project 'Towards Freedom' visited Bihar Archives in November, 1976 and prepared an exhaustive list of documents relevant to their subject. 35 queries on records received from private agencies/individuals were attended to and 317 records were requisitioned by Government Agencies and 1932 by Research Scholars.

Reference Media : The preparation of a press list of files of the Home Department (previously called Political Special) is in progress.

Publication Programme : The State Archives has taken up the project for printing of "Who's Who of Freedom Fighters Volume I".

Preservation of Records : During the period under review 1,146 records were flattened, 899 records were repaired, 3,356 pages were guarded and pasted while 676 volumes and files were bound.

Photo-Duplication : The Department has its own Microfilming Unit and during the period under review 1,124 pages were Xeroxed.

Library : 570 books were acquired.

Other Activities : The Director along with an Archivist visited the Sitaram Ashram, Bihta (Patna) which houses all the original records of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, the great Kisan leader.

Archival records were displayed in exhibitions of the Indian History Congress held at Calicut in December, 1976 and of the Indian Historical Records Commission Session held at Mysore, in February, 1977.

BIHAR

1977-78

Administration : The Bihar State Archives continued to function under the Administrative control of the Cabinet Secretariat and Co-ordination Department. To man the newly opened regional Archives Centre at Darbhanga the Government sanctioned 1 gazetted and other 21 subordinate posts and out of 21 subordinate posts, 16 were filled by absorbing the erst-while Raj employees. During 1977 a sum of Rs. 55,000 was spent on the Darbhanga Regional Archives and for the current financial year (1978-79) an allocation of Rs. 1,00,000, has been made.

The proposal for creation of four supervisory gazetted posts (**viz.** Three Assistant Directors and One Reprographist) are under active consideration of the Government. Under the Tribal Sub Plan the proposal for the setting up of a regional archives in Chotanagpur, with Headquarters at Ranchi is also under active consideration of the Government.

Budget : During 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 2,73,400 was spent on the non-plan side out of the budget allocation of Rs. 2,94,000. On the plan side a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was spent out of the budget provision of Rs. 1,16,000. For 1978-79 a budget provision of Rs. 3,16,300 has been made on the non-plan side and Rs. 2,25,000 on the plan side which includes a sum of Rs. 25,000 for setting up a regional archives centre at Ranchi.

Building : At present the non-current records are housed in the Main Secretariat Building. Recently, whole of fourth floor in the third Secretariat building called the Vikas Bhawan, has been allotted, as an additional space to the State Archives. The construction work for a separate building for the Archives office has also been taken up simultaneously.

Record Management : 'C' papers of Political (Special) Department (now known as Home Department) were examined. More than three thousand records of ephemeral nature were weeded out in the Dhanbad Collectorate Record Room, and 3,836 records of Political (Special) Department and 800 records of Labour Department were appraised during the period under report. About 2,400 files of the Labour Department and 501 volumes of old Proceedings of Fort William Calcutta were transferred from the Board of Revenue, Bihar to the Bihar State Archives for permanent preservation. Approximately 4% to 5% of records were marked for retention. At present the guidelines laid down in Bihar Records Manual are kept in view while appraising records. The adoption of retention schedule on the lines as followed by Government of India is under consideration.

Research and Reference : 65 scholars availed themselves of the research facilities, while 69 queries from private agencies/individuals were attended to, 301 records by Government agencies and 1,512 records by research scholars were requisitioned.

Referenec Media : The preparation of press lists of files of Home Department (previously called Political Special) is in progress.

Publication Programme : The book 'Who's Who of the freedom fighter's, Volume I' is in the press. A monograph entitled "Care and Preservation of Records in Bihar State Archives" and materials for the study of Modern Indian History were published.

Preservation of Records : During the period under review 1,500 records were flattened, 2,500 records were repaired with tissue paper and 7,000 papers were guarded, stitched and pasted.

Photo-Duplication : The Department has its own microfilming unit and during the period under report 3,367 pages were Xeroxed.

Library : 600 books were acquired during 1977-78. The proposal to appoint a Librarian and a Library Attendant is under consideration.

Other Activities : Director, State Archives participated in the 38th Session of the Indian History Congress at Bhubneshwar.

DELHI

1976-77

Administration : There was no change in the administrative set up during 1976-77.

Budget : For 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 0.42 lakh was spent out of the budget provision of Rs. 0.48 lakh on the non-plan side and a sum of Rs. 1.12 lakhs was spent out of the budget provision of Rs. 6.25 lakhs on the plan side. For 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 0.49 lakh has been made on non-plan side and a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs on the plan side.

Building : The Department has been set up in the premises of the Secretariat building at 5, Sham Nath Marg, Delhi. There is however a proposal to construct a building for which designs/plans and estimates have since been finalised, and it is hoped that the construction work may begin during the current financial year.

Record Management : Due to some pressing difficulties the work in regard to appraisal of records and preparation of retention schedule could not be taken up.

Research and Reference : During the period under review 9 scholars availed themselves of the research facilities. 250 records by Government agencies and 600 records by research scholars were requisitioned.

Reference Media : Various types of reference media are under preparation.

Publication Programme : The programme of publication will be taken up in due course of time.

Preservation of Records : During the period under review 600 records were flattened, 2,655 records were repaired, 3,000 records guarded and 150 volumes were bound.

Photo-Duplication : The State Archives possesses a photostat machine and a microfilm reader. About 15,000 photo copies were made during the period under report.

Library : About 250 books were acquired. There is a provision for a separate library in the new building.

Other Activities : To arouse archival consciousness in the general public an exhibition was organised by the Department during 1976-77 which received wide publicity and appreciation from press and public. A rapport with public was maintained through press and a number of press conferences were addressed by the Chief Executive Councillor.

GOA

1976-77

Administration : There was no change in the administrative set up during 1976-77.

Budget : For 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 3,83,096 (2,75,887 Archives, 1,07,209 Archaeology and Museum) was spent on the non-plan side, out of the budget provision of Rs. 4,29,000 (Rs. 2,95,000 Archives, Rs. 1,34,000 Archaeology and Museum) and a sum of Rs. 1,99,583 was spent against the budget provision of Rs. 2,00,000 on the plan side. For the year 1977-78 a budget provision of Rs. 3,88,000 (2,76,000 Archives, Rs. 1,12,000 Archives and Archaeology). Was made on the non-plan side and a sum of Rs. 2,49,000 (common to Archives and Archaeology) on the plan-side.

Building : The Directorate has at present its own building and as already reported plans for the construction of a new building have been taken up. In the budget estimates for 1977-78 a provision of Rs. 88,000 is made towards this scheme.

Records Management : During the year different series of the records were examined. The records of the Orphanological Inventory Series were arranged. The records of *Julgado de Dio* were verified and 1,585 files were checked and indexed. The work of preparation of Inventory of *Processes Civic* and verification of records received from Daman were undertaken. Most of the records were marked for retention. Retention schedule is being followed while reviewing the records.

Research and Reference : Thirty scholars including seven foreigners availed themselves of research facilities in this Directorate. About 37 requisitions by government offices and 400 requisition of records by research scholars were attended to during the period under review. 412 queries on records received by private parties/individuals were attended to.

Reference Media : No work was done in this regard during the period under review.

Publication Programme : Along with the proposal for publishing the "Assentos do Conselho de Fazenda" Volume I (1613—1621), a new project of selection of documents on "Sawantvadi Saunsthanchya Itihasachi Sadhane" is also undertaken.

Preservation of Records : Approximately 47,306 documents were flattened, 1,300 foils of manuscript volumes and loose documents were reinforced by full tissue papers. 10 loose documents were repaired and 22 photo albums were prepared.

Photo-Duplication : The Department has its own microfilming unit. Nearly 6,734 frames of the microfilms, 890 photo-prints and 90 photostat prints were taken during the period under review.

Library : The library acquired 318 books, 152 periodicals and 30 government reports during the period. There is however a plan to expand the library gradually. Provision of Rs. 7,000 is also made in the Budget Estimates for 1977-78 for the same.

GOA

1977-78

Administration : There was no change in the administrative set up during 1977-78.

Budget : During 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 2,48,831 was spent on the non-plan side, out of the budget provision of Rs. 2,76,000 and a sum of Rs. 1,30,000 was spent against the budget provision of Rs. 1,40,000 on the plan side. The expenditure shown on plan side is approximate as it forms part of combined scheme of Development of Archives, Archaeology and Museum for which total provision of Rs. 2,50,000 was made. For 1978-79 a budget provision of Rs. 2,67,000 has been made on non-plan side and Rs. 4,10,000 (Common to Archives and Archaeology) on the plan side.

Building : The Directorate has building of its own but due to shortage of space two more buildings are hired on rental basis. One of them is for preservation of records and the other for the State Museum. The new building of the Archives section is being constructed in two phases. The construction in phase I, comprising of stack rooms and preservation unit has been since completed and is ready for occupation, whereas the work on Phase II comprising of library, seminar and conference rooms and administrative block is yet to start. An amount of Rs. 3,28,000 has been spent on the construction during the year 1977-78 and provision of Rs. 75,000 has been made in the current financial year.

Record Management : About 225 volumes and many loose documents from Daman with different titles were examined, indexed and arranged. Almost all papers were marked for retention. For reviewing the records regular retention schedule is being followed.

Research and Reference : During the period 23 scholars availed themselves of the research facilities while 1,012 queries on records were attended to 6 files by Government agencies and 800 volumes of records by research scholars were requisitioned.

Reference. Media : 633 volumes of Livro de Registo Central Protocol dos Correios, Nascimento, Abitor e Casamentos from Sankelim and Bicholim, 495 volumes of Alfandega, 92 volumes of Registo de Casamento, Baptismos and obitos were listed. Besides, 39 volumes of Comunidade de Verna, Margao, Davssna, Cortalim, Velcao, Vaddem, Dramapur, Cassaulim, torda, Chicalim, Siolim, were also sorted out and listed. 1,146 books bearing different titles and 108 bundles from Daman and Goa and 479 bundles of different titles were also listed. In addition, the department has prepared indices of property records, notarial deeds etc., and reference books like 'Roteiro' and 'Guide' to collection of records from archives are being published.

Publication Programme : During the year work regarding publication of selected Marathi (Modi) documents on Bassein campaign was completed and the same was sent to the Press. Besides, Volume I and II of 'Assentos do Conselho de Fazenda' were also made ready for printing. A new project of selection of documents on 'Savantavadi Saunthan da Itihasachi Sadhane' has also been undertaken and many documents were selected with a view to publish them. The Directorate also started the publication of its 'Quarterly Newsletters' and three issues of the same were published.

Preservation of Records : 20,000 folios of manuscripts volumes and 210 loose modi documents were flattened, 9,754 sheets and 210 documents were repaired with tissue paper and 20,000 folios from manuscripts, books were guarded and bound. Also 92 leather bound volumes were repaired and 600 copies of 'Newsletter' were bound.

Photo-Duplication : The archives has its own reprographic section with a microfilm camera etc., and during the period under review 6,300 frames of negative microfilms from different volumes and 1,156 photo-prints and some 9 reflex prints were prepared.

Library : During the period about 269 reference books and 539 periodicals were acquired. About 370 rare books and 60 bundles of rare magazines were received from private parties by way of donations.

Other Activities : To create archival consciousness among the public a permanent exhibition of documents and seals etc. has been organized.

GUJARAT

1976-77

Administration : During 1976-77 the post of the Director of Archives remained vacant. The charge of the post was held by the Chief Editor Gujarat District Gazetteers from 4th March to 7th July, 1976. Thereafter the charge of the Director of Archives was held by the Director of Archaeology in addition to his own duties with effect from 8th July, 1976 onwards.

A proposal of putting the district Record offices in the Saurashtra Region under the administrative control of the Department of Archives, has been submitted to Government for consideration.

Budget : For 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 3,48,104 was spent (State Archives and other Central Record Offices) out of the budget provision of Rs. 3,60,000 on the non-plan side and a sum of Rs. 92,177 was spent (State Archives only) out of the budget provision of Rs. 1,00,000 on the plan side. For 1977-78 a budget provision of Rs. 1,19,000 (State and Central Record Offices) is made on the non-plan side.

Building : At present the office is accommodated in a rented building at Ahmedabad. The proposal for construction of a scientifically designed archival building has been submitted to the Government for administrative approval. On receipt of the same further action will be taken.

Record Management : Under the Record Management programme about 3,524 records belonging to the Princely States of Rajpipla, Sarod Kauli Mandva, Idar Rupal, Baria, Vadodara and Chhota Udepur were scrutinized. In addition 29,576 ferists and 27,893 files of District Record Offices of Rajkot and Jamnagar were also appraised. Rentention Schedule is followed while appraising the records.

Research and Reference : 13 scholars availed themselves of the research facilities and 138 queries received from various private agencies and individuals were attended to. 3,384 records were requisitioned by the research scholars.

Reference Media : The Department of Archives has been set up recently and thus the records are yet to be centralised. However, the Central Record Office, Vadodara and Rajkot have got ferist registers which are being utilised as reference media.

Publication Programme : No publication programme was undertaken during the period under review.

Preservation of Records : Nearly 13,632 pages and 2,068 files were repaired. 3,270 pages were guarded and 786 books were bound during the period under review.

Photo-Duplication : One Microfilm Reader has been purchased during 1976-77.

Library : About 5,155 books were acquired by the State as well as the Central Record Offices.

Other Activities : The Chairman (Secretary, Education Department) held the High Level Team's Meeting at Ahmedabad on 18th November, 1976 in which various problems regarding the development of Archives Department and Central Record Offices were discussed.

The Director attended the meeting of SWARBICA held at New Delhi and the Superintendent of Archives was deputed to attend the 45th Session of Indian Historical Records Commission.

A radio talk on the "Preservation of Archival Documents" was delivered by the Superintendent of Archives on 16th October, 1976 to create archives consciousness amongst the people.

GUJARAT

1977-78

Administration : The post of the Director of Archives is vacant since its creation. The charge of this post was held by the Director of Archaeology in addition to his own duties.

The proposal for placing the administrative control of record offices of the Saurashtra region, in which pre-merger records are preserved, under this Department is still under consideration of the State Government.

Budget : During 1977-78 a budget provision of Rs. 3,08,000 was made on the non-plan side, out of which Rs. 3,06,652 was spent and on the plan side a sum of Rs. 33,146 was spent out of the budget provision

of Rs. 34,000. For 1978-79, budget provision of Rs. 3,30,000 has been made on the non-plan side and Rs. 1,50,000 on the plan side.

Building : At present the office is accommodated in a rented building at Ahmedabad. A scientifically designed archival building, however, is proposed to be constructed at Gandhinagar at the estimated cost of Rs. 30 lakhs.

Record Management : The work regarding survey of Princely State Records lying in the district and taluka record offices was continued by the Department and the Record Assistants were deputed to the district taluka offices for appraisal of records. Under this programme 13,062 files belonging to the Princely States of Rajpipla, Malpur, Junagadh, Sanjeli, Vijaynagar, Ider Kutch, Santrampur, Lunawada, Gadh Bariad and Jambughoda were examined and 10% of these were marked for retention.

The guidelines laid down in the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure and Record Retention Schedule common to all the departments are followed while reviewing papers. The retention schedule prepared by Finance Department and Civil Supply Departments of the Secretariat were scrutinised by the Department.

The work for collection of information regarding centralization of records was continued during the year and 166 offices have furnished the information in the questionnaires sent in this behalf.

Research and Reference : 18 scholars availed themselves of the research facilities and 114 queries received from various private agencies and individuals were attended to. 1,798 records were requisitioned by the research scholars.

Reference Media : During the period under report 3,890 files were classified and 1,840 files were listed. The department has also undertaken the work of preparing lists of various series of records in order to make 'ferist' registers up-to-date.

Publication Programme : The department is in initial stage of development and it has therefore not been possible to undertake any publication programme at this stage.

Preservation of Records : 8,254 sheets and 2,564 files were repaired, 2,116 sheets were guarded and 782 books were bound.

Photo-Duplication : The department has purchased Microfilm Reader and Printer to cater to the needs of research scholars. Two rolls in microfilm containing 233 documents relating to Shri Aurobindo Ghosh have been acquired from the Pondicherry Ashram for the use of Research Scholars. These records were microfilmed at the Central Record Office Vadodara.

Library : The work relating to the acquisition of books dealings with archives, etc., from different districts and taluka offices was intensified and 426 books were collected thus bringing the total number of collection to 17,246.

Other Activities : The second meeting of the Regional Records Survey Committee was held on 22nd September, 1977 under the chairmanship of the Minister for Education at Gandhinagar. The Committee took

various decisions and made recommendations regarding acquisition of private records from individuals and institutions.

The Department carried out inspection of Vadodara and Rajkot Record Offices during the period under report. A proposal for imparting training in short term course of Record Management to the staff is under consideration of the Government.

For want of archives building various other important items connected with the expansion of the department could not be undertaken.

HARYANA

1976-77

Administration : The Director of Public Instructions has always been the Director of Archaeology, Archives and Museum. Under him is one Additional Director and one Deputy Director. The Deputy Director of Archives has been entrusted the work of setting up the 'Haryana State Archives'. A scheme for setting up Haryana State Archives has since been submitted to the Government and has also been approved by the Common Board of the Government of Haryana.

Budget : During the year 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 83,720 was spent out of a budget provision of Rs. 1,03,000 on non-plan side. Out of a budget provision of Rs. 2,75,000 on plan side only a sum of Rs. 1,16,910 was sanctioned out of which a sum of Rs. 77,260 was spent.

Building : The Haryana State Archives is presently housed in a rented building.

Record Management : This Department assisted the Secretariat Record Room in its process of weeding the records. The Department has also undertaken on the spot study of files in the office of Director of Public Instructions, Haryana.

Research and Reference : Many research scholars made use of the Archival assests in the Department during the period under review.

Reference Media : No work was done in this regard during 1976-77.

Publication Programme : No publication programme was undertaken.

Preservation of Records : Most of the records and books received from the Punjab State Archives are in loose sheets. These are being cleaned and fumigated by Thymol. Records and books are cleaned by vacuum cleaner.

Photo-Duplication : Sate Archives has no Microfilming Unit of its own.

Library : 4,060 books were acquired during the period under review.

Other Activities : This Department successfully organised an exhibition of old records in November, 1976 at Hissar. It is proposed to organise exhibitions in all degree Colleges in the State, and district headquarters.

HARYANA

1977-78

Administration : The Director of Public Instructions, Haryana, continued to be the ex-officio Director of Haryana State Archives. The Joint Director of Public Instructions, performed the duties of Additional Director and the Deputy Director continued to be the Head of State Archives.

Budget : During 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 80,595 was spent out of a budget provision of Rs. 1,06,485 on the non-plan side. On plan side Rs. 1,19,540 was spent out of budget allocation of Rs. 2,75,000. During the period under report the expenditure under these schemes has been somewhat on the lower side mainly due to the paucity of technically trained staff in the Department. For 1978-79 a budget provision of Rs. 1,09,385 has been made on the non-plan side and Rs. 3,58,000 on the plan side.

Building : Haryana State Archives is presently located in a rented building and there is no proposal for the construction of building of its own for the present.

Record Management : The Department has undertaken the task of preparation of Record Retention Schedule common to all Departments of Haryana. The Department could not take up record management programme due to lack of staff available for the purpose.

Research and Reference : Seven scholars availed themselves of the research facilities provided by the Department.

Reference Media : No work was done in this regard, during the year.

Publication Programme : No publication programme was undertaken.

Preservation of Records : 8,000 sheets were flattened during the year.

Photo-Duplication : Having obtained Government's concurrence, the Department proposes to purchase a portable microfilm camera during the current year.

Library : 500 books were acquired during the period under report and a sum of Rs. 8,000 has been sanctioned for the purchase of books during 1978-79.

Other Activities : In order to promote archival consciousness exhibitions of old records were organized at Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon from 20th November, to 27th November, 1977 and at Kurukshetra University, History Department from 10th February to 17th February, 1978.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

1976-77

Administration : The record office was established in 1928, Sardar K. M. Panikar was appointed as the first Direct of Records and he tried to organise the Record Office on proper lines. In order to fall in line with the Government of India the nomenclature of the Department was changed in 1961 from Records to Archives.

The State Archives Department maintains the Directorate of Archives, National Register of Records Wing and Archives Repositories at Srinagar, Jammu and Leh. The Department is under the administrative control of the Chief Secretariat General Department and is headed by the Director of Archives assisted by an Assistant Director and the Superintendents of the repositories.

Budget : For 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 2,58,000 was spent out of the Budget Provisions of Rs. 2,72,200 on the non-plan side and a sum of Rs. 25,000 was spent against the budget provision of the same amount on the plan side. For 1977-78 budget provision of Rs. 2,84,600 is made on the non plan side and Rs. 65,000 on the plan side.

Rs. 60,000 have been earmarked for 1977-78 for the development of Archives.

Building : Directorate Office and State Archives Repositories at Srinagar and Jammu are housed in the Government buildings. While Leh Repository is housed in Tehsil building at Leh, some additional space has been provided to the State Archives, Srinagar in 1976.

Record Management : The records of the following Departments were examined during the year 1976-77: (a) Settlement records; (b) Chief Ministers Secretariat (Private Office); (c) Home Department; (d) Revenue Department; (e) General Department; (f) Law Department; (g) Ladakh Affairs; (h) Social Welfare Department; (i) Divisional Commissioners Office. A fresh retention schedule is yet under consideration of the State Government.

Research and Reference : 60 Research Scholars availed themselves of the research facilities and 300 queries from private agencies/individuals were attended to. 550 requisitions from various Government offices were also attended to.

Publication Programme : The proposal regarding publication programme is yet under consideration of the Government.

Preservation of Records : Nearly 12,000 pages and 450 files were repaired and 550 books and gazettes were bound.

Photo-Duplication : The Archives has no micro-filming unit of its own.

Library : 95 books and 135 documents/manuscript papers were acquired.

KARNATAKA

1976-77

Administration : The Karnataka State Archives is working on an ad-hoc basis in the absence of trained and permanent staff. Recently the cadre and recruitment rules have been issued and the Karnataka Public Service Commission is interviewing candidates for the posts. The development of Archives in this State is included under the Plan-scheme.

Budget : During 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 2,47,000 was spent out of the budget provision of Rs. 2,79,000 on the non-plan side and on the plan side a sum of Rs. 1,49,000 was spent out of the budget provision of Rs. 5,00,000. For 1977-78 a provision of Rs. 4,19,000 was made on the non plan side and a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 on the plan side.

Building : The State Archives does not occupy a separate building of its own. Efforts are being made to procure a building for housing the Archives. This is under consideration of Government.

Record Management : Karnataka Government Secretariat time-barred "C" collection files relating to the period 1957—69 were examined and 14 per cent of which were found fit for retention. The records are appraised on the basis of guidelines laid down by the Director, Karnataka State Archives.

Research and Reference : About 14 scholars availed themselves of the research facilities while 500 queries from private agencies/individuals were attended to. 33,528 records were requisitioned by government agencies and 1,298 by research scholars.

Reference Media : Six lists of Acts, Rules, Codes, Reports etc. deposited in the Reference Library were listed.

Publication Programme : Under the project 'Karnataka Letters', Volume I, 'Archival History of Mysore' is under print. It comprises the correspondence of Dewan K. Sheshadri Iyer with contemporaneous Residents and Assistant Residents. The work on next volumes comprising letters and papers of Dewan Krishna Murthy, Dewan Madhavarao and Anandarao was carried out, and is expected to be sent to the press. There is also a proposal to publish a collection of letters entitled 'Fort St. George Letters' to the Court of Directors, London 1791-92.

Preservation of Records : The bindery unit has been established and the preservation material purchased.

Photo-Duplication : The Department has its own microfilming unit. But due to want of technical staff it was not possible to carry out any work during the period under review.

Library : During the period under review, 131 books were acquired.

KARNATAKA

1977-78

Administration : The Karnataka State Archives is working on an ad hoc basis in the absence of trained and permanent staff. Recently the Cadre and Recruitment Rules have been framed and the Karnataka State Public Service Commission has interviewed candidates for the posts. Until the sanctioned staff is recruited, temporary candidates and officials on deputation would continue to man the Archives. Despite the handicaps, considerable work has been done in the Historical Records Section. A large number of documents were classified and catalogued. A new micro-film unit has been installed and it is expected to start functioning shortly. There is also a proposal to translate documents in its custody in vernacular languages.

The Development of Archives in this State is included under the Plan scheme.

Budget : During 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 2,00,200 was spent out of the budget allocations of Rs. 4,19,000 on the non-plan side, and on the plan side a sum of Rs. 2,31,000 was spent out of the budget provision of Rs. 5,00,000. Due to some recruitment difficulties some of the posts could not be filled in. For 1978-79 a provision of Rs. 3,91,000 was made on non-plan side and a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 on the plan side.

Building : The proposal regarding construction of a separate building for archives is under consideration of the Government.

Record Management : Some records of Karnataka Government Secretariat were examined, of which 4% were marked for retention. The retention schedule prescribed in the Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure is being followed while reviewing the papers.

Research and Reference : 13 research scholars availed themselves of research facilities while 16,837* queries from private agencies/individuals were attended to and 34,165 records were requisitioned by Government agencies and research scholars.

Reference Media : The work of classification and cataloguing of erst-while Bombay Government Records was completed. During the period under report records of the Departments of Agriculture and Forest, Local-Self Government, Education, Political Services and Public Works Department were arranged and listed.

Publication Programme : Under the project known as "Karnataka Letters" which throw light on the Administrative History of Mysore from Rendition to Re-organisation (1881—1956), the first volume, covering the period of Dewan Sir Sheshadri Iyer and containing his correspondence with contemporaneous Residents and Assistant Residents was published. Volumes II, III, IV and V under the series pertaining to Sir P. N. Krishna Murthy, T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, V. P. Madhava Rao and T. Ananda Rao respectively are under print.

Volumes I and II of the Catalogue of records of Karnataka State Archives covering printed proceedings of the Government of Mysore (1881—1947) are also under print. Besides, under yet another scheme to publish a collection of letters entitled 'Fort St. George Letters' to the Court of Directors, London, 1791-92, two volumes are also under print.

Preservation of Records : During the period under report 43 volumes were bound.

*16,837 queries include the number of printed proceedings of the Government of Mysore supplied to the public to search out the relevant Government orders to claim family pension sanctioned by the Karnataka Government.

Photo-Duplication : The department has its own micro-filming unit but due to want of technical staff work in this regard could not be started. The requisite staff is expected to be recruited shortly through the State Public Service Commission. The para print photo copying machine is however, kept running and is doing useful work in supplying photocopies of records against payment.

Library : 290 books were acquired and expansion programme of library will be taken up after full staff is appointed.

KERALA

1976-77

Administration : No change in the administrative set up took place during the period under review.

Budget : For 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 4,70,900 was spent against the budget provision of the equal amount on the non plan side and a sum of Rs. 48,524 was spent out of the budget provision of Rs. 1,02,000 on the plan-side. For 1977-78 there is a provision of Rs. 4,88,300 on the non-plan side and Rs. 1,00,000 on the plan side.

Building : The State Archives is now functioning in Government Buildings. There is a proposal for the construction of a modern Archives building in Trivandrum.

Record Management : In the Central Archives, Trivandrum 25,000 Huzur Office records of the former Travancore State (1060—1080 M.E.) were listed and 2,300 Mathilakem Churunas, 12,000 volumes of registers and 2,000 bundles of High Court Judgments were re-arranged. No retention schedule has been formulated.

Research and Reference : 24 scholars availed themselves of the research facilities. Seven records were requisitioned by the Government agencies and 122 queries by private agencies were attended to.

Reference Media : Descriptive list of the records of the Huzur Office of the Former Princely State of Travancore for the years 1060—1080 M.E. was prepared. 3,412 gazettes and 370 registers were re-arranged.

Publication Programme : Preparation of the Archives Manual is in progress.

Preservation of Records : During the period under review 2,603 sheets were repaired and 110 sheets guarded. 350 volumes, 300 government gazettes and 1,500 files were bound.

Photo-Duplication : The State Archives has no microfilming unit of its own.

Library : Nearly 246 books and publications were acquired.

Other Activities : In order to bring Archives nearer to public the Department participated in a number of exhibitions. (a) Record exhibition organised at Mattancherry in connection with the Konkini Bhasha Prachar Sabha. (b) Record exhibition organised at the Calicut University

MAHARASHTRA

1976-77

Administration : The Directorate of Archives was separated from the Directorate of Archaeology and Museum with effect from April 1, 1976 and a full-time Director took over the latter in June, 1977. The government has accepted the proposal of the Director of Archives for a Unit headed by an Archivist for Record Management and necessary provision has been made in the current year's budget. Formal orders from government sanctioning the posts are however awaited. The Map Cataloguing Unit of the Bombay Archives started functioning from October 1, 1976 under the supervision of Asistant Archivist.

Budget : During 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 7.70 lakhs was spent out of the budget provision of Rs. 8.69 lakhs on the non-plan side, there was no provision on the plan side. For 1977-78 a budget provision of Rs. 10 lakhs was made on the non-plan side, no provision was made on the plan side.

Building : A new plot for the construction of the Archival building having been sanctioned, the Director of National Archives of India visited Bombay and advised them regarding the construction of the building.

Record Management : 1,563 files of Urban Development, Public Health Department and General Administration Department were examined and about 2.68 per cent of the files were marked for retention. The Retention Schedule of the Secretariat Department is being followed.

Research and Reference : Seventy scholars availed themselves of the research facilities provided by the State Archives. 4,223 records were requisitioned by Government agencies while 4,552 records were requisitioned by research scholars.

Reference Media : Work of revising the old lists of records is in progress.

Publication Programme : The Directorate published "Manual of Office Procedure" in Marathi and the Descriptive Catalogue of papers selected for research is in the final stage of publication. Work on following publications is in progress : (a) Collection of the documents of Maratha Politics in North India, (b) Descriptive Catalogue of Records of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj 1884—1922 of Kolhapur, (c) Documents on the 18th century social life, (d) Hand Book to records in State Archives.

Preservation of Records : 2,629 sheets were repaired, 983 sheets guarded, 1,081 volumes were bound and 989 volumes gilded.

Photo-Duplication : The State Archives has no microfilming unit of its own.

Library : During the period under review 549 publications were acquired.

MAHARASHTRA

1977-78

Administration : Capt. Dr. B. G. Kunte took over as the Director of Archives in addition to his own duties as Executive Editor and Secretary, Gazetteers Department.

In keeping up with its efforts to create a new Unit for Record Management, the following posts were created :

Archivist	1
Compilers	2
Typist	1
Record Attendants	2
Record Lifters	12
	(10 at Bombay and 1 each at Vidarbha and Aurangabad were sanctioned in September 1977).

The new branch headed by the Archivist has been entrusted with duties of Record Management which hithertofore were carried out by the Administration Branch headed by the Superintendent. These posts have been sanctioned as "New Item—Phase I". The Project in its second phase is likely to be further reinforced during the next financial year by creating some additional posts.

Budget : During 1977-78 a provision of Rs. 7,81,000 was made on the Non-Plan side out of which Rs. 6,17,000 was spent, while no provision has been made on the Plan side. For 1978-79, a provision of Rs. 9,65,000 has been made on the Non-Plan side.

Building : Proposal for construction of a new building for Maharashtra Archives is still under consideration of the Government.

Record Management : During the period under review 7,125 files of different Departments were examined, out of which 105 files were marked for retention. Beside, 6,316 new files were received from various Departments.

Research and Reference : Forty seven scholars availed themselves of the research facilities, and 1,237 volumes and files were issued to them. Besides, 2,193 records were issued to Secretariat Department and other Government Offices against 1,230 requisitions.

Reference Media : Under this programme, cataloguing of "Public Department Diaries" was taken up and 140 out of 439 diaries were catalogued. Cataloguing of Modi documents from "Chandwad Daftar" is also in progress. 70 out of 208 *rumals* (containing 1,30,000 documents) have been catalogued so far. Work regarding preparing of indices of those English records of which no reference aids are available has also been taken up and during the period lists of Education and Separate Departments and Janjira Records were compiled.

At Pune Archives, cataloguing of records of "Chitnishi Daftar" is in progress, and 25 *rumals* have been catalogued so far. Similarly, at Kolhapur Archives, cataloguing of records of Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj and "Barda Daftar" is in progress. Further, about 1,500 maps were also catalogued during the period.

Publication Programme : First volume of the "Catalogue of the Papers relating to Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj (1884—1922)" was sent to the press. Catalogue of 'Papers selected for further research' (Pune Archives) is in final stage of printing.

Following new publications were also completed during the period under review: (a) Descriptive Modi Documents : a collection of Modi documents of notable personalities of Maratha History; (b) Maps of India : selection of Maps of different nature collected from the Map Collections in Bombay Archives; (c) Hot Spring in Bombay Presidency : a selection of Survey Report on Hot Springs in Bombay Presidency; (d) Aurangabad, the Queen of Deccan : a small booklet giving photographs of places of interest in Aurangabad alongwith their description; and (e) Handbook of the Bombay Archives; gives a general idea of the bulk, nature and arrangement of Bombay Archives. Besides, the Department has also various other publication projects in hand which it hopes to send to the press during next year.

Preservation of Records : During 1977-78, 970 sheets were flattened, 770 sheets repaired with chiffon, 1,470 sheets were guarded and 747 books bound. 60 books were guarded.

Photo-Duplication : The State has no Microfilming Unit of its own.

Library : 325 reference books were added to the Reference Library of Bombay Archives. Besides, 621 publications of Government of Maharashtra and 26 publications of other State Governments were received during the year.

Other Activities : The Department arranged a three day refresher course for the staff-in-charge of records in Government establishments, Zilla Parishads in the Maharashtra region. 79 persons attended the course.

NAGALAND

1976-77

Administration : There was no change in the administrative set up during 1976-77.

Budget : For 1976-77, a sum of Rs. 13,500 was spent against the non plan budget provision of Rs. 12,000 and a sum of Rs. 24,000 out of Rs. 50,000 on the plan side.

Building : There is no separate building for the Archives Branch.

Record Management : Some confidential records pertaining to Naga underground set up had been acquired. examined and indexed.

Research and Reference : The records having been thrown open for research purposes, two research scholars consulted the records during the period under review.

Reference Media : One Index in alphabetical order of the records has been prepared.

Publication Programme : No publication programme was taken up yet.

Preservation of Records : No work was undertaken during the year under report.

Photo-Duplication : The State Archives has no microfilming unit of its own.

Library : There is no separate library in the State Archives.

ORISSA

1976-77

Administration : There was no change in the administrative set up during 1976-77.

Budget : During the year 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 1,11,819.71 was spent out of the budget provision of Rs. 1,28,000 on the non plan side and sum of Rs. 1,02,147.45 was spent out of the budget provisions of Rs. 1,03,500 on the plan side. For 1977-78 a provision of Rs. 1,51,000 was made on the non plan side and of Rs. 86,000 on the plan side.

Building : The State Archives has its own building.

Record Management : The District and Subordinate Offices continued to send the lists of 'B' and 'C' class records to the State Archives for necessary scrutiny and selection. Retention Schedule is being followed while reviewing the papers.

Research and Reference : Nearly 53 research scholars availed themselves of the research facilities and 735 records were requisitioned by them.

Reference Media : Preparation of descriptive lists of Balasore Revenue Records 1831—60 was taken up and preparation of subject list of Board of Revenue Records continued.

Publication Programme : Work regarding printing of 'Guide to Orissa Records', Volume VI made steady progress and in this connection the relevant proof batches were also examined.

Preservation of Records : During the period under review, 52,705 sheets of records were flattened, 15,915 records and one map was repaired. 24,549 records were guarded and 116 books and volumes were bound.

Photo-Duplication : The State Archives has no microfilming unit of its own. Photo-duplication of records with the help of 35 m.m. cameras and photostat copies were done, whenever required.

Library : About 1,165 books were acquired during the period under review and a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been proposed for purchase of books.

Other Activities : On the occasion of the 45th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Archival Records were exhibited at the University Campus of Mysore University.

ORISSA

1977-78

Administration : The Orissa State Archives functions as a Subordinate office under the administrative control of the Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs, Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar. Shri M. P. Dash continued to be the Superintendent of Archives during the year under report. Proposals for recruitment of additional staff and execution of development schemes were submitted to Government.

Budget : During 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 1,38,693.62 was spent on the non-plan side against the provision of Rs. 1,51,000 and a sum of Rs. 86,210.05 on the plan side was spent against the budget provision of Rs. 86,000. For 1978-79 provision of Rs. 1,55,000 has been made on non-plan side and Rs. 1,64,000 on the plan side.

Building : As reported earlier, the State Archives has its own building.

Record Management : The Superintendent of Archives has been declared as the inspecting officer of all non-current records of all the public offices at all levels including the records of Municipalities and Zilla Parishads. Retention Schedule as provided in the Orissa Record Manual, 1964 is being followed while reviewing the records.

Research and Reference : 70 research scholars availed themselves of the research facilities and requisitioned 844 volumes, 8 bundles and 367 loose documents.

Reference Media : Preparation of descriptive lists of Balasore Revenue Records 1831—1860 and subject list of Board of Revenue Records made steady progress. 180 Persian documents were deciphered.

Publication programme : During the period, further progress was made in the work regarding printing of Guide to Orissa Records, Volume VI (list of Balasore Revenue records 1803—1830).

Preservation of Records : During the period, 58,993 sheets were flattened, 11,114 and 563 sheets were repaired with tissue paper and acetate foil respectively, 17,223 sheets were guarded, and 134 volumes and 149 books were bound.

Photo-duplication : Photo-duplication of records with the help of 35 m.m camera and photostat copies and Xerox copies of records were done as and when required.

Library : 1,042 rare and valuable books were acquired during the period under report and a sum of Rs. 17,000 has been proposed for purchase of rare books, steel almirah and catalogue cabinets. Steps are also being taken to acquire rare and valuable books from government agencies.

Other Activities : To promote archival consciousness among the people, publications dealing with Archives were displayed at the "Book Exhibition" organised by the Utkal University on the occasion of the 38th Session of the Indian History Congress.

Yet in another exhibition organised in the exhibition hall of the State Archives some interesting historical documents were displayed.

The Orissa State Archives has also been selected as one of the centres for imparting practical training to the trainees under the Correspondence Course in Archives-keeping, started by the National Archives of India.

PONDICHERRY

1976-77

Administration : Archives remained under the administrative control of Education Department.

Budget : For 1976-77 a provision for sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was made on the plan side. There was, however, no provision on the non-plan side.

Building : Archives is occupying a portion of Romain Rolland Library Building.

Record Management :	Archives is in the
Research and Reference :	initial stage of
Reference Media :	reorganisation, hence
Publication Programme :	work in this regard
Preservation of Records :	is not yet completed.

Photo-Duplication : State Archives does not possess Microfilming Unit of its own.

Library : No acquisitions were made during the period under review.

PONDICHERRY

1977-78

Administration : The archives remained under the administrative control of the Education Department.

Budget : During 1977-78 the department exhausted its total allocation of Rs. 14,800 on the non-plan side while no provision was made on plan side. For 1978-79 provision of Rs. 18,000 has been made on the non-plan side and Rs. 3,000 on plan side.

Building : The archives is accommodated in a portion of the Romain Rolland Library.

Record Management :	
Research and Reference :	
Reference Media :	No work in this regard
Preservation of Records :	was done during 1977-78
Photo-Duplication :	
Library :	

PUNJAB

1976-77

Administration : The Punjab State Archives remained under the administrative control of the Secretary to Government Punjab, Education and Language Department.

Of the three schemes **viz.** (i) Maintenance and Preservation of State Records at the Divisional Level. (ii) Setting up of the Archival Museum of Documents connected with the Freedom Movement and (iii) Publication of Monographs on the history of Punjab, which were approved by the Government under the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the requisite staff on the first two schemes has since been appointed. And the work relating to the second scheme has already been started.

Budget : For 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 3,45,868.09 was spent against the budget provision of Rs. 3,44,000 on the non-plan side and a sum of Rs. 9,383.70 was spent out of the budget provision of Rs. 1,00,000 on the plan side. For 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 3,44,000 is sanctioned on the non-plan side Rs. 1,00,000 on the plan side.

Building : The State Archives has no building of its own and it continues to be housed in palatial building of Baradari Garden, Patiala.

Record Management : 4,877 records of the erstwhile Patiala State, Finance Department and English Records of the erstwhile Kapurthala State were appraised, out of which 40 per cent were marked for retention. No retention schedule is followed while appraising the records.

Research and Reference : 32 research scholars availed themselves of the research facilities while 45 queries from research scholars were attended to. 36 records were requisitioned by the government department and 4,062 records by research scholars.

Reference Media : 2,465 files of erstwhile State records were listed, 2,766 files/cases were indexed. 15,891 files were arranged and 344 level cards were prepared. 391 manuscripts were catalogued in order to prepare a revised catalogue.

Publication Programme : No publication programme was undertaken during the period under review.

Preservation of Records : 300,416 sheets were flattened, 133,562 sheets were repaired, 71,435 sheets were guarded, 1,785 volumes and books were bound and 2,332 volumes fumigated, 6,498 sheets were pasted and 3,729 stitched.

Photo-Duplication : The State Archives has no microfilming unit of its own.

Library : During the period under review 244 books were acquired.

PUNJAB

1977-78

Administration : Dr. Bakshish Singh Nijjar, Additional Director continued to be the Head of the Directorate. The post of Record Officer, as also certain other posts under the two schemes, **viz.** (i) Maintenance and Preservation of State Records at Divisional level and (ii) Setting up of the Archives and Museum of Documents connected with Freedom Movements were, however, abolished by the state government.

Budget : During 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 351,164.84 was spent against the budget provision of Rs. 3,52,000 on the non-plan side. Provision of Rs. 1,00,000 was made on plan side but was slashed to Rs. 30,000 by government and out of which Rs. 31,826.11 was spent. For 1978-79 a sum of Rs. 3,62,000 has been made on the non-plan side and Rs. 25,000 on the plan side.

Building : At present the State Archives is housed in an old palace in Baradari Garden, Patiala, and some of its records are also lying in a part of Patiala Fort. There is however a proposal to construct a new building at Chandigarh for which a plot has already been allotted.

Record Management : Records of the erstwhile, Patiala State Finance Department and some english records of erstwhile Kapurthala State were appraised, out of which 30 per cent were marked for retention. No Retention Schedule is being followed while appraising the records.

Research and Reference : 35 research scholars availed themselves of the research facilities and 100 queries were attended to. 57 requisitions were made by the government agencies. 199 files, 548 manuscripts, 1,221 books and 144 newspapers were supplied to research scholars for consultation.

Reference Media : 6,400 files of erstwhile state records were indexed, 2,185 files were listed and 5,175 files were arranged. Descriptive lists of 981 documents of Vukla Reports, 124 documents under Bhandari Collection and 50 documents of Ludhiana Agency Records were also prepared. Press lists of 330 documents of English Records were also prepared. 54 manuscripts and 146 files of old Secretariat Records were also paginated and 1,254 books were entered in relevant register.

Publication Programme : No publication was brought out during the period under report.

Preservation of Records : During the period, 2,59,802 sheets were flattened, 16,791 sheets were repaired with tissue paper, 16 with chiffon and 990 with acetate foil. Besides, 109,393 sheets were guarded and 2,688 books and volumes were bound.

Photo Duplication : The department does not have its own microfilming unit but photo copies of records/documents are issued on demand with the help of camera printer. 84 negatives and 70 positives were prepared to meet the demands of research scholars.

Library : During the period no fresh acquisitions were added nor there is any proposal at the moment for any further expansion.

Other Activities : Under the National Register of Private Records, various villages and towns situated in Patiala, Jullundur and Ludhiana districts were visited with a view to make a survey of historical records in private custody. Under another scheme, i.e. collection of documents connected with Freedom Movement in the Punjab, records belonging to various institutions were also surveyed.

RAJASTHAN

1976-77

Administration : There was no change in the administrative set up during 1976-77.

Budget : During 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 6,03,110 (Head Quarters) was spent out of a budget provision of Rs. 6,83,000 on the non-plan side and a sum of Rs. 2,57,296 was spent out of Rs. 3,00,000 provided on the plan side. During 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 7,41,000 (Head Quarters) has been provided on the non-plan side and a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 on the plan side.

Building : The Rajasthan State Archives has its own building. During the period under review another stack room as the basement was constructed.

Record Management : During 1976-77 the Department checked and arranged the Register series of Bikaner and Alwar States and 80 per cent. of records were marked for retention. The Department consults its own weeding rules as well as the rules framed by the record-creating agencies while appraising the records.

Research and Reference : 75 scholars availed themselves of the research facilities and 782 queries received from private agencies and individuals were attended to. 467 records and 5,000 (extracts) records were requisitioned by government agencies and research scholars respectively.

Reference Media : One descriptive List is in press and 8 are under process.

Publication Programme : No publication programme was undertaken during the period under review.

Preservation of Records : The Repair Unit repaired 3,25,381 documents during the year. Out of which 13,322 were guarded, 2,271 were stitched, 12,404 were fluattend, 16,380 given minor repairs, 9,505 full pasted, 2,648 hand laminate, 8,433 given chiffon repair, 1,148 wer bound and stitched about 11,225 documents were given miscellaneous repairs while 32 maps were also repaired.

Photo-Duplication : The State Archives has its own Microfilming Unit. About 12,408 exposures of microfilms were taken during the period under review.

Library : The Library Section has been shifted to the new Library room.

Other Activities : This Department has started the training programme. The first batch of the Decipherists of this Department were given a professional training on record management for two weeks during the months of November-December, 1976.

RAJASTHAN

1977-78

Budget : During 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 8,70,000 was spent out of a budget provision of Rs. 9,41,000 on the non-plan side. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was provided for the District Surveys, but it could not be utilised. On plan side a sum of Rs. 1,64,000 was spent. For 1978-79, a sum of Rs. 9,20,000

has been provided on the non-plan side and Rs. 11,23,000 on the plan side.

Building : The State Archives has a building of its own. The department has also obtained sanction of the Government for construction of two big rooms for scientific laboratory, cycle stand, water hut and motor garage.

Besides the proposals for extension/construction of additional stack areas in the existing buildings at Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Alwar, Kota and Udaipur the setting up of at least three more intermediary repositories at Ajmer, Bharatpur and Jaisalmer are presently under consideration of the state government.

Record Management : The Register series of Bikaner and Alwar records were examined during the period under review and 75% of these papers were marked for retention. Regular retention schedules are followed while reviewing the papers.

Research and Reference : Seventy scholars availed themselves of research facilities provided by this department and 969 queries from private agencies/individuals pertaining to records were attended to. 362 records by government agencies and 850 by research scholars were requisitioned.

Reference Media : During the period, 8 descriptive lists were under preparation out of which press copies of three were completed.

Preservation of Records : The repair and rehabilitation work of old documents was continued and 20,550 sheets were repaired, 8,020 were flattened and pressed, 3,452 full-pasted, 1,639 hand laminated, 9,921 stitched and bound, and 8,906 guarded.

Photo Duplication : The State Archives has its own Microfilming Unit. During the period under report 44,538 records were microfilmed and 1,059 copies were xeroxed.

Library : No books was acquired during the period under report.

SIKKIM

1976-77

Administration : The Deputy Director of Archives has been recently appointed to organise the State Archives from the very preliminary stage and the work has started. The Sikkim State Archives is under the administrative control of the Department of Cultural Affairs.

Budget : The budget provision for the year 1977-78 on the plan side is Rs. 75,000 for Archives and Museum.

Building : The Sikkim State Archives has no building of its own. The construction of an Archival building is under consideration.

Record Management :

Research and Reference :

Reference Media :

Publication Programme :

Preservation of Records :

Photo-Duplication :

Library :

The Archives is in a state of being organised, hence work in this regard is not yet undertaken.

SIKKIM

1977-78

Administration : The State Archives is under the administrative control of the Department of Cultural Affairs and the Deputy Director is incharge of the State Archives. The Archives Department is being organized in all its facets. During the period under report a type writer and a xerox machine were purchased while proposal to purchase a vacuum cleaner was finalised. Proposal for the inspection of records and liaison with different Departments, Divisional, District and other Offices was approved. Proposals for the purchase of lamination machine, microfilm reader, carton boxes, starting a short term course in Archives-Keeping, renting a building for archives and purchase of reference publications are under consideration of the government.

Budget : During the period under report, provision of Rs. 0.75 lakh (both for Archives and Museum) was made on plan side out of which a sum of Rs. 68,583.47 was spent. For 1978-79, provision of Rs. 0.80 lakh both for archives and museum has been made.

Building : The State Archives has no building of its own. Construction of the building is under active consideration of the Government.

Record Management : Necessary instructions were issued to various departments concerning weeding of records. The proposal to issue an Archival Policy Resolution is under consideration of the Government.

Research and Reference :	} The work will be taken up when the Archives is organised.
Reference Media :	
Publication Programme :	
Preservation of Records :	

Photo-Duplication : The proposal to acquire microfilm unit is being mooted out.

Library : During the period under report 260 books were acquired.

TAMIL NADU

1976-77

Administration : Consequent on the transfer of Thiru L. M. Vasagam, I.A.S., Thiru M. K. Gomethagavelu, I.A.S., assumed charge of the post of Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research, Tamil Nadu Archives on 9th July, 1976 (Forenoon) and continued in the post during the period under report. Thiru S. Singarajan, M. A., M. Litt., continued to be the Director of Archives and Thiru V. Kunhikannan Nair, continued to be the Assistant Director of Archives, Tamil Nadu Archives.

Proposals for installation of microfilm unit in the Tamil Nadu Archives and imparting training in Record Management to the person in-charge of record rooms of the various government offices/quasi government offices etc., were also submitted to Government during the period under report.

Budget : For 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 16,61,728 was spent out of the budget provision of Rs. 20,53,000 on the non plan side. There was no provision made on the plan side. For 1977-78 a provision of Rs. 14,44,000 is made on the non plan side.

Building : The construction of additional building sanctioned by the Government for accommodating the vaccum fumigation chamber and Lamination machine imported from U.S.A. has since been completed.

Record Management : There was no progress in this regard.

Research and Reference : 134 scholars availed themselves of the research facilities, 41,980 records by government agencies and 14,981 records by research scholars were requisitioned, 944 queries from private agencies were attended to.

Reference Media : The proposal for the preparation of reference media has been approved by the government and this is expected to be put through during this year.

Publication Programme : Indexes of Public and Judicial Departments, 1900—47 (the period earmarked for the publication of Select Documents) were examined. The papers on the subject "Neill Statue Satyagraha" were examined and selected for publication. Another subject 'Tinnevely Conspiracy, Tinnevely Riots and Ashe Murder Case' has also been selected for publication.

Preservation of Records : During the period under review 1,42,061 sheets were repaired, 1,41,559 sheets were guarded and 2,640 volum books and registers were bound.

Photo-Duplication : The State Archives has no microfilming units of its own.

Library : 621 books were acquired during the year under reference.

Other Activities : The Council of Historical Research for Tamil Nadu was reconstituted in June, 1976 by the Government of Tamil Nadu. A meeting of the reconstituted Council was held in November, 1976.

TAMIL NADU

1977-78

Administration : Consequent on the transfer of Thiru M. K. Gome-thagavelu, I.A.S. Thiru A. N. Natarajan, I.A.S. assumed charge as Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research, Tamil Nadu Archives on 12th December, 1977 and continued to hold the post during the period under report. Thiru S. Singarajan, M.A.M. Litt., continued to be the Director of Archives and Thiru Valaragal V. Kunhikannan Nair and T. S. Visvesan, continued to be the Assistant Directors of Archives. A separate establishment for separation of records relating to Andhra Pradesh was formed in March 1978.

A proposal for the installation of a microfilm unit in Archives was submitted to government which is under consideration. Proposals for the Sixth Five-Year Plan schemes, relating to the construction of a separate building for Archives Library and a Regional Repository at Madurai and the staff requirements for the Regional Repository were submitted to the Government.

Budget : For 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 13,85,000 was spent out of the budget allocations of Rs. 16,64,000 on non-plan side. There was no provision made on the plan side. For 1978-79 a provision of Rs. 16,20,000 has been made on non plan-side.

Records Management : No remarks to offer.

Research and Reference : 192 research scholars availed themselves of the research facilities provided by the Department. 1,10,257 records were requisitioned by government agencies and 17,840 by research scholars, 857 queries from private agencies and individuals were attended to.

Reference Media : The proposal for the preparation of reference media such as catalogues, indexes etc., has been approved by Government and is expected to be put through during next year.

Publication Programme : The Publication Cell has been functioning in Tamil Nadu Archives from 12th November, 1976. The documents pertaining to the first half of 20th century have been taken up for selected publication.

The Transfer of Power : 1942—47, published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, has been taken as a model, not only in selecting records but also in the mode of presentation to facilitate reference to records. The selection of documents on (i) The Thinnevelly Riot, Conspiracy and Ashe Murder (ii) The Neill Statue Satyagrah (iii) The Legal Remembrancer and (iv) The Bar Council of India has been completed and are awaiting final scrutiny while material on (i) The Sheriff of Madras (ii) The Employment of Children in Factories (iii) The Constitution of 'Nidhis' and (iv) The Madras Discharged Prisoner Aid Society, has been collected. The material on the following subject is being collected (i) The Non-Brahamin Movement, (ii) The Madras Vigilance Association, (iii) The Seditious Articles, Speeches etc, by Political Personalities, (iv) The change of names of Towns, Roads, Streets, etc. (v) The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (vi) The Establishment of Ultimate Court of Appeal in India and (vii) The Civil Disobedience Movements.

Preservation of Records : During 1977-78 2,361 sheets were flattened, 3,375 sheets repaired with tissue paper, 66,589 sheets with chiffon and 3,375 sheets with acetate foil. 62,694 sheets were guarded and 1,446 registers and volumes were bound.

Library : 587 books were acquired. The question of appointing a librarian and supporting staff was under consideration. A proposal for the construction of a separate building for Archives Library has been sent to government for inclusion in the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

Other Activities : It is proposed to hold 'Archives Week' in August, 1978.

UTTAR PRADESH

1976-77

Administration : The Office of the Uttar Pradesh State Archives is under the administrative control of the department of Cultural Affairs, Uttar Pradesh Government. The building for the Regional Archives, Nainital, is now available and this office will start functioning soon.

The total number of posts in the Uttar Pradesh State Archives on March 31, 1977 was 69.

Budget : For 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 4,66,100 was spent out of the budget provision of Rs. 5,03,800 on the non-plan side and a sum of Rs. 1,14,100 out of the budget provision of Rs. 1,27,000 on the plan side was spent. For 1977-78 provision for Rs. 4,35,500 was made on non-plan side and Rs. 2,00,000 on the plan side.

Building : The Uttar Pradesh State Archives has its own building. There are proposals for the construction of two more storeys of the new muniment block in near future.

Record Management : Files of the various departments kept in the record rooms of the Uttar Pradesh Secretariat, Lucknow, were examined, listed and transferred for permanent preservation to the Uttar Pradesh State Archives in 2,921 bundles. 4 files relating to National Movement were transferred to this office from the office of the District Judge Basti, 113 bundles belonging to Commissioner's Office Allahabad, were also transferred to the Regional Archives, Allahabad. 15,517 items were inventoried, 12,799 files and 6,702 volumes were restored properly after regular checking and verification.

Research and Reference : 148 Research Scholars consulted the records and 4,984 pages of excerpts taken by them from the records were released.

Release Media : Lists of 24,009 files and 4 bundles of different departments were prepared.

Publication Programme : Two articles 'Records Management in Uttar Pradesh' and 'Development of Archives in pre-British Period' were published during the period under review.

Preservation of Records : About 14,723 sheets were flattened, 14,723 sheets repaired, 1,328 sheets guarded and 284 volumes, files and registers were bound.

Photo-Duplication : Enlargements of 1,515 documents were prepared.

Library : During the period under review 2,006 books were received from various offices on exchange basis. 73 important books were purchased.

Training : A two week's training in Archives Keeping was imparted to 32 officials of various departments and offices of Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Other Activities : During the period under review records rooms of the Offices of the Commissioner, Varanasi; Collectorates of Varanasi Ghazipur and Mirzapur were inspected.

Dr. Ahmed Talib Abraham, Minister of Information and Cultural Affairs, Algeria, Dr. H. Boberach, Director, Federal Archives, West Germany, Mr. Martin Moir, Deputy Director, India office Library, London and Mr. L. Swith, Archivist from Hungary visited this office and studied its working. Dr. K. P. Srivastava, Director, Uttar Pradesh State Archives attended the VIIIth Session of the International Congress on Archives at Washington as one of the members of Indian delegation from Uttar Pradesh.

An exhibition of rare documents was organised by this office at the Begam Hazrat Mahal Park on the occasion of Lucknow Festival sponsored by the Department of Cultural Affairs, Government of Uttar Pradesh.

The State Archives received 24 important documents and collections of news bulletins of Azad Hind Army, as donation.

WEST BENGAL

1976-77

Administration : There was no change in the administrative set up during 1976-77.

Budget : During the year under report there was no separate budget provision for the State Archives of West Bengal. The expenditure was met from the total grant allocated to the the Education Department as a whole.

Building : The State Archives has a building of its own.

Record Management : During the period under report 15,715 files of the Home, Finance and Education Department were appraised and out of these 15,276 files were found fit for permanent retention. The retention schedule was followed while reviewing the files.

Research and Reference : 124 research scholars availed themselves of the research facilities. 165 queries on records from private agencies/ individuals were attended to 2,368 requisitions by Government agencies and 2,188 requisitions by research scholars were attended to.

Reference Media : The work of preparation of the Press Lists of the records of the Revenue Department from 1787 onwards and of the Board of Trade Commercial from 1777 onwards is in progress. In order to prepare Consolidated Index to the records of the post-Mutiny period, 423 index slips to the records of Home (Police) Department 1943 and 250 index slips to the records of Home (Press) Department 1945 were prepared.

Publication Programme : The Administrative Report of the State Archives of West Bengal, 1972—75 was published during the period under report. The type script of the Guide to the Records in the State Archives of West Bengal, Part I, 1758—1858 was sent to the press.

Preservation of Records : 37,525 brittle and damaged pages were repaired and 277 volumes were rebound. 1,300 maps were fumigated; and 350 files and 700 books were similarly treated in the paradichlorobenzene chamber.

Photo-Duplication : A microfilm camera with its accessories have been purchased in February, 1977. The microfilming unit of the State Archives is expected to be put into operation very soon. The proceedings volumes of the Judicial Department from 1876 to 1900 and of the General Department from 1859 to 1865 were microfilmed.

Library : 989 books were acquired during the period under review.

APPENDIX IX

**List of Accessions of Public Records, Private Papers, Microfilm Copies and
Rare Books during 1976-77 and 1977-78.**

APPENDIX IX
NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA
1976-77

Public Records

Sr. No.	Name of the Department	Chronological Range	Bulk	Remarks
1	Foreign and Political Department (of Late known as External Affairs Department)	1914, 1920- 21, 1923, 1930-31, 1937, 1939- 51, 1965	1448 files	Under Scrutiny
2	Comptroller and Auditor General	1875-1907, 1922-60	263 files	
3	Ministry of Works and Housing	1896-1937	65 files	
4	Ministry of Home Affairs (Special Appointment)	1947-48	9 files	
5	Authenticated States Bills	1975-76	296 bills	
6	Viceroy's Executive Council Office	1941-44	188 files	

Private Papers

Name of the Collection	From whom acquired	Chronological Range	Total number of Papers	Brief description
1	2	3	4	5
(i) Sir Sita Ram Papers	(i) Dr.Satish Chandra Chairman, University Grants Commission	1966 onwards	29 sheets	Typescripts of notes of autobiography dictated by Sir Sita Ram
(ii) Sir Sita Ram Papers	(ii) Nehru Memorial Museum & Library	1966 onwards	34 sheets	Typescripts of an interview of Sir Sita Ram with Dr. D. N. Panigrahi

APPENDIX IX—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
2 Lahore Conspiracy Case	Shri Malwinderjit Singh, Ludhiana	1966 award	7 photographs	Photographs of freedom fighters connected with Lahore Conspiracy Case & Kisan Morcha.
3 Punjab Conspiracy Case.	Shri Dianat Rai Handa	—	2 items	(i) Statement of Inder Pal before the Police (ii) Extracts from All India Radio Punjab Law Reporter
4 A Journal entitled 'Amar-shaheed Hari Kishan' brought out by North West Frontier Province Freedom Fighters' Association, Delhi	Miss Kamlesh Mohan, Research Scholar	—	1 journal	About the life of Shaheed Harikishan
5 Raja of Kotwala Papers	Shri Sajid Husain Raja of Kotwara, Lucknow	—	4 pages (stray pa. pers)	(1) Notice regarding Government's decision to offer monetary award for best article in the exhibition, held in London in 1886, (2) Green Fodder all the year. (3) Letter of thanks on behalf of the Lt. Governor and Chief Commissioner for the liberal donation by Sirdar Jogjit Singh towards the Patriotic Relief Fund.
6. Mir Mustaq Ahmed Papers	Shri Mir Mushtaq Ahmed, Delhi	1929-30, 1945	4 pages	Press cuttings: (1) Ahmad's article in Daily Tej. (2) Statement of late Astaf Ali regarding his meeting with Mahatma Gandhi (3) Delhi Muslims reply to Mahatma Gandhi's threat for reviving Civil Disobedience. (4) Four photographs which appeared in Daily Insaaf dated 12-1-1930
7. A Collection of Documents	Qazi Anwer Ahmad District Gaya	1823—1930	95 "	These are <i>qubuliyatna mas, iqarnamas tamassuks patta qabalas etc.</i> pertaining to Suba Bihar

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|----------------------|-----|--|
| 8. | —Do— | Sayyid Humayun Haider Riz-
awi of Hyderabad | 1676—1894 | 56 | „ The collection consists of <i>parwanas</i> <i>bainama</i> , <i>sipasnamas</i> , <i>qabalas</i> , <i>igarnamas</i> , <i>qabzalwusuls</i> , <i>farigh-khattis</i> , receipts etc. and a <i>farman</i> of Aurangzeb a <i>parwanacha</i> of the reign of Qutub Shah and Six letters in English and Urdu. These documents pertain mainly to Hyderabad. |
| 9. | Manuscripts | Shri S.A.A. Tirmizi of New Delhi | | 13 | <i>Kitab-i-Maktubi</i> , Part I, <i>Sharh-i-Qiranus Saadain</i> ; <i>Khayatlat-i-Amri</i> , <i>Khusrau</i> , Part I <i>Saahifus-Saadat Masnawi</i> about the accounts of matrimonial ceremonies of Farrukh Siyar composed by Abdul Jalil Bilgrami, <i>Rauzat-i-Shahi</i> , Volume XVII, <i>Siratus Saadat</i> Part I. Anecdotes about Sayyid Jalal-ud-Din Makhdum, Jahanian Jahangasht; <i>Tarikh-i-Mashaikh</i> . <i>Tawajjuh-i-alam</i> . <i>Haqiqat-i-Namaz</i> ; <i>Tozkirah-i-Burhania</i> and <i>Arasnama</i> . Most of these files pertain to the history of Gujarat. |
| 10. | A Collection of the issues of a Hindi Weekly <i>Larahi Ka Akhbar</i> . | Shri J. P. Tiwari of Uttarkashi | 1918-1919 | 16 | These issues throw light on the events of the First World War. The policy of the Weekly was pro-British. |
| 11. | Letters of Mahatama Gandhi | Shri A.P. Samithori of Coimbatore. | 1928—32 | 3 | These are in English and addressed to Sit. Kannayiram. |
| 12. | Documents in Urdu and Persian | Shri M. S. Nagvi of Amroha | 1672—1876 | 3 | Two personal letters in Urdu, written from Bali and Sarawak by Sayyid Shabbir Ali Khan, Freedom fighter and one <i>parwana</i> of the reign of, Aurangzeb. |
| 13. | Second lot of Haldiya Collection. | Rao Chiranjilal Haldiya of Jaipur | 18th to 19th century | 465 | Throws light on the mutual relations of some of the Princely States of Rajputana and also on their relations with Mughal Emperor and the Company's Government. |

APPENDIX IX—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
14. A small <i>bahi</i> in Persian (part of Haldiya Collec- tion)	Shri Sita Ram Haldiya of Jaipur			1 Containing letters, throwing light on political situations as prevailing in some of the Rajput States, etc., during 19th century.
15. Letters and Messages	Shri Surya Varma of Agra			26 These letters and messages are from National leaders like Subhas Chandra Bose, Sardar Patel, Raja- gopalachari, and others to Seth Achal Singh, in connection with the Agra Cantonment Board Election.
16. A document	Shri Muhammad Yas in of Gonga district.	1835		1 It is a copy of the proceedings of the <i>Adalat-i-Adia</i> of the Nawab Wazir of Oudh.
17. Second lot of S.S. Rawal Collection.	Shri S.S. Rawal of Ujjain	1918-55	47 bundles	This is a collection of private papers and documents relating mainly to the labour movement in the erstwhile Gwalior States.

Microfilm Copies

Name of the Collection	From whom acquired	Chronological Range	Total No. of Rolls.	Brief Discription.
1	2	3	4	5
1. A <i>parwana</i> in Persian	Shri Tawakkul Hussain of Jaun- pur	1664	—	A <i>parwana</i> dated 22nd Rabi II, 7 Julus of Aurangzeb 1075 A.D. (12th November, 1664).
2. Linlithgow Papers	India Office Library and Records London.	1936—43	49 Rolls	Correspondence of Lord Linlithgow as Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

3. Colonial Secretary's Correspondence.	Queensland State Archives	1861—83	1 Roll	It relates to importation of Coolie labour from India into Queensland.
4. 'Daily Worker'	World Microfilms publication Ltd., London.	1930—47	82 Rolls	Newspaper issues from 22nd January, 1941 to 6th September, 1942 are missing.
5. Paper relating to Armenian history.	Armenian Centre for Ancient Manuscripts, Armenia, U.S.S.R.	1895—1951	1 Roll	Copies of 4 books entitled: (1) History of the Armenians in India Calcutta 1895. (2) Agah Cathick Arrekiah, 1931. (3) Armenians in Agra & Gwalior, Calcutta, 1930. (4) Madras the birth place of Armenian journaling Calcutta 1937.
6. Manuscripts from Greece	National Library of Greece, Athens.	1836—56	21 Rolls	Relates to Demetrios Galans, a Greek Scholar who lived in Benaras in the early years of 19th century and became a Hindu.
7. Papers of Indian interest in Australia.	National Library of Australia, Canberra.	1845—57 1849—62 1932—36 1940—48	5 Rolls	Copies of 4 theses on matters of Indian interest; papers of S.H. Goadby (describing his work as a teacher in the British Army in India), Lionel Wigmore (Notes, pamphlets, official language question 1940—48), Sir Robert Garran (consisting of notes, Correspondence and the Indian Military defence tribunal 1932—33 and New South Wales Colonial Secretary's special bundles relating to India and New South Wales Governor's despatches. (1849—62).
8. One microfiche	Inter-Documentation Company AG, Switzerland.	1934-36	33 Fiches	Selections from the despatches of the Secretary of State in Council to the Government of India.
9. Newspaper cuttings belonging to the Council of Foreign Bond holders, India and Ceylon.	The EP Group of Companies London.	1874—96	6 Rolls	From the Times. The Economist Money Market Review etc. relating to the Indian Railways.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1977-78

Public Records

Serial No.	Name of the Department	Chronological Range	Bulk	Remarks
1.	Ministry of States	1953	1 File	
2.	Ministry of External Affairs (Legation of India, Lisbon)	1952	2 Files	
3.	Consulate General of India, Shanghai	1950 & 1956	2 Files	
4.	Ministry of Home Affairs (Authenticated Bills assented to by the President of India)	1977-1978	93 Bills	
5.	Ministry of Agriculture (Survey, I Section)	1901- 1952	745 Files	

Private Papers

Name of the Collection	From whom acquired	Chronological Range	Bulk	Brief Description
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rajendra Prasad Papers	Shri H.K. Verma, New Delhi	1922, 1945-47	3 files and printed matter	Correspondence with Navjivan Trust Ahmedabad, Pandit Nehru and G.B. Pant regarding Working Committee Meeting, Congratulatory message to Dr. Rajendra Prasad on his becoming President of the Indian National Congress in 1935.
2. Rajendra Prasad Papers	Shri Rajesh Verma, New Delhi	1945-47	6 files and notes	Correspondence with Nehru, Patel etc. and random letters regarding the Constituent Assembly of India.

3. Rajendra Prasad Papers	Ministry of External Affairs	—	1 Passport	The Passport was issued to Dr. Prasad in 1947 and bears the mark 'British Passport'
4. Lahore Conspiracy Case Papers	Shri M.D. Thapar, Hapur	—	1 Photograph	A photograph of Sukhdev.
5. B. D. Chaturvedi Papers	Shri B.D. Chaturvedi, Ferozabad	—	Letters and Press clippings.	Contain letters exchanged with Jainendra Kumar, Dinkar etc. Press clippings, some books of Nevison and Garrison, and one manuscript written by Sir Jadunath Sarkar.
6. M. K. Ghosh Papers	M. K. Ghosh, New Delhi	—	3 Files	Growth of labour movement in Tata-nagar, Correspondence and papers on Parliamentary and Scientific Committee, Standing Committee on steel mines and fuel etc.
7. —	Shri Dulicand, New Delhi	—	1 List	A list of passengers who travelled on the illfated famous ship Kamagata Maru in 1914.
8. A Document entitled Music before the Mosque in English and Bangla	Shri Hare Krishna Pattanayak, District Midnapur	1945	1	Proceedings of the Court of the Sub-Divisional Officer of Tamluk (Bengal) in respect of an enquiry made on a complaint lodged by some Muslims against Hare Krishna Pattanayak for taking out a procession along with a Music Band near a mosque at the time of prayers.
9. Printed documents in English	Shri Amanullah, Allahabad.	1631—1799	9	Relating to the activities of the East India Company in the 17th century.
10. Stray Items	Dr. H.R. Zaidi Hyderabad	1908—1937	4.	One non-transferable gate pass for entrance in the Hyderabad Residency and three invitation cards, letters pertaining to some functions at Hyderabad.

Private Papers—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
11. A collection of documents in Persian, Urdu, English and Hindi	Qzai Anwer Ahmad, District Gaya	1835—1935	72	They are <i>bainamas</i> , <i>gubuliyatnamas</i> , <i>qabalas</i> , <i>pattas</i> , <i>rubakars</i> , <i>ijar-namas</i> etc. belonging to Gaya Patna and Shahabad Districts of Bihar.
12. A Farman	Shri Ramnarayan Mathur, Shajapur (M. P.)	1094 A.H./1683 A.D.	1	An original Farman dated 13 <i>Muharram</i> 26 <i>Julus</i> of Aurangzeb (1094 A.H. 12 January 1683 A.D.) and bears the seal and the <i>tughra</i> of the Emperor Aurangzeb.
13. Manuscripts in Persian and Arabic	Shri S.A. Tirmizi, New Delhi	1603—1740	4	(i) <i>Diwan-i-Abul Faraj</i> Runi, (ii) <i>Diwan-i-Khatis</i> , (iii) Treatise on Prayers, (iv) <i>Al Arabain alwardiyah al-Suharwardiyah</i> —a work on Islamic Prayers.
14. A manuscript entitled 'Haft Tglim'	Shri Harbhajan Singh Chawla, Amritsar	1594	1	A geographical and biographical work by Amin Ahmad Razi.
15. Manuscripts in Persian	Shri Amanullah, Allahabad	1854-1864	3	<i>Jami-al-Barakat</i> : History of the learned men of Bilgram in particular and Allahabad, Shahjahana-bad (Delhi), Gujrat and some other places in general ever since the coming of the Muslims in these places. Family History of Salar Masud Ghazi and His compaigns in India during the reign of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazna; <i>Malfuzat-i-Shah Ghulam Ali Mujaddidi</i> by Rauf Ahmad Mujaddidi. It deals principally with Sufism.
16. Documents in Persian	Syed Shahid Ali, Sandila District Hardoi	1648—1761	16	These documents pertaining to the <i>Pargana</i> Sandila, <i>Sarkar</i> Lucknow, <i>Suba</i> Oudh are mainly in the form of <i>Parwanas</i> for the grant of <i>madad-i-maash</i> .

Microfilm Copies

Name of the Collection	From whom acquired	Chronological Range	Total Number of Rolls	Brief Description
1	2	3	4	5
1. New South Wales Colonial Secretary's special bundles	National Library of Australia, Canberra.	1849—62	1 roll	Copies of despatches to the Governor of Australian Colonies, New Zealand Governors of India and various officials and individuals.
2. Transcription of taped interview with Mr. B. P. Koirala	Shri Bhola Chatterjee	—	1 roll	Relating to an interview with B. P. Koirala by Bhola Chatterjee on Nepalese politics during 1940's and Jayaprakash Narayan's role in the revolutionary movement of Nepal.
3. Numerical file	National Archives of U.S. Washington D.C.	1906—10	29 rolls	Relating to political relations between U.S.A. India and Burma in the early 20th century, and internal affairs of India and Burma.
4. Records of the Department of State U.S.A.	-do-	1910—29		
5. Paimaish-i-zamin-i-ta' alluqah-i-baladahi, Ahmedabad	India Office Library and Records, London	—	1 roll	Regarding places of interest and boundary limits of Ahmedabad. All in Persian script.
6. Factory Records	-do-	Anjengo 1685—1801 Burdwan 1774—79 Balasore 1679-87, Broach 1775—81	41 rolls	These form the first batch of the factory Records of Anjengo, Balasore Broach and Burdwan.

Rare Books (Pre—1900 Publication.)

Title of the Book	Name of the Author	Name of the Publisher	Year of Publication
<i>Tarikh-i-Rashid al-din Khani</i> (Urdu)	Maulavi Muhammad Ghulam Imam Khan, Hyderabad.	Matba-i-Khurshidiya Hyderabad	1880

RECORD CENTRE (NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA) JAIPUR

Public Records)

Name of the Department	Chronological Range	Bulk
1	2	3
1. Salt Commissioner's Office, Jaipur Pur Branch, Estt. (Accounts), Salt (Ext) etc.	1908—1969	1175 Files
2. M/S. Hindustan Salt Ltd., Jaipur Accounts and Budget, Personnel and Administration etc.	1959—1969	1049 Files

Private Papers

Nil

Microfilm Copies

Nil

Rare Books (Pre-1900 Publication)

Nil

ANDHRA PRADESH—1977-78

Public Records

1. Home Department (Ex-Hyderabad Government)	1866—1899	15,000 Files
2. Muntaqaba	1977	1
3. Health, Housing and Municipal Administration (Weeding) Department, Secretariat, Hyderabad	1948 to 1975 1919— 1956	5,875 Chicket books, registers and printed books Gazette.

Public Records

Name of the Department	Chronological Range	Bulk
Political (Special) Department, now Home Department.	1914—47	15,000 (Confidential) files.
Private Papers		
Nil		
Microfilm Papers		
4. Revenue (Elimination) Department, Secretariat, Hyderabad	1932— 1946	508 Maps% 377 Files 56,094 Fly-leave 490 Persian sheets.
5. Commissioner of Land Revenue	1936— 1946	823 Books, Chicklet books 5 Files (Asmenjahi only)
6. Parliamentary Debates Official Reports of Rajya Sabha, New Delhi	1976— 77	52 Volumes
7. Legislative Assembly Debates Official Report, Andhra Pradesh	1975— 76	60 Volumes
8. Glossary of terms used in Technical Education	—	3 Volumes
9. Statistical abstract of Bureau of Economics and Statistics	1976	3 Volumes
10. Administration Report of Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare and other Departments	—	26 Volumes
11. Government Orders of Revenue Department	1958—59	4914 items
12. Government Orders of Public Works Department	1958—59	5924
13. Government Orders of Health Department	1958—59	2697
14. Government Orders of Finance Department	1958	4151
15. Government Orders of General Administration Department	1958—59	3913
16. Government Orders of Industries Department	1958	1529
17. Government Orders of Planning and Development Department	1959	1269
18. Government Orders of Municipal Administration Department	1959	714
19. Government Order of Education Department	1958-59	7620
20. Government orders of Law Department	1958-59	350
21. Home Pass Ports	1958-59	2034
22. Government Orders of Home Department	1958--59	5962
23. Government Orders of Agriculture Department	1958— 59	5134
24. Electrial Rolls	1977	296 bundles for 148 Assembly Consti- tuencies in the State
25. Andhra Pradesh Gazettes	1977-78	265 Gazettes
26. Strong Alimarh Documents	—	457 Documents

Private Papers

Name of the Collection	From whom acquired	Chronological Range	Total number of pages	Brief Description
1. Siyahas	Qazis of Telangana Districts	1971 to 1977	1500	—
Microfilm Copies				
Nil				
Rare Books (Pre-1900 Publication)				

Rare-Books (Pre-1900 Publication)

Title of the Book	Name of the Author	Name of the Publisher	Year of Publication
1. Muzaaffarnama	Karam Ali	—	—
2. Shigarfnama-i-Wiliyat	Iteshamuddin	—	—
3. Ahwal-i-Mahabat Jung	Mir Asd Ali	—	—
4. Ahwal Blasir-i-Alamgiri	Saqi Mustaid Khan	—	—
5. Tarikh-i-Shah Alam	Munshi Munna Lal	—	—
6. Tarikh-i-Daud	Abdullah	—	—
7. Nuskha-i-Dilkusha	Lala Bhim Sen	—	—
8. Nigarnama-i-Mishi	Munshi Malikzada	—	—

DELHI—1976-77

Public Records

Nil

Private Papers

Name of the Collection	From whom acquired	Chronological Range	Total number of Papers.	Brief Description
1. Chaudhry Raghnath Singh Papers	Shri Man Mohan Singh	1858—120 1907	Political and Domestic Paper	
2. Shri Hariranjana Mazumdar Papers	Kaviraj Ashutosh Mazumdar	1936—41 31	Personal papers from political leaders	
3. Ghori Shankar Temple Papers	Secretary, Ghori Shanker Temple Trust, Delhi.	1873—1907 116	Religious papers	
4. Sardar G. Jaura papers	Shri S.G. Jaura	1779—1971 46	Miscellaneous and personal papers	
5. Lala Jhabban Lal Papers	Shri Chandi Mal Kargwal	1861—1925 140	Domestic papers	
6. Dr. M.C. Davar papers	Dr. M.C. Davar	1939—74 696	Political papers	
7. Lala Gulab Chand Jain papers	Shri Gulab Chand Jain	1937—57 22	-do-	
8. Maulana Abdul Ghani Dar Papers	Maulana Abdul Ghani Dar	1944 1	Political paper	
9. Dr. S.A.H. Naqvi Papers.	Dr. S.A.H. Naqvi	1759 1	Regarding Grant of Jagir	
		(13th Julus of Shah Alam)		

Microfilm Copies

Nil

Rare Books (Pre-1900 Publications)

Title of the Book	Name of the Author	Name of the Publisher	Year of Publication
1. Travels and Adventure Volume 1	Mrs. Muter	Hurst and Blackett	1864 A.D.
		Publishers, London.	
2. Travels in Tartary, Tibet and China, Volume 11 (During the years 1844-46)	M. Huc	National Illustrated Library, London.	

DELHI- 1977-78**Public Records**

Nil

Private Papers

Name of the Collection	From whom acquired	Chronological Range	Total number of paprs	Brief description
1	2	3	4	5
1. Chaman Lal Azad Collection	Shri Prithvi Raj Azad	..	25 papers 57 photographs	Political and personal matters
2. Kundal Lal Collection	Shri Manmath Nath Gupta	1942	One booklet	Biography of Shri Kundan Lal a Freedom Fighter
3. Mir Mustaq Ahmed Collection	Mir Mustaq Ahmed	1942-45	62 newspaper clippings & 2 photographs	Political matters
4. Monotosh Bhattacharya Collection	Shri Monotosh Bhattacharya	1933-34	3 documents	Do.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	..	Shri Ajmal Faruqi	1909	6 volumes of Gazette Curzon Gazette (Newspaper)
6.	..	Shri Krishna Mohan Lal	..	2 document and One book Family papers
7.	Shahi Gantewala Collection	Shri Vijay Kumar Jain	1879-1932	101 copies Family papers
8.	Abdul Fateh Collection	Shri Abdul Fateh	..	1 document Fatwa (Religious)
9.	D. R. Hande Collection	Shri D. R. Handa	1930-32	67 papers Political matters
10.	Jagat Ram Collection	Shri A. B. Bhardwaj	1921-33	10 volumes Personal notes in Miscellaneous matters
11.	R. B. Meena Mall Collection	Shri R. K. Somani	1961-65	650 newspaper clippings Miscellaneous matters
12.	S. K. Sen Collection	Dr. S. K. Sen	1921-40	37 letters & 3 photographs Letters of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose
13.	F. C. Mehta Collection	Prof. F. C. Mehta	..	1 drawing Showing route of Netaji's flight from India
14.	K. P. Shankra Collection	Shri K. P. Shankra	1935-38	125 documents Political & family papers
15.	Hakim Nasiruddin Ahmed Collection	Shri Ajmal Faruqi	1916-37	5 personal paper & 1 newspaper Personal matter
16.	Surendra Nath Johar Collection	Shri Surendra Nath Johar	..	3 papers Political activities of Surendra Nath Johar

Microfilm Copies

Nil

Rare Books (Pre-1900 Publication)

Name of the Book	Name of the Author	Name of the publisher	Year of Publication
1. Cyclopaedia Moral and religious Anecdote (sic)	—	Joh. J. Griffin & Co., London	1851
2. Home Rulers' Manual	R. Barry O'Brien	Kegan Paul Trench Trubner Co., London	1890
3. The Oudh Review Lucknow	Edited by Ramji-Dass Bhargava	Naval Kishore Press, Lucknow.	1899

Public Records

Nil

Private Papers

Name of the Collection	From whom	Chronological Range	Total Number of Papers.	Brief Description
—	Shri E de Braganca Pereira, Panaji	19th and 20th century	—	—

Microfilm Copies

Nil

Rare Books (Pre-1900 Publications)

Title of the Book	Name of the Author	Name of Publisher	Year of Publications
1. Tragedias de India	Mascrenhas, O.	Lisbea, Guimaraeslibanio and Co.,	1900
2. Manual de Eloquencia Sagrada	Requete J. I.	Pariz, J. P. Alland Guillard	1878
3. Manual de distillader licoristae Perfumista.	Bordalo A.	Lisbea, Arnaldo Borbardalo Pub.	1898

KARNATAKA 1976-77**Public Records**

Name of the Department	Chronological Range	Bulk	
1. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1932-77	10,948	Files
2. Home Department	1942-77	12,668	„
3. Law Department	1957-77	8,975	„
4. Commerce and Industries Department	1943-77	5,734	„

Public Records—contd

1	2	3
5. Education Department	1949—77	"
6. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	1952—77	"
7. Revenue Department	1957—77	3,360 "
8. Food and Forest Department	1966—77	2,000 "
9. Public Works Department	1957—77	9,942 "
10. Health and Municipal Administration	1957—77	8,019 "
11. Rural Development and Co-operation Department.	1949—77	8,052 "
12. Social Welfare and Labour Department	1941—77	5,040 "
13. Planning Department	1959—77	986 "

Private Papers

Nil

Microfilm Copies

Nil

Rare Books (Pre—1900 Publications)

Nil

KARNATAKA—1977-78

Public Records

Name of the Department	Chronological Range	Bulk
1	2	3
1. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1944—78	8,863
2. Home Department	1942—78	9,970
3. Law and Parliamentary Affairs Department	1958—78	7,824
4. Commerce and Industry Department	1942—78	4,925

5. Education and Youth Services Department	1957—78	7,000
6. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department	1952—78	4,000
7. Revenue Department	1932—78	11,000
8. Food and Forest Department	1957—78	3,000
9. Public Works Department	1950—78	7,800
10. Housing and Urban Development Department	} 1926—78	6,104
11. Health and Family Welfare Department		
12. Rural Development and Cooperation Department	1957—78	7,020
13. Social Welfare and Labour Department	1957—78	6,524
14. Planning Department	1969—78	940
15. Finance Department	1957—78	2,011

Private Papers

Nil

Microfilm Copies

Nil

Rare Book (Pre—1900 Publications)

Nil

MADHYA PRADESH—1976-77

Public Records

Name of the Department	Chronological Range	Bulk	
1. Tehsil Ujjain District Ujjain	1936 Samvat 1879 A.D.	201	Files
2. Tehsil Kharchrod District Ujjain	"	204	"
3. Tehsil Badnagar District Ujjain	"	129	"
4. Different District	"	8	"

Private Papers

Nil

Microfilm Copies

Nil

Rare Books (Pre-1900 Publications)

Nil

MAHARASHTRA—1976-77

Name of the Department	Chronological Range	Bulk
1. Agriculture and Cooperation Department.		1454 Files
2. Law and Judiciary Department		1052 Files
3. Revenue and Forest Department		9108 Files
4. Urban Development, Public Health and Housing Department		650 Files
5. Irrigation Department		699 Files
6. General Administration Department		314 Files
<i>Vidarbha Archives Nagpur:—</i>		
District and Sessions Court, Amaravati		238 bundles (Rumals)
<i>Marathwada Archivess Aurangabad:—</i>		
1. Collector, Osmanabad		310 Rumals
2. Tahsildar, Osmanabad		9 "
3. Collector, Aurangabad		62 "
4. Commissioner, Aurangabad		274 Rumals & 33 Maps
5. Collector, Nanded		58 Records
6. Deputy Director of Education, Aurangabad		8 Publications

Private Papers

Name of the Collection	From whom acquired	Chronological Range	Total Number of Papers	Brief Description
<i>Vidharbha Archives Nagpur :—</i>				
1. —	Shri Dinkarrao Subhedar, Nagpur	—	4 Bundles and a few 'Sanskrit and Marathi <i>Plithis</i> .	—
2. —	Shri Rambhau Danaji, Patil	.	2 Bundles and 25 diaries	—
<i>Marathwada Archives Nagpur :—</i>				
1. —	Shri Balasaheb Patil Paithan (Aurangabad District)	—	42	—
2. —	Shri Paithankar, Paitnan (Aurangabad)	—	138	—

Microfilm Copies

Nil

Rare Books (Pre-1900 Publications)

Nil

NAGALAND—1977-78

Public Records

Name of the Department	Chronological Range	Bulk
1	2	3
1. Deputy Commissioners' Office Tuensang : Tour diaries/notes	1939—57	61 files

L/B(N)242NA1—16

Public Records—contd.

1	2	3
2. Deputy Commissioners' Office Mokokchung :		
(a) Administration reports	1894—1915	4 registers
(b) Tour diaries/notes	1900—1935	6 registers
(c) Legal and Judician cases	1889—1953	826 Items
(d) Ao Naga Customary Laws	1957	3 Items
(e) Lotha Naga reader models	1905	3 Items
(f) Lotha Naga arithemathical models	1905	1 Item
Private Papers		
Nil		
Microfilm Copies		
Nil		
Rare Books (Pre-1900 Publication)		
Nil		

ORISSA—1976-77

Public Records

Name of the Department	Chronological Range	Bulk No. of Files/Volumes
1	2	3
Balasore Collectorate :		
1. Judicial Department, Criminal and Miscellaneous Correspondence.	1815—1874	72 Volumes
2. Revenue Department (Ruidad records)	1838—1885	138 „
3. Robkari Records	1837	1 Fle.

II. Board of Revenue:

1. Revenue	(Correspondence)	.	.	.	.	.	.	1818—63	101
2. Judicial	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	1819—61	40
3. Famine	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	1818—31	7
4. Customs	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	1822—29	4
5. Salt	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	1817—63	15
6. Calcutta Gazettes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1832—1900	448
7. India Gazettes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1864—1900	352
8. Indian Weather Report	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1882—87	18
9. Bengal Weather Report	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1883—1900	18
10. Revenue Register (Issue and Receipt)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1833—1900	297
11. Judicial	„ -do-	.	.	.	.	.	.	1833—1900	181
12. Finance	„ -do-	.	.	.	.	.	.	1879—1900	52
13. Salt	„ -do-	.	.	.	.	.	.	1853—1900	159
14. Stamp	„ -do-	.	.	.	.	.	.	1884—1900	33
15. License Tax	„ -do-	.	.	.	.	.	.	1880—85	9
16. Excise	„ -do-	.	.	.	.	.	.	1872—97	62
17. Customs	„ -do-	.	.	.	.	.	.	1871—1900	91
18. Railway	„ -do-	.	.	.	.	.	.	1891—1900	12
19. Land Registration	-do-	.	.	.	.	.	.	1880—1900	38
20. Road Cess Register	-do-	.	.	.	.	.	.	1871—1900	62
21. Irrigation Register	-do-	.	.	.	.	.	.	1863—1899	76
22. Land Acquisition	-do-	.	.	.	.	.	.	1892—1900	27
23. Income Tax	-do-	.	.	.	.	.	.	1869—1900	42
24. Municipal	-do-	.	.	.	.	.	.	1883—1900	26
25. L.S.G.	-do-	.	.	.	.	.	.	1888—1900	25
26. Vernacular Revenue Register	-do-	.	.	.	.	.	.	1883—1900	37
27. Local Fund Register	-do-	.	.	.	.	.	.	1869—1900	81
28. Court of Wards Register	-do-	.	.	.	.	.	.	1879—1899	59

Public Records—contd.

1	2	3
III. Loose Records :		
1. Revenue (Correspondence)	1813—1900	2948 sheets
2. Excise -do	1843—1900	6176 „
3. Land Revenue -do	1859—1877	2665 „
4. Abakari -do	1847-48	802 „
5. Public Works Department -do	1861—77	2280 „
6. Salt -do	1831—64	1307 „
7. Settlement -do	1831—1900	23693 „

Private Papers

Name of the collection	From whom acquired	Chronological Range	Total No. of Papers	Brief Description
1. Temple records	Narasingha Misra, Puri	1842	2	Rubakari case regarding amruta-manohi lands.
2. Miscellaneous	Shri Lal Saheb, Cuttack	1940	1	Letter of Subhas Chandra Bose
3. Revenue Records	Bijoy Kumar Mall, Cuttack	1929—49	2	Khatiyani of different Mouzas of Cuttack District.
4. Miscellaneous Records	Mrs. Arnapurna Mohanty, Cuttack	1841—43	28	Relating to instructions, Sanads-Pattas, etc.
5. Dargah records	Syed Noorum Nabi, Cuttack	1833—1903	36	Relating to Darogha Qadam Rasul of Cuttack.
6. Princely records	Ram Prasad Singh Sambalpur	1937—53	105	Relating to Sanads, Petition, Hukum namahs, Budgets, Settlements, etc.
7. Miscellaneous	Dr. S.N. Rajguru, Parlakhimedi, Ganjam	1930—33	54	Proceedings, Memorandums and Comments on the amalgamation of Parlakhimedi with newly formed Orissa Province.

Microfilms Copies

Nil

Title of the Book	Name of the Author	Name of the Publisher	Year of Publication
1	2	3	4
1. Bidhasala Bhanjka Natak .	Kavi Rajsekhar	Vidyasagar, Jibananda	1883
2. Ritu Samhar . . .	Kalidas	"	1872
3. Dasarupa	Dhanajaya	"	1878
4. Laghu Kaumudi . . .	Baroda Raja	"	1898
5. Malika Maruta . . .	Dandi	"	1878
6. Betal Panchabinsati . .	Bidyasagar, J.B.	"	1873
7. Nagananda	Vidyasagar, J.	"	1873
8. Mahabir Charit . . .	Bhababhuti	"	1873
9. Bhati Kavyam	Vidyasagar, J.	"	1876
10. Bal Ramayan	Rajsekhar	"	1884
11. Upanisada	Vidyasagar, J.	"	1873
12. Tai Tariya and Aitariya Upnisada	Vidyasagar, J.	"	1874
13. Markandeya Puranam .	Vedabyasa Maharishi	"	1879
14. Maschhya Puranam . .	Vadabyasa Maharshi	"	1876
15. Bedanta Parivasa . . .	Vidyasagar, J.	"	1875
16. Charak Samhita . . .	Daipayan Srikrishna	"	1877
17. Vachaspaty Sanskrit Dic- tionary	Tarkavachaspaty, Taranath.	"	1881 & 1883
18. -do- Part I	Tarkavachaspaty Taranath.	"	1897
19. Ganitadhyaya	Bhaskaracharya	"	1881
20. Sangita Parijat . . .	Vidyasagar J.	"	1884
21. Chandrasekher Champu .	Ramanath Kavi	"	1873
22. Saraswata Byakran . .	Vidyasagar J.	"	1893

Rare Book (Pre-1900 Publications)—contd.

1	2	4
23. Manutika Sangraha . .	Edited by Jolly Julius	Asiatic Society of Bengal 1885
24. The Narada Pancharatna .	Edited by Banerjee, K. M.	1885
25. Niruktama Vol. II . .	Edited by Samasrami, Satyabrata	1883
26. -do- Vol. I	Edited by Samasrami, Salyabrata	1880
27. Chatturbarga Chintamani .	Edited by Bhattacharya, Yogeshwar.	1879
28. Chatturbarga Cintamani .	Edited by Siromani, Bharat Chandra	1873 & 1878
29. Sankar Vijaya . .	Giri, Ananda	1868
30. Saruta-Sutra Aswalayan .	Ramnarayana Vidyasagar	1865
31. Sravta—Fasciculus-I . .	Bidyaratna Ramnarayan	1864
32. Sravta—Apastamba . .	Garbe, Rechar	1883
33. Gruhya Sutram Aswalyan .	Bidyasagar, Ramnarayan	1866
34. Goviliya Gruhya Sutram .	Tarkalankar Chandrakanta	1879
35. Goviliya (Fasciculus-9) .	„	1879
36. Chaturbarga Chintamani .	Hemadri	1895
37. The Sanhita of the black Jadubeda	Bidyaratna Ramanarayan	1866
38. Bauu Puranam . .	Mitra Rajendra	1880
39. Agini Purana . .	„	1873
40. Samaveda Samhita . .	Samasastra, mi, Satyavarta	1876 & 1877
41. Taitoriya Krushna Jajoo Sa-mahita	Roer, E.	1854 & 1857
42. „	Cowell. E.B.	1861
43. „	Nayaratna, Mahesh Chanda	1872
44. Gopatha Brahmana . .	Vidya Bhusan, Harachanda	1876
45. Apastamba Srotasutram .	Garbe Richard	1881
46. Latyana Srotasutram .	Vedant Vagisa, A.C.	1870
47. Artha Bana Upnishad a .	Tarkaratna, R	1872
48. Sankar Vijaya Natak .	Giri Ananda	1868

49. Parasara Smriti . . .	Edited by Tarkalankar Chandrakanta	Baptists Mission Press	1892
50. Vrihad Devata . . .	Edited by Mitra, Rajendra Prasad	,,	1892
51. Aswa Baidakam . . .	Edited by Gupta, Umesh Chandra	,,	1886 & 1887
52. Kusumanjali . . .	Acharya Udayana	,, (Calcutta)	1864
53. The New Testament . . .	Baptist Missionaries	Baptist Missionaries	1851
54. Birmitrodaya . . .	Mitra, Mishra	Bhattacharya J.B.	1875
55. Basava Datta . . .	Mahakavi Subandhu	-do-	1874
56. Kirat Arjunium . . .	Srivarabi	-do-	1875
57. Muchha Katikum . . .	Nrupatibara Sudram	-do-	1881
58. Beni Sanhar . . .	Narayan, Sri Bhata	-do-	1875
59. Kumar Sambhav (Saptam Sargantam)	Kalidas	-do-	1892
60. Kumar Sambhav 8—17 Sarga	-do-	-do-	1887
61. Kavya Alankar Sutrabruti	Sri Baman	-do-	1872
62. Susroota . . .	Bhattacharya, Jivandana	-do-	1873
63. Chandaloka . . .	Jayadeb Kavi	-do-	1874
64. Kavya Dipika . . .	Bhattacharya K.B.	-do-	1886
65. Asubodha Byakaran . . .	Tarkabachaspati, Taranath	-do-	1873
66. Panchatantram . . .	Sharma, Bishnu	-do-	1872
67. Naisadha Charitam . . .	Bhattacharya, J.B.	-do-	1876
68. -do-	Sriharsa	-do-	1890
69. Sangadhara Samhita . . .	Sri Sangyadhar	-do-	1874
70. Tatwachintamani . . .	Upadhaya, G.	-do-	1872
71. Patanjali Darsanam . . .	Bhattacharya, J.B.	-do-	1887
72. Mimansa Darsanam . . .	,,	-do-	1876
73. Jaiminia Nyayamala . . .	Madhabcharya	-do-	1883
74. Bhagbat Tatwabodhika . . .	Ramnarayan, B.	-do-	1879
75. Sri Sukla Jajoobedasya Bya- jasaneyi Samahita	Bhattacharya, J.B.	-do-	1892
76. Bedanta Parivasa . . .	,,	-do-	1896

Rare Book (Pre-1900 Publications)—contd.

1	2	3	4
77. Sahitya Darpan . . .	Viswanath Kaviraj	Bhattacharya J.B.	1895
78. Mugdhabodha Byakaran . . .	Baupadev	Bhattacharya Sasibhusan	1891
79. Gaya Sradha Padhati . . .	Bhattacharya, Narayan Tarkabachaspati	Bhattacharya Narayan Tarkobachaspati	1872
80. Kadambari	Banabhatta	Bhattacharya Taranath	1870
81. History of Sanskrit Literature	Bhattacharya, Trailoknath	Bhattacharya Trailoknath	1888
82. Bhagavachhatakam . . .	Tarkachudamani, M.	Bhattacharya S.	1872
83. Satika Amarakosa . . .	Edited by Bhattacharya B. M.	Bhattacharya, B. M	1892
84. Mimasa Parivas . . .	Edited by Bhattacharya J.B.	—	1875
85. Deb Rahasya	Bidyaratana Kusmapeda	Bhattacharjee, R.R.	1882
86. Abhidhan Sangraha . . .	Edited by Prasad, Pandit Durga.	Nirnaya Sagar Press	1889
87. Bakya Pradip	-do-	-do-	1891
88. Amar Kosa	Edited by Pansiker, W.L.S.	-do-	1896
89. -do-	Amara Singh	-do-	1905
90. Kavyamala—16	Edited by Prasad Durga	-do-	1889
91. -do- —64 (Bharat Manjari)	Mahakavi Kshemendra	-do-	1889
92. -do—36 (Bruti Bratikam)	—	-do-	1893
93. -do- (Sahitya Kaumudi)	Sibadatta	-do-	1897
94. -do- 4	Edited by Prasad Durga	-do-	1887
95. -do- (Kavya Pradip)	-do-	-do-	1891
96. Katha Sarita Sagar . . .	-do-	-do-	1889
97. Nalachampu	Bhatta, Tribikram	-do-	1884
98. Kavyamala 38 (Chitra Mimansa)	Edited by Sibadatta Pandit	Nirnaya Sagar Press Bombay	1893
99. Kavyamala (Alankar Kautuvam)	-do-	-do-	1898
100. Smurti Tatyaswa . . .	Bhattacharya Raghunandan	-do- (Calcutta)	1895

101. Basista Sidhanta . . .	Sharma, Bighnewari Prasad	Banaras Printing Press	1881
102. Bedadhikara . . .	Drarida, Lakshmana Sastri	Proprietors, Braja B. Das & Co.	1904
103. Bakya Pradiyam . . .	Edited by Sastri Gangudhar	-do-	1887
104. Bruhat Byakara Bhushan	Sastri Ramakrishna	-do-	1899
105. Suklajaju; pratisankhyam	Banaras Sanskrit College	-do-	1888
106. Artha Sangraham . . .	Phil, G., Thibaut	-do-	1882
107. Sankhya Karika . . .	Tripathy, Buchanarana	-do-	1883
108. Sidhantatva Viveka . .	Dube, Sudhakara	-do-	1880
109. Paribhasa Bruti . . .	Edited by Dupe, Harinatha	-do-	1887
110. Amara Kosa	Enlarged by Talekar, R. Sastri	Govt. Central Book Depot, Bombay	1890
111. Vikramark Debacharita .	Buhalor George	-do-	1875
112. Nyaya Kosa	Jhalakikar Bhimacharya	-do-	1875
113. Sabdartha Bhanu	Visharad, Bhanudat	„	1875
114. Dayanand Mat Sulochhaida	Edited by Singh, Sahab Prasad	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Book Depot	1885
115. Biramitrodaya	Edited by Sharma Nityananda Pratiya	„	1867
116. Bhattachintimani . . .	Sastri R. K.	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Brodest	1900
117. Sabda Kausava	Edited by Sastri Rama Krishna	Chowkhamba Book Depot	1898 & 1899
118. Smurti Savodhara . . .	Edited by Tripathi Vishvambara	„	1867
119. Sabda Kaustuva	Dikhita, Bhatoji	„	1898
120. Udyaha Smaya Mimansa .	Sastri S. Ram Misra	Printed at Medical Hall Press, Banaras	1890
121. Bhoja Prabandha	Sri Bllal		1872
122. Chakradatta	Datta, Chakrapain		1872
123. Dharma Sastra Sangraha	Edited by Bhattacharya, J.B.	Saraswati Press	1876
124. Sabda Rupadvasa	Vidyasagar Jibanand	-do-	1881
125. Hitopadesh	Vidyasagar J.	-do-	1881
126. Sabdasakti Prakasika . .	Edited by Bhattacharya, J. Bidya-sagar	Saraswati Jantre Printed	1878
127. Dhanajaya Vijaya Natak .	Acharya Kanchan	Taranath Tarkabachaspati	1871
128. Vachaspaty Sanskrit Dictionary	Tarkabachaspaty, Taranath	„	1879

Rare Books (Pre-1900 Publications)—contd

1	2	3	4
129. Kumar Sambhav . . .	Kalidas	Taranath Tarkabachaspati	1871
130. The Religious Sects of the Hindus	Dutta Akhyakumar	Sanskrit Press Repository	1851 & 1888
131. Tithitattwa . . .	Tarakaratna Mathuranath	Tarakaratna Mathuranath	1894
132. Brahma Baibata Puraṇ . .	Bedbyasa, Krishna Dipayan	"	1880, 1881, 1884, 1886 & 1887.
133. Brahma Khandam . . .	"	"	1881, 1886 & 1887
134. Purna Pranja Darsanam . .	Pal Mahishendra	Pal Mahishchandra	1887
135. Sankhya Darsanam . . .	Kapilamuni	"	1886
136. Pancha Darsoo . . .	Bidyaratna, Bharati Tirtha	"	1884
137. Bedanta Ratnabali . . .	Pal Mahesh Chandra	"	1884, 1885 & 1886
138. Sambediya Kena Upanisad	Pal Mahesh Chandra	"	1873
139. Setya Satyaropanisada . .	"	"	1873
140. Prasnopanisada . . .	"	"	1885
141. Bedanta Parivasa (Bibidha Sastra Prakasika)	"	"	1876
142. Biswakosa . . .	Basu Nagendranath	Basu Nagendranath	1899
143. Biswakosa VII . . .	"	"	1895
144. Biswakosa Vol. XII . . .	"	"	1897
145. Abhidhan Ratnamala . .	Edited by Aufrecht, T.H.	Williams Norgate, 14 Henrietta Street, London	1861
146. Tuladan Padhati . . .	Bhattacharya, Taranath Tarka Bachaspati	Calcutta Sanskrit Bidya Mandir	1896
147. Niruktama . . .	Acharya, B.	Baidik Jantralayam	1860
148. Rangadeshak Shatik . .	Das, Sudarshana	The Chandraprabha Press, Co. Ltd.	1896
149. Bhasa Parichhada . . .	Bhatta, Biswanath Panchanan	Kavya Prakash Press	1872
150. . .	Bhattacharya Biswanath Panchanan	Narayan Press	1894
151. Daibata Brahmana . . .	Vidyasagar, Jibnanda	Narayan Press	1881
152. Sidhanta Muktabali Prakasak	Bhatta, Dinkar		1890

153. Jayanagar Panchrangam Kavyam	Hariballav, Mallibhatta	Dadaji Jabaji	1894
154. Medini	Manamohini	Sarasudhanidhi Press	1881
155. Sakuntala Natak	Kalidas		1888
156. Ruju Patham	Iswarchand Vidyasagar	Calcutta Library	1886
157. Saraswata Byakaranam	Edited by Bhattacharya, J.B.	Singheswar Press	1893
158. Kriyapada Prakasa	Sastri Govinda		1876
159. Kavya Prakash	Bhatta, Mammai		1876
160. Saraswati Kantho Bhara- nam	Bhoja Narendra		1843
161. Chandrika (Monthly Maga- zine)	Panda Nandalal Bishnulai		1843
162. Nilakantha Champu	Kayyothihas Sangraha Karmi	Prakasini Press	1882
163. Priya Darsika	Siharsadev	Gadre Bishnu Daji	1884
164. Sidhanta Darpan	Singh Samant Chandresekhhar	Ray, Jogesh Chandra	1899
165. Chhanda Sutra	Acharya Pingala	Sastri Bishvanath	1874
166. Dataka Mimansa	Smrutiratna, Madhusudan	Smrutiratna, Madhusudan	1888
167. Khandan Khandkhadya	Sri Harsa	J. Iazarusa & Co.	1888
168. Chhanda Manjari	Tarkabachaspati Taranath	London, Trubner & Co.	1870
169. Unadi Sutrabruti	Bhattacharya, J.B.	Ganesh Press	1873
170. Kirti Kaumudi	Kathavato, Abaji Bishnu	Department of Public Instruction, Bombay.	1883
171. History of Sanskrit Litera- ture	Bhattacharya Trailoknath	Basok Laxman	1888
172. Bhati Kavyam	Siromani Nabachandra	Gariba Pustakalaya	1897
173. Guhya Sutram	Ashyhi Harihar	Venketeswar Mudranalaya	1892
174. Sankar Brahma Sutram	Swami Keshabahanda	"	1879
175. Atmachintanm	Chattopadhyay, R.	Chattopadhyay R.	1885
176. Byasasutrayyasam	Burma, Tarachandra	Lal Abinasa	1882
177. Rukbeda	Bidyaratna Prasankumar	Bidyaratna Prasankumar	1890
178. Rukbeda Sanhita	"	"	1811

Rare Books (Pre-1900 Publications)—concl'd.

1	2	3	4
179. Rukbedia Sandhyaprayog .	Smrutiratna Madhusudan	Samagra Bose, Krusendra Raj Baha- dur	1884
180. Jadurbedia Rudrastak Suvasyam	Sarma Sibadatta	Sarma Bhabadeba	1894
181. Kalika Purana . . .	Sastri, Hrusikesh	Sankar, Biharilal	1888
182. Sri Chiatanya Charitamruta	Saraswati Probodhananda	Bidyaratna Ramnarayan	1883
183. Bhagabatamrita . . .	Goswami Rupa	"	1890
184. Yogabasisa Ramayanam	Maharshi Balmiki	"	1884
185. Padma Puranam . . .	Maharshi Bedbyasa	"	1875
186. Srimad Bhagbatam . . .	Daipayan Sri Krishna	"	1883
187. " " (Bengali) . . .	"	"	1883—1885, 1892
188. Bhagabat tatwa Bodhika .	Maharshi Bedabyasa	"	1877, 1889
189. Rukbed Samhita . . .	Bidyaratna, Prasan Kumar	Ghose, Jasobandha	1887
190. Bruhaspati Samhita . . .	Basak Bhubanchandra	Basak Bhubanchandra	1886
191. Bhutadomara Tantra . . .	Sharma, Ishori Prasad	Sharma, Ishori Prasad	1894
192. Sulava Tatwa Prakasa . .	Bandopadhyaya, N.	Bandopadhyaya, N.	1886
193. Atharbabed Samhita . . .	Krishnadas, Suklalal	Krishna Das	1884
194. Rigbed Samhita . . .	Muller, F. Max	Maharaja of Bijoy Nagar	1880
195. Yogabasisa Sara . . .	Bhattacharya, Pancharatna	Sivalal	1897
196. Narada Pancharatna . . .	Srinarada Mahamuni	Bemmadhab De & Co.	1873
197. Sankhya Dibakara . . .	Kapilmuni	Swami Keshabananda	1886
198. Mimansa Sôlkabartikam .	Bhatta Kumarila	Gupta Haridas	1898
199. Kalika Puran . . .	Samajapati, Suresh Chandra	Basu, G.C. & Co.	1885
200. Rukbeda Samhita . . .	Dutta, Ramesh Chandra	Dutta, Ramesh Chandra	1884
201. Maha Nirban Tatwa . . .	Tarkalankara, J.	Mukhopadhyaya, G.	1877
202. Bedanta Parivasa . . .	Naya Panchanan, K.	Burma, S. N. Das	1872
203. Sri, Padyam . . .	Sastri, Rama Mishra	E. J. Lazarvs & Co.	1889
204. Baidyaka Sabdasindhu . .	Kaviratna, Umesh Chandra Gupta	Kaviratna, Umesh Chandra Gupta	1894

205. Jyotish Tatva Baridhi .	Bidyanidhi, N.	Ghose, Mahesh Chandra	1893
206. Tatak Tatva . . .	Sharma, Bighneswari	Das, Brajabhusan	1871
207. Sarbayoga Jyotish Tatva Sara Sangrah	Chakravarti, Gopalchandra	Rajendralal Das	1883
208. Bidagdha Madhab Natak .	Bidyaratna, Ramnarayan	Bidyaratna, Ramnarayan	1880
209. The Karana Kutuhal .	Dwivedi, Sudhakara	Medical Hall Press	1881
210. Jyotish Tatva Kaumudi .	Sidhantaratna, P. K.	Akhaya Kumar Ray & Co.	1889
211. Jyotish Ratnakar . . .	Gupta, Ambika	Upendranath Mukhopadhyay	1891
212.	Chattopadhyay, A	"	1893
213. Sudhya Sidhanta . . .		Vasaka, Bhubana Chandra	1871
214. Siddhanta Darpana . .	Ray, Jogesha, Chandra	Indian Depository	1899
215. Sarbagnagnan Manjari .	Datta, Nanda Kumar	Nrutyalal Shila	1888
216. Satha Sandharab . . .	Bidyaratna, R. N.	Haribhakti Pradayini Sabha	1878
217. Brahma Dharma . . .	Chakrabarti, K. K.	Chakrabarti, K. K.	1873
218. Sangita Sara	Goswami, Kishore Mohan	Banerjee, K. P.	1879
219. Mahabharata	Sharma, Satyabrata		1882
220. Sanskrita Bhasa	Punjabi Sudarsan Das	Chandraprabha Press Co. Ltd.	1896
221. Bhagabat Tatwabodhika .	Goswami Jiba	Ramnarayanam, B.	1878

ORISSA

1977-78

Public Records

Name of the Department	Chronological Range	Bulk
1	2	3
Archaeology :		
1. Tourism and Cultural Affairs, Bhubaneswar	1924—1938	4 Files
2. Office of the Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Northern Division, Sambalpur, (Defunct Political Agents Records)	1891—1942	240 „

Public Records

1	2	3
3. Board of Revenue, Cuttack		
(a) Jagannath Temple Records		
(i) Loose documents	1802—1901	543 Documents
(ii) Bound volumes	1804—1808	6 Volumes
(iii) Typed copies	1901—1932	21 Files
(b) O.C.O. Records, Sambalpur	1849—1900	60 Volumes
(c) Calcutta Gazette	1901—1912	150 „
(d) India Gazette	1901—1946	541 „
(e) Bihar and Orissa Files	1878—1891	1742 Files

Private Papers

Name of the collection	From whom acquired	Chronological Range	Total No. of papers	Brief Description
1. Religious Records	Syed Habiboor Rasul, Cuttack	1677—1919	192	Regarding Qadam Rasool affairs.
2. Princely Records	Shri P.K. Deb, Patayet Mohuri, Ganjam	(i) 1774—1836	62	Ganjam District Guide to the Records.
		(ii) 1806—1951	190	Agreements, Orders, Suits etc.
		(iii) 1930—1960	21 volumes	Nabeen-Weekly News Paper.
3. Temple Records	Shri Sudersan Pattnaik, Puri	1802—1928	20	Regarding Jagannath Temple Affairs
4. Miscellaneous	Shri Narasingha Mishra, Puri	(i) 1826	1	Regarding Jagannath Temple.
		(ii) 1825—27	3	Robkari Records.
		(iii) 1867	35	Copies of records
5. „	Shri Brajasunder Pani, Balasore	1865—1886	6	Ekararnamah on Jatra Party.
6. „	Shri Laxmidatta Sarangi, Utkal University	1841	1	Map of Idnia.

Microfilm Copies

Nil

Rare Books (Pre-1900 Publications)

Title of the Book		Name of the Author	Name of the Publisher	Year of Publication
1		2	3	4
1. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal	January—December	—	Asiatic Society of Bengal.	1867
2.	-do-	No. 5—7, May— July	„	1873
3	-do-	No. 10, December	„	1873
4.	-do-	No. 1—8, January—August	„	1874
5.	-do-	No. 9—10, November—December	„	1874
6.	-do-	No. 1—7, January—July	„	1875
7.	-do-	No. 9—10, November— December	„	1875
8.	-do-	No. 1—8, January— August	„	1876
9.	-do-	No. 9—10, November—December	„	1876
10.	-do-	No. 1— 8, January—August	„	1877
11.	-do-	No. 9— 10, November— December	„	1877
12.	-do-	No. 1—8, January— August	„	1878
13.	-do-	No. 9— 10, November— December	„	1878
14.	-do-	No. 1—8, January—August	„	1879
15.	-do-	No. 9—10, November— December	„	1879
16.	-do-	No. 1— 4, January— April	„	1880
17.	-do-	No. 6— 8, June— August	„	1880
18.	-do-	No. 9— 10, November— December	„	1880

Rare Books (Pre-1900 Publications)—contd

1	2	3	4
19.	Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.	No. 1—8, January—August —	Asiatic Society of Bengal 1881
20.	-do-	No. 9—10, November—December —	„ 1881
21.	-do-	No. 1—8, January—August —	„ 1882
22.	-do-	No. 9—10, November—December —	„ 1882
23.	-do-	No. 1—8, January—August —	„ 1883
24.	-do-	No. 9—10, November—December —	„ 1883
25.	-do-	No. 1—9, January—September —	„ 1884
26.	-do-	No. 10—11, November—December—	„ 1884
27.	-do-	No. 1—8, January—August —	„ 1885
28.	-do-	No. 9—10, November—December —	„ 1885
29.	-do-	No. 1—3, January—March —	„ 1886
30.	-do-	No. 5—8, May—August —	„ 1886
31.	-do-	No. 9—10, November—December —	„ 1886
32.	-do-	No. 1—8, January—August —	„ 1887
33.	-do-	No. 9—10, November—December —	„ 1887
34.	-do-	No. 1—8, January—August —	„ 1888
35.	-do-	No. 9—10, November—December —	„ 1888
36.	-do-	No. 1—8, January—August —	„ 1889
37.	-do-	No. 9—10, November—December —	„ 1889
38.	-do-	No. 1—5, January—May —	„ 1890
39.	-do-	No. 7—8, July—August —	„ 1890
40.	-do-	No. 9—10, November—December —	„ 1890
41.	-do-	No. 1—2, January—February —	„ 1891
42.	-do-	No. 4—8, April—August —	„ 1891
43.	-do-	No. 9—10, November—December —	„ 1891
44.	-do-	No. 1—8, January—August —	„ 1892

45.	-do-	No. 9—10, November—December —	„	1892
46.	-do-	No. 1—8, January—August —	„	1893
47.	-do-	No. 9—10, November—December —	„	1893
48.	-do-	No. 1, January —	„	1894
49.	-do-	No. 3—8, March—August —	„	1894
50.	-do-	No. 9—10, November—December —	„	1894
51.	-do-	No. 1—8, January—August —	„	1895
52.	-do-	No. 9—10, November—December —	„	1895
53.	-do-	No. 1—8, January—August —	„	1896
54.	-do-	No. 9—10, November—December —	„	1896
55.	-do-	No. 1—8, January—August —	„	1897
56.	-do-	No. 9—10, November—December —	„	1897
57.	-do-	No. 11 (Extra No.) —	„	1897
58.	-do-	No. 1—8, January—August —	„	1898
59.	-do-	No. 9—10, November—December —	„	1898
60.	-do-	No. 11 (Extra No.) —	„	1898
61.	-do-	No. 1—2, January—February —	„	1899
62.	-do-	No. 4—8, April—August —	„	1899
63.	-do-	No. 9—10, November—December —	„	1899
64.	-do-	No. 11, (Extra No.) —	„	1899
65.	-do-	No. 1—8, January—August —	„	1900
66.	-do-	No. 9—10 & 11 October—Dec. —	„	1900
67.	-do-	No. 12, (Extra No.) —	„	1900
68.	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal			
		Volume 42, Part I No. 2 & 4 —	„	1873
69.	-do-	Volume 42, Part-II, No. 4 —	„	1873
70.	-do-	Vol. 43, P. I. No. 1—4 —	„	1874
71.	-do-	-do- P. II, No. 1—4 —	„	1874
72.	-do-	-do- (Extra No.) —	„	1874

Rare Books (Pre-1900 Publications)—contd.

	1	2	3	4
73. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal	Volume 44, Part-I, No. 1—4	—	Asiatic Society of Bengal	1875
74. -do-	„ 44, Part-II, No. 2—3	—	„	1875
75. -do-	„ 45, Part-I No. 1—3	—	„	1876
76. -do-	„ Part II, No. 3—4	—	„	1876
77. -do-	„ 45, (Index)	—	„	1876
78. -do-	„ 46, Part-I, No. 1—4	—	„	1877
79. -do-	„ 46, Part-II, No. 1—4	—	„	1878
80. -do-	„ 47, Part-I, No. 1—3	—	„	1878
81. -do-	„ 47, (Extra No.)	—	„	1878
82. -do-	„ 47, Part-II, No. 1—4	—	„	1878
83. -do-	„ 48, Part-I, No. 1—4	—	„	1878
84. -do-	„ 48, Part-II, No. 1—3	—	„	1879
85. -do-	„ 49, Part-I, No. 1—4	—	„	1880
86. -do-	„ 49, Part I (Extra No.)	—	„	1880
87. -do-	„ 49, Part-II, No. 1—4	—	„	1880
88. -do-	„ 50, Part-I, No. 1—4	—	„	1881
89. -do-	„ 50, Part-II, No. 1—4	—	„	1881
90. -do-	„ 51, Part-I, No. 1—4	—	„	1882
91. -do-	„ 51, Part-II, No. 1—4	—	„	1882
92. -do-	„ 52 Part-I, No. 1—4	—	„	1883
93. -do-	„ 52, Part-II, No. 1.	—	„	1883
94. -do-	„ 52, Part-II, No. 2 (Index)	—	„	1883
95. -do-	„ 53, Part-I, No. 1—2	—	„	1884
96. -do-	„ 53, (Special No.)	—	„	1884
97. -do-	„ 53, Part II, No. 1—4	—	„	1884
98. -do-	„ 55, Part-I, No. 1—3	—	„	1886

99.	-do-	„ 55, Part-II, No. 1—5	—	„	1886
100.	-do-	„ 56, Part-I, No. 1—3	—	„	1887
101.	-do-	„ 56, Part-II, No. 1—5	—	„	1887
102.	-do-	„ 57, Part-I, No. 1—2	—	„	1888
103.	-do-	„ 57, Part-II, No. 1—5	—	„	1888
104.	-do-	„ 58, Part. I, No. 1—3	—	„	1889
105.	-do-	„ 58, Supplementary	—	„	1889
106.	-do-	„ 58, Part-II, No. 1—5	—	„	1889
107.	-do-	„ Supplementary No. 1—2	—	„	1889
108.	-do-	„ 59, Part-I, No. 1—4	—	„	1890
109.	-do-	„ 59, Part-II, No. 1—5	—	„	1890
110.	-do-	„ 59, Supplementary No. 1—2	—	„	1890
111.	-do-	„ 60, Part-I, No. 1—3	—	„	1891
112.	-do-	„ 60, Part-II, No. 1—4	—	„	1891
113.	-do-	„ 60, Index	—	„	1891
114.	-do-	„ 61, Part-I, No. 2—3	—	„	1892
115.	-do-	„ 61, Part-I, Extra, No. 2	—	„	1892
116.	-do-	„ 61, Part. I, Extra Index	—	„	1892
117.	-do-	„ 61, Part-II, No. 1—3	—	„	1892
118.	-do-	„ 61, Part-II, Index	—	„	1892
119.	-do-	„ 62, P. I., No. 1—4	—	„	1893
120.	-do-	„ 62, P. I. Index	—	„	1893
121.	-do-	„ 62, Part II, No. 1—4	—	„	1893
122.	-do-	„ 62, Part-II, Index	—	„	1893
123.	-do-	„ 62, Part-III, No. 1—3	—	„	1893
124.	-do-	„ 62, Part-III, Index	—	„	1893
125.	-do-	„ 63, Part-I, No. 1—4	—	„	1894
126.	-do-	„ 63, Part-I, Index	—	„	1894

Rare Books (Pre-1900 Publications)—conold.

1	2	3	4
127. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal	Volume 63, Part-II, No. 1—4	Asiatic Society of Bengal	1894
128. -do-	,, 64, Part-I, No. 1—4	"	1895
129. -do-	,, 64, Part-I, Index	"	1895
130. -do-	,, 64, Part-II, No. 1—3	"	1895
131. -do-	,, 64, Part-II, Index	"	1895
132. -do-	,, 65, Part-I, No. 1—4	"	1896
133. -do-	,, 65, Part-I, Index	"	1896
134. -do-	,, 65, Part-II, No. 1—4	"	1896
135. -do-	,, 65, Part-II, Index	"	1896
136. -do-	,, 65, Part-III, Secial No.	"	1896
137. -do-	,, 65, Part III, Index	"	1896
138. -do-	,, 66, Part-I, No. 1—4	"	1897
139. -do-	,, 66, Part-I, Extra	"	1897
140. -do-	,, 66, Part-II, No. 1—4	"	1897
141. -do-	,, 66, Part-II, Index	"	1897
142. -do-	,, 67, Part-I , No. 1—4	"	1898
143. -do-	,, 67, Part-II No. 1—2	"	1898
144. -do-	,, 67, Part-II, Index	"	1898
145. -do-	,, 68, Part-I, No. 1	"	1899
146. -do-	,, 68, Part-I, extra, No. 1—2	"	1899
147. -do-	,, 68, Part-I, Index	"	1899
148. -do-	,, 68, Part-II, No. 1—4	"	1899
149. -do-	,, 68, Part-II, Index	"	1899
150. -do-	,, 68, Part-III, No. 1	"	1900
151. -do-	,, 69, Part-I, No. 1—2	"	1900
152. -do-	,, 69, Part-II, No. 1, 3 & 4	"	1900

RAJASTHAN

1976-77

Public Records

Name of the Department	Chronological Range	Bulk
1. Hakumat Jalore	1761 to 1883 A.D.	400 Bahis
2. Settlement Office, Alwar	1955 to 1965 A.D.	Incomplete Series

Private Papers

Name of the Collection	From whom acquired	Chronological Range	Total number of papers	Brief Description
Balwant Singh Kotharis Collection	Shri Surendra Kumar Chelawant	1935—1987 v.s. (1878—1930)	1600	This Collection consists of letters between the officers of Mewar State mainly on the Administration.

Microfilm Copies

NIL

Rare Books (Pre. 1900 Publications)

NIL

RAJASTHAN
1977-78

Public Records

Name of the Department	Chronological Range	Bulk
1. Amer Records, Jaipur	Pre-1947	50 Bastas
2. Settlement/Criminal Records, Alwar	"	250 "

Private Papers

Name of the Collection	From whom acquired	Chronological Range	Total No. of Papers	Brief Description.
1.	Shri Shiv Kishan Vyas, Bikaner	Pre-1947	7 Bastas	Private papers/copies of various states Government orders
2.	Shri Gopal Singh Baid	"	3 "	
3.	Shri Gangadas Kaushik	"	Lose papers	Press Clippings etc.

Microfilm Copies

NIL

Rare Books (Pre-1900 Publications)

NIL

TAMIL NADU
1977-78
Public Records

Name of the Department	Chronological Range	Bulk
1. Public	1972-73	6881
2. Education	1972	2061
3. Health	1972	3034
4. Finance	1972-73	3321
5. Social Welfare	1973	1149
6. Transport	1972	1036
7. Law	1973	200
8. Home	1972	3313
9. Revenue	1973	7665
10. Industries	1972	1996
11. Labour	1972	1438
12. Cooperation	1972	548
13. Food	1972	476
14. Agriculture	1972	3155
15. Public Works	1972-73	4237
16. Rural Development and Local Administration	1972	2681
17. Board of Revenue	1961-68	28721
18. Chief Conservator of Forests.	1956	236
Private Papers		
NIL		
Microfilm Copies		
NIL		
Rare Books (Pre-1900 Publications)		
NIL		

TAMIL NADU
1977-78
Public Records

Name of the Department	Chronological Range	Bulk
1. Health (Miscellaneous)	1973	3227
2. Education "	"	2159
3. Home "	"	3314
4. Transport "	"	814
5. Agriculture "	"	2489
6. Food "	"	350
7. Industries "	"	1860
8. Labour "	"	861
9. Cooperation "	"	485
10. Housing "	"	1297
11. Forest & Fisheries "	"	323
12. Rural Development and Local Administration "	"	67 bundles
13. Chief Conservator of Forest "	1966	7 "
14. Board of Revenue (LR) "	1966	20 bundles
15. Board of Revenue Court of wards	1959-61	3 bundles
Private Papers		
NIL		
Microfilm Copies		
NIL		
Rare Books (Pre-1900 Publications)		
NIL		

UTTAR PRADESH

1976-77

Public Records

Name of the Department	Chronological Range	Bulk
Finance	1882—1947	7699 Files
Finance and ST Agency.	1919—47	100 „
Registration	1923—38	98 „
Judicial (Civil)	1908—46	1268 „
Judicial (Criminal)	1908—41	1685 „
Judicial (Block)	1881—1909	975 „
Revenue	1904—40	3918 „
Medical	1908—40	422 „
Public Health	1904—40	198 „
Different Departments of Uttar Pradesh Secretariat	1876—1947	1848 Bundles

Private—Papers

Name of the Collection	From whom acquired	Chronological Range	No. of Documents.	Brief Description
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A Revolutionary	1922	1	A letter from late Chandra Shekhar Azad to the Secretary, District Congress Committee, Varanasi.
2.	Smt. Malti Singh D/o Sri Sheo Nath Singh Village & Tehsil, Bansgaon, District Gorakhpur.	1937	1	By late Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya regarding rights of cultivation to Brahmins and Kshatriyas.

UTTAR PRADESH—contd.
Private Papers

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Smt. Rani Dina Nath Bali, Nirala Nagar, Lucknow.	1940	1	By William Marries (sic), to Raj Rajesh- war Bali, a letter re- garding the impact of Second World War.
4.	Sri Ghan Shyam Das S/o late Munshi Nand Kishore.	1948—49	13	Letters written by Nehru family to Sri Nand Kishore re- garding financial aid in personal matters.
5.	Sri Narayan Dutt Tewari, Ex-Chief Minister, Utter Pradesh.	1941		A page from weekly- 'Shakti, inciting re- volution.

Microfilm Copies

NIL

Rare Books (Pre-1900 Publications)

Title of the Book	Name of the Author	Name of the Publisher	Year of Publication
1. Proceedings of the Asiatic So- ciety of Bengal. 1872-1900.		Asiatic Society, Cal- cutta.	
2. Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal (History and Literature) Part I. 1873-77, 1879-84 and 1886—1900.		-do-	

WEST BENGAL

1976-77

Public Records

Name of the Department	Chronological Range		Bulk
1. Education (State Archives)	1971	196	} B & C
2. Home (Political)	1971	1388	
3. Home (Jails)	1971	720	
4. Home (Political) (Confidential)			Proceedings.
5. Home (Constitution & Election) (Confidential)			1859 files and some supplementary copies.
6. West Bengal Government Press (Confidential)	5th April 1976 to 30th March 1977.		588 copies of Electoral Rolls.
			1277 copies of Calcutta Gazette (including extraordinary issues).
	Private Papers		
	NIL		
	Microfilm Copies		
	NIL		

Rare Books (Pre-1900 Publications)

Title of the Book	Name of Author	Name of the Publisher	Year of Publication
Journals of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1873-99		Asiatic Society of Bengal	1873-99
Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1866-67, 1873-92		-do-	1866-67, 1873-92.

GURUNANAK DEV UNIVERSITY, AMRITSAR 1977-78

Public Records

NIL

Private Papers

NIL

Microfilm Copies

NIL

Rare Books (Pre-1900 Publication)

Title of the Book	Name of the Author	Name of the Publisher	Year of Publication
1. The Muntakhab-al-Tawarikh, Vol. I	Abd-al-Qadir Badoni	College Press, Calcutta	1868
2. -do- Vol. II	”	”	1865
3. -do- Vol. III	”	”	1869
4. The Maasir-ul-Umra, Vol. I	Shah Nawaz Khan	Asiatic Society, Calcutta	1888
5. -do- Vol. II & III	”	”	1890

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY, CALCUTTA

1976-77

Private Papers

Name of the Collection	From whom acquired	Chronological Range	Total No. of papers	Brief Description
N.K. Bose Collection	Shri R. N. Bose	1962-63	6 Volumes	Sociological Survey of Calcutta—wards No. 1—75; Prepared under the guidance of Prof. N.K. Bose. by A. Mazumder, B. Ghosh, T.K. Dutta, R. Dasgupta, D. Bhaduri, Sailes Bag.

HERAS INSTITUTE OF INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE, BOMBAY

1976-77

Rare Books (Pre-1900 Publications)

Title of the book	Author	Publisher	Year
1. Histoire des decouvertes et conquests des Portugais dans le nouveau monde. 2 vols.	Joseph Lafitau	Saugrain and Coignard, Paris	1753
2. Collection of the early voyages ... of the English nation 5 vols.	Richard Hakluyt	Bishop, Newberie and Barber, London	1809—12
3. India Orientalis Christiana	Paulinus a S. Bartholomeo	Salomon, Rome	1794

The following have sent a 'NIL' report for the year 1976-77

1. Gujarat State Archives.
2. Punjab State Archives.
3. Sikkim State Archives.

The following have sent a 'NIL' report for the year 1977-78 :

1. Gujarat State Archives.
2. Kerala State Archives.
3. Punjab State Archives.
4. Sikkim State Archives.
5. Pondicherry Archives.
6. Ministry of External Affairs.
7. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.
8. Ministry of Defence.
9. Jiwaji University.

APPENDIX X

List of Members of the Indian Historical Records Commission

Ex-Officio Members

1. Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder, Union Minister for Education, Social Welfare and Culture, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi-1. (*Ex-Officio* President of the Commission as Minister-in-Charge of the Department of Culture).
2. Shri A. S. Gill, Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, (Department of Culture), Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi-1. (Representative of the Department of Culture).
3. Dr. S. N. Prasad, Director of Archives, National Archives of India, Janpath, New Delhi-1. (*Ex-Officio* Secretary of the Commission).
4. Shri S. A. I. Tirmizi, Deputy Director of Archives, National Archives of India, Janpath, New Delhi-1. (*Ex-Officio* Joint Secretary of the Commission).

Nominated by the Government of India

1. Prof. M. Mujeeb, Ex-Vice-Chancellor, "Nasim Bagh", Jamia Nagar, New Delhi-25.
2. Dr. S. Gopal, Professor of History, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-57.
3. Dr. Niharranjan Ray, Prasad Bhawan, 68/4, Purna Das Road, Calcutta-24.
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APPENDIX XI

Reports on the Activities of the Regional Records Survey Committees during 1977-78

Reports received from the Regional Records Survey Committees on the Survey of records in private custody during 1977-78 are summarised below :

Andhra Pradesh : The Historical Documents Purchase Committee of the Regional Historical Records Survey Committee held its meeting on 19th December, 1977 and recommended the purchase of rare manuscripts, documents and books, which were later purchased from eight different individuals.

The tenure of the Regional Historical Records Survey Committee expired on 22nd February, 1978. The proposal to reconstitute the Committee has been forwarded to the state Government and orders are awaited.

Arunachal Pradesh : The Regional Records Survey Committee has not yet been reconstituted.

Assam : The second and third meetings of the Regional Records Survey Committee were held on 19th January, 1977 and 28th April, 1978 respectively. The committee resolved to publish a report on its annual activities. The survey work was mostly carried out in Darrang, Goalpara, Kamrup and Nowgong districts where large number of old and rare manuscript, documents, stamps, photographs, seals and paintings, inscriptions on old cannons and copper plates were examined. The committee also decided to make a thorough survey of all the Zamindari papers of Assam. The committee surveyed and listed valuable Badshahi Sanads belonging to ex-Raja of Gauripur Estate. It also surveyed Bijni Estate Records. Some copper plates issued by Ahom Kings in connection with land grants etc. to Brahmins were found in the districts of Darrang, Nowgong and Kamrup. Besides, a number of Badshahi Sanads were examined at Gauripur and Dhubri in Goalpara District including a sanad issued by Badshah Ghazi Aurangzeb in 1667 A.D. Some historical documents in the possession of Sri Prakritish Chandra Barua were also examined.

Bihar : The Darbhanga Raj Archives has been taken over by the Bihar State Archives and an advisory Committee for the development of Raj Archives has been constituted which includes Director of Archives, Government of India also as one of the members. One of the important documents unearthed in the Darbhanga Raj Archives is the original draft of Rules of the Indian Union.

Delhi : The Regional Records Survey Committee was reconstituted on 22nd April, 1978. The Meetings of the committee were held on 8th February, 1977 and 13th January, 1978, wherein the need for the early construction of the building for Delhi Archives was greatly emphasised.

The committee kept up the work regarding survey and listing of important historical records in private custody and completed the descriptive listing of records of four religious institutions including the records of Digamber Jain Mandir, Khajoor Ki Masjid, Dharampura, Delhi. Besides, acquiring nearly 3,000 documents in original, they also managed to acquire some documents of later Mughal period which throw light on the history of Delhi.

Further the committee stressed the need to get the pre-independence records of Delhi Municipal Corporation transferred to Delhi Archives.

Goa : At present there is no Regional Records Survey Committee. However, it is claimed that Goa Archives has been receiving manuscripts, documents, records and rare books from private parties as donation.

Gujarat : The tenure of the Regional Records Survey Committee has been extended upto 25th September, 1980. The proposal to include some new members has also been submitted to the State Government for consideration.

The second meeting of the committee was held on 22nd September, 1977 under the Chairmanship of Shri Navalbhai Shah, State Education Minister. The Committee discussed question of advisability or otherwise of purchasing rare and old historical documents from private individuals and institutions and in case where the owners were reluctant to part with them, to make efforts to persuade such owners to allow photostat copies of microfilms of the documents to be taken. It was further decided to invoke that help and cooperation of the universities and other educational institutions to accelerate the survey work and to engage Modi and Persian knowing persons for preparing index, abstracts or descriptive lists so that scholars might know the records and their contents.

Haryana : The tenure of the Regional Records Survey Committee expired on 14th March, 1977 and it is yet to be reconstituted. The earlier committee however, could not make much progress regarding survey and listing of private records.

Jammu and Kashmir : The Regional Records Survey Committee conducted extensive survey work during the period under report, for salvaging the documents of archival and historical value in Srinagar city and other adjoining areas and nearly 8,000 papers were listed. Some important letters issued by Mughal Emperors (Aurangzeb onwards) to various Jagirdars, leading personages of Kashmir were salvaged. Besides, some important non-archival documents and rare books were also surveyed and listed and 150 manuscripts, documents, rare and out of print books were also acquired by purchase.

Karnataka : The Regional Records Survey Committee was reconstituted on 6th August, 1977. It held its first meeting on 4th November, 1977 and decided to take up the work regarding survey and acquisition of Historical documents relating to monasteries, temples and churches, former chieftains and rulers of erstwhile states in Karnataka and the records of Mysore palace. No survey work has however been made yet.

Kerala : The Regional Records Survey Committee has since been reconstituted. The committee did undertake the survey work and as per

last information received in this Department till December, 1977 no records important enough to be listed were found.

Madhya Pradesh : The Regional Records Survey Committee was re-constituted on 29th August, 1977. No survey work during the period could be done.

Maharashtra : The Regional Records Survey Committee has not yet been reconstituted. However, State Board for Archives and Archaeology has been reconstituted to discharge these functions.

The State Archives Department continued listing of Holkar Records brought from Chandwa. This collection comprises of 269 bundles, each bundle containing about 1,000 documents.

Orissa : During the period under report the committee surveyed private records in Balasori, Cuttack, Parlakimedi (in Ganjam Distt.) Puri, Barpali (in Sambalpur Distt.) and Bhubaneswar areas. Steps were also taken for survey and listing of private records in the custody of ex-Rajas and Zamindars of Orissa and also records in the possession of Sebayats of Lord Jagannath Temple, Puri. Documents pertaining to ex-Mohuri Estate in Ganjam Distt. and Qadam Rasool in Cuttack were also listed which throw light on the history of Mohuri Estate. In addition to this some old and rare documents were also deciphered.

Punjab : The Regional Records Survey Committee has not yet been reconstituted. The State Archives, however, took up the work regarding survey and listing of records in private custody.

Rajasthan : The Regional Records Survey Committee besides maintaining correspondence and personal contacts, also decided to seek co-operation of the teachers and principals of schools and colleges in the work connected with survey of records in private custody. An appeal was issued by the State Education Minister in this respect.

During the period under report the Committee carried out survey work in the areas of Alwar, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur.

Sikkim : The State Archives has been started recently and the matter regarding the constitution of the R.R.S.C. is under the consideration of the State Government.

Tamil Nadu : The Regional Records Survey Committee for survey of historical records is yet to be reconstructed. No survey work was undertaken during the period.

Tripura : The committee has not sent any report so far regarding the progress of survey and listing of private records.

Uttar Pradesh : The Regional Records Survey Committee was constituted on 10th January, 1978, for a period of three years.

The Committee did useful survey work and also listed certain documents, mostly from Lucknow area. These comprise farmans (original as well as copies) issued by Mughal Emperors, besides *Bainamds*, *chaknamas*, *ikrarnames*, *mahzars*, *qabuliatnamas*, *rahannamas* and various other documents.

West Bengal : The R.R.S.C. is yet to be reconstituted. No survey work therefore could be done during the period.

APPENDIX XII

Constitution of the Reconstituted Regional Records Survey Committees

मध्य प्रदेश

पुरातत्व विभाग

क्रमांक 728/26/पुरा०/77 भोपाल, दिनांक 29 अगस्त, 77

संकल्प

विषय : क्षेत्रीय अभिलेख सर्वेक्षण समिति का पुनर्गठन ।]

राज्य शासन क्षेत्रीय अभिलेख सर्वेक्षण समिति का पुनर्गठन करता है जिसके निम्नांकित सदस्य होंगे :—

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. डा० रघुवीरसिंह,
डी० लिट०, एल० एल० बी०,
श्री रघुवीर निवास, सीमामऊ,
जिला मन्दसौर (म० प्र०) | अध्यक्ष |
| 2. पंडित सुन्दर लाल त्रिपाठी,
द्वारा श्री श्रीकान्त त्रिपाठी,
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया, जगदलपुर,
जिला बस्तर (म० प्र०) | सदस्य |
| 3. प्रोफेसर ए० एच० निजामी, थोघर
जिला रोवा (म० प्र०) | सदस्य |
| 4. श्री आर० एम० सिन्हा, एम० ए०
एल० एल० बी०, पी० एच० डी०,
राइट हाऊस, जबलपुर (म० प्र०) | सदस्य |
| 5. प्रोफेसर तथा अध्यक्ष इतिहास विभाग,
इन्दौर विश्वविद्यालय, इन्दौर
(म० प्र०) | सदस्य |
| 6. प्रोफेसर तथा अध्यक्ष इतिहास विभाग,
विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय, उज्जैन
(म० प्र०) | सदस्य |
| 7. प्रोफेसर तथा अध्यक्ष, इतिहास
विभाग, जीवाजी विश्वविद्यालय,
ग्वालियर (म० प्र०) | सदस्य |
| 8. प्रोफेसर तथा अध्यक्ष, इतिहास
विभाग, सागर विश्वविद्यालय,
सागर (म० प्र०) | सदस्य |
| 9. प्रोफेसर एवं अध्यक्ष, इतिहास विभाग,
जबलपुर विश्वविद्यालय, जबलपुर
(म० प्र०) | सदस्य |
| 10. प्रोफेसर एवं अध्यक्ष, इतिहास
विभाग, भोपाल विश्वविद्यालय,
भोपाल (म० प्र०) | सदस्य |
| 11. प्रोफेसर एवं अध्यक्ष, इतिहास
विभाग, रवि शंकर विश्वविद्यालय,
रायपुर (म० प्र०) | सदस्य |

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 12. प्रोफेसर एवं अध्यक्ष, इतिहास विभाग, अवधेश प्रताप सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, रीवा (म० प्र०) | सदस्य |
| 13. श्री आर्थर हज, सेवा निवृत्त, आई० सी० एस० | सदस्य |
| 14. श्री एच० एन० द्विवेदी, द्वारा विद्या मन्दिर मोरार, ग्वालियर (म० प्र०) | सदस्य |
| 15. संचालक अभिलेखागार, भारत शासन अथवा उनके द्वारा मनोनीत सदस्य | सदस्य |
| 16. संचालक राज्य अभिलेखागार, पुरान सचिवालय, डी० ब्लॉक, म० प्र० भोपाल | सदस्य |
| 17. पुरालेख अधिकारी, राज्य अभिलेखागार, पुराना सचिवालय, भोपाल | सदस्य |

2. समिति की अवधि तीन वर्ष होगी। समिति की बैठक वर्ष में कम-से-कम दो बार बुलाई जाएगी।
3. अध्यक्ष, कतिपय अशासकीय तथा प्रभावशाली व्यक्तियों का जब उचित समझे किसी समिति की बैठक में आमन्त्रित कर सकेंगे।
4. समिति निम्न कार्य करेगी :—
 1. म० प्र० में प्राचीन अभिलेखों की खोज तथा संरक्षण करना।
 2. प्राचीन अभिलेखों को व्यवस्थित करने, उसकी ठीक-ठीक सूची बनाने तथा उनके संरक्षण करने के संबंध में शासन को परामर्श देना।
 3. बहुमूल्य अभिलेखों को दान स्वरूप ग्रहण करना अथवा राज्य की पुर्वानुमति से उनको क्रय करना।
 4. ऐसे समस्त कार्यों का वार्षिक विवरण प्रकाशित करना।

आदेश

इस संकल्प को एक प्रति समस्त सदस्यों की भेजी जावे तथा राजपत्र में सर्व साधारण को सूचनार्थ प्रकाशित किया जावे।

मध्य प्रदेश के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा

आदेशानुसार

ह०/-

(जी० बेकन्ना)

उप-सचिव

मध्य प्रदेश शासन, पुरातत्व विभाग

पृष्ठांकन क्रमांक 724/26/पुरा०/77

भोपाल, दिनांक 29 अगस्त 1977

प्रतिलिपि :—

1. महालेखापाल, म० प्र० ग्वालियर को सूचनार्थ तथा आवश्यक कार्यवाई हेतु अग्रेषित।
2. अधीक्षक, शासकीय मुद्रणालय म० प्र० भोपाल को आगामी राजपत्र में प्रकाशनार्थ अग्रेषित।
3. समस्त सम्बन्धित सदस्यों को सूचनार्थ अग्रेषित।

ह०/-

(जी० बेकन्ना)

उप सचिव

मध्य प्रदेश शासन पुरातत्व विभाग।

प्रेषक,

श्री श्रीलाल शुक्ल,

संयुक्त सचिव,

उत्तर प्रदेश शासन ।

सेवा में,

निदेशक,

सांस्कृतिक कार्य, उत्तर प्रदेश,

लखनऊ ।

सांस्कृतिक कार्य अनुभाग

लखनऊ दिनांक 10 जनवरी, 1978

विषय : उत्तर प्रदेश क्षेत्रीय अभिलेख सर्वेक्षण समिति एवं क्रय समिति का पुनर्गठन ।

महोदय,

उपर्युक्त विषयक शासकीय आदेश संख्या 1169/चार-8 (1)/73 दिनांक 15 अक्टूबर, 1973 के क्रम में मुझे आपसे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि श्री राज्यपाल इस आदेश के जारी होने की तिथि से तीन वर्ष के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश क्षेत्रीय अभिलेख सर्वेक्षण समिति के पुनर्गठन का आदेश देते हैं । इस पुनर्गठन समिति के निम्नलिखित सदस्य होंगे :—

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. मन्त्री,
सांस्कृतिक कार्य,
उत्तर प्रदेश | अध्यक्ष |
| 2. आयुक्त एवं सचिव,
सांस्कृतिक कार्य विभाग,
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन । | सदस्य |
| 3. निदेशक,
सांस्कृतिक कार्य,
उत्तर प्रदेश । | सदस्य या मनोनित
सदस्य |
| 4. निदेशक,
राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार,
नई दिल्ली । | सदस्य |
| 5. डा० विशेश्वर प्रसाद,
अध्यक्ष
आर्काईवल् लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी,
भारत सरकार,
34, चैथम लाईन्स,
इलाहाबाद । | सदस्य |

6. डा० हरि शंकर श्रीवास्तव,
अध्यक्ष,
इतिहास विभाग,
गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय,
गोरखपुर। सदस्य
7. डा० इरफान हबीब,
अध्यक्ष,
इतिहास विभाग,
अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय,
अलीगढ़। सदस्य
8. डा० भूपेन्द्र कानूनगो,
अध्यक्ष,
इतिहास विभाग, सदस्य
9. डा० भगवती प्रसाद पान्यरी,
अध्यक्ष,
इतिहास विभाग,
काशी विद्यापीठ,
वाराणसी। सदस्य
10. डा० रमेश चन्द्र
अध्यक्ष,
डी० ए० बी० कॉलेज, कानपुर,
(कानपुर विश्वविद्यालय) सदस्य
11. डा० सुधीन्द्र नाथ कानूनगो,
अध्यक्ष,
इतिहास विभाग,
लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय,
लखनऊ। सदस्य
12. डा० भगवान दास गुप्ता,
अध्यक्ष,
इतिहास विभाग,
बुन्देलखण्ड डिग्री कॉलेज,
सांसी (बुन्देलखण्ड विश्वविद्यालय) सदस्य
13. डा० पी० एन० मुखर्जी,
अध्यक्ष,
इतिहास विभाग,
डी० ए० बी० कॉलेज,
देहरादून,
(गढ़वाल विश्वविद्यालय) सदस्य
14. प्रो० बी० आर० चटर्जी,
अध्यक्ष,
इतिहास विभाग,
मेरठ कॉलेज, मेरठ
मेरठ विश्वविद्यालय सदस्य
15. डा० चन्द्र भूषण त्रिपाठी,
अध्यक्ष,
इतिहास विभाग, इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय,
इलाहाबाद सदस्य

16. डा० अगम प्रसाद माथुर,
अध्यक्ष,
इतिहास विभाग,
आगरा कालेज,
(आगरा विश्वविद्यालय)

सदस्य

17. निदेशक,
उत्तर प्रदेश राजकीय अभिलेखागार,
लखनऊ।

सदस्य सचिव

2. उक्त समिति उत्तर प्रदेश राजकीय अभिलेखागार की परामर्शदात्री समिति भी होगी। उत्तर प्रदेश क्षेत्रीय अभिलेख सर्वेक्षण समिति के निम्नलिखित कार्य होंगे :—

1. उत्तर प्रदेश राजकीय अभिलेखागार के सुचारु रूप से संचालन हेतु राज्य सरकार को समय-समय पर परामर्श देना।
2. प्राचीन हस्तलिखित ऐतिहासिक ग्रन्थों एवं अभिलेखों की सम्पूर्ण उत्तर प्रदेश में सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से खोज करना।
3. इन ग्रन्थों एवं अभिलेखों को दान के रूप में या कृप करके प्राप्त करना तथा उनको पोष्य कार्य के लिए उपलब्ध करना।
4. इन ग्रन्थों एवं अभिलेखों का वैज्ञानिक रीति से संरक्षण करना।
5. इन ग्रन्थों की प्राप्ति सूची कलेक्ट्रींग, कैटालागिंग तथा अन्य प्रकार की सहायता सूचियाँ तैयार करना तथा उन्हें प्रकाशित करना।
6. व्यक्तिगत अधिकारों में रखे गये अभिलेखों एवं ग्रन्थों के वैज्ञानिक संरक्षण के लिए आवश्यक परामर्श देना।
7. उन महत्वपूर्ण ग्रन्थों को माइक्रोफिल्म प्रति प्राप्त करना जिनको लोग राजकीय अभिलेखागार को देना नहीं चाहते हैं।
8. जनता में अभिलेख संरक्षण की भावना को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश के भिन्न-भिन्न जिलों में अभिलेख प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन करना।

3. यह समिति ऐसे सदस्यों को भी समय-समय पर मनोनीत कर सकती है जिनकी सलाह की उसे आवश्यकता है।

4. निम्नलिखित प्रकार के ग्रन्थ एवं अभिलेख इस समिति द्वारा प्राप्त किये जायेंगे।

1. ऐतिहासिक हस्तलिखित ग्रन्थ एवं अभिलेख।
2. किसी महान व्यक्ति द्वारा लिखित महत्वपूर्ण ग्रन्थ या पत्र।

5. एक अभिलेख कृय समिति भी होगी जो क्षेत्रीय अभिलेख सर्वेक्षण समिति उत्तर प्रदेश को हस्तलिखित ग्रन्थों एवं अभिलेखों के चुनाव एवं मूल्यांकन के सम्बन्ध में अपनी संसुति करेगी। इसमें निम्नलिखित होंगे :—

1. डा० विश्वेश्वर प्रसाद,
34, चैयम लाइन्स,
इलाहाबाद।

सदस्य

2. डा० चन्द्र भूषण त्रिपाठी,
अध्यक्ष, इतिहास विभाग,
प्रयाग विश्वविद्यालय,
इलाहाबाद।

सदस्य

3. निदेशक, उत्तर प्रदेश संस्कृत
अकादमी, लखनऊ।

सदस्य

4. डा० वलीउलहक अन्सारी, सदस्य
अध्यक्ष, फारसी विभाग,
लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ ।
5. आयुक्त एवं वित्त सचिव द्वारा सदस्य
नामित कोई अधिकारी ।
6. निदेशक, सांस्कृतिक कार्य के सदस्य
प्रतिनिधि ।
7. सचिव, उर्दू अकादमी, सदस्य
लखनऊ ।
8. पाण्डुलिपि अधिकारी, सदस्य
पाण्डुलिपि पुस्तकालय,
53, महात्मा गांधी मार्ग,
इलाहाबाद ।
9. निदेशक, सदस्य-सचिव
उत्तर प्रदेश राजकीय अभिलेखागार,
लखनऊ ।

6. अभिलेख त्रय समिति हस्तलिखित ग्रन्थों एवं अभिलेखों का प्रदेश में भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों पर अध्ययन करके उनके उपयोगिता पर विचार करेगी और अपनी संस्तुति के साथ वह क्षेत्रीय अभिलेख सर्वेक्षण समिति के सम्मुख विचारार्थ रखेगी । समिति की आवश्यकतानुसार अपनी बैठक करेगी ।

7. सभी प्रकार के हस्तलिखित ग्रन्थ, अभिलेख माइक्रोफिल्म प्रतियां नोटस इत्यादि जो समिति को दान के रूप में या क्रय के रूप में प्राप्त होंगे वे सरकार की सम्पत्ति होंगे और राजकीय अभिलेखागार में सुरक्षित रहेंगे ।

8. राजकीय अभिलेखागार के प्राविधिक सहायक कनिष्ठ प्राविधिक सहायक क्षेत्रीय सहायक आदि द्वारा पूर्वनिर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश का सर्वेक्षण किया जायेगा । समितियों के सचिव उन लोगों के कार्यों का जिलों में जाकर स्वयं निरीक्षण करेंगे और इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को प्रतिमाह अवश्य प्रेषित किया करेंगे । जिन जिलों में हस्तलिखित ग्रन्थ एवं अभिलेख अधिक उपलब्ध होंगे वहाँ पर अभिलेख त्रय समिति की बैठक बुलाई जायेगी ।

9. राज्यपाल महोदय ने फाइनेशियल हैण्ड बुक, खण्ड-3 के नियम 20(बी) के अन्तर्गत आदेश दिये हैं कि क्षेत्रीय अभिलेख सर्वेक्षण त्रय समिति के ऐसे गैर सरकारी सदस्य जो कि उस स्टेशन के स्थानीय निवासी नहीं हैं जहाँ समिति का मुख्यालय है या जहाँ उसकी बैठक होती है, को समिति की बैठक में शामिल होने तथा समिति सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण कार्य के लिये की गई यात्राओं तथा पड़ाव के लिए नियमानुसार प्रथम श्रेणी के सरकारी अधिकारियों के देय यात्रिक और दैनिक भत्ते के बराबर यात्रिक तथा दैनिक भत्ते दिये जायेंगे । यह भत्ते इन लोगों के सामान्य निवास स्थान से समिति की बैठक के स्टेशन तक तथा वहाँ से सामान्य निवास स्थान तथा वापसी की यात्राओं के लिए देय होंगे । परन्तु यदि समिति की ऐसे गैर सरकारी सदस्यों को जो विधान मण्डल के सत्र के मध्य लखनऊ में उपस्थित हो, लखनऊ से भिन्न किसी स्थान पर समिति की बैठक में उपस्थित होना अपेक्षित हो, तो उनको सामान्य निवास स्थान के बजाय लखनऊ में बैठक के स्थान तक जाने तथा लखनऊ वापस आने के लिए यात्रा भत्ता स्वीकार्य होगा । अगर यात्रा के समय रेलवे रियायती दर पर टिकट देती है तो यात्रिक भत्ता रेल के वास्तविक किराये या प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारी को देय प्रासंगिक व्यय के बराबर होगा । यदि कोई गैर सरकारी सदस्य विधान मण्डल या संसद का सदस्य भी है तो उसकी रेल से यात्रा करने के लिए रेल का किराया नहीं मिलेगा बल्कि केवल उक्त आदेशानुसार प्रासंगिक व्यय देय होगा क्योंकि उनको रेल यात्रा के लिए मुक्त कूपन पास मिलते हैं । यात्रिक तथा दैनिक भत्ता उक्त नियम के नीचे अंकित नोट 4 तक के प्रावधानों के अधीन होगा ।

10. समिति के गैर सरकारी सदस्यों के यात्रा भत्ता के विमर्तों के नियन्त्रण अधिकारी निदेशक, सांस्कृतिक कार्य, उत्तर प्रदेश लखनऊ होंगे । सरकारी सदस्य वित्तीय हस्तपुस्तिका खण्ड 3 में दिये गये नियमों के अनुसार साधारण दरों पर ग्राह्य यात्रा भत्ता के अधिकारी होंगे और उसका व्यय सम्बन्धित विभागीय आय व्ययक से पूरा किया जायेगा ।

11. उपर्युक्त व्यय आय व्ययक के लेखा शीर्षक "278 कला एवं संस्कृति आयोजनेतर डा० प्राभिलेख तथा संग्रहालय (1) राज्य प्राभिलेख (2) सभागीय अभिलेख सर्वेक्षण समिति" के नाम डाला जायेगा ।

12. ये आदेश वित्त विभाग को अशासकीय संख्या ई० 12/1513/दस-77 दिनांक 6 मई, 1977 में प्राप्त उनकी सहमति से जारी किये जा रहे हैं ।

भवदीय,

ह०/-

(श्रीभूला शुक्ल)
संयुक्त सचिव

APPENDIX XIII

Reports of the Survey Research Work done by the Members of the Indian Historical Records Commission

1976-77 and 1977-78

1976-77

Dr. V. D. Divekar

Published the two volumes of the "Annotated Bibliography on the Economic History of India 1500 to 1947".

Professor Mohammad Yasin

Surveyed the local records and private collections available in Lucknow, concerning the rulers of Avadh.

Professor H. K. Barpujari

Published the following works :

- (a) Problems of the Hill Tribes : North-East Frontier, Volume II 1842—72, Gauhati, June, 1976.
- (b) Political History of Assam, Volume I, 1826—1914, Gauhati, January, 1977.

Rev. Fr. John Correia Afonso

Presented a research paper entitled "Indo-American Contacts through Jesuit Missionaries", at a seminar of the 30th International Congress of Historical Sciences in Asia and North Africa.

Shri V. G. Khobrekar

1. Following research papers were read :

- (a) An Account of the unpublished source material used by late Professor Priyolkar, Director, Marathi Research Institute.
- (b) Maratha Sources of History of Social Religious Customs observed by the Artisans in the 19th Century.
- (c) Social and Religious Customs observed by the Nomadic tribes in Maharashtra in the 19th Century.
- (d) Customs observed by the Daner Community in the 19th Century.

2. Edited four volumes of Quarterly Journal entitled *Itihas and Sanskriti*.

3. Published Catalogue of Chitnishi Daftar Volume II.

Shri Tara Sharan Sinha

1. Examined the following records :
 - (a) Kulachar History of Darbhanga Raj, 1889.
 - (b) History of argana Bachaur.
 - (c) Goshwara papers of the estates of Darbhanga Raj, 1800.
 - (d) Administrative report of Darbhanga Raj, prepared by Col. James Barn, 1877.
 - (e) *Farman* of Farrukhsiyar Badshah, relating to the suspension of Fakhruddin Ali Khan, Quiladar of Surat.
 - (f) Papers relating to *Dasturat* Rights of Darbhanga Raj..
 - (g) Records relating to Kisan Sabha Movement.
2. Prepared comprehensive notes on the following :
 - (a) Ancient Indian Temples and Stupas.
 - (b) Judicial Administration in Bihar from the days of East India Company.

Professor G. H. Khare

1. Contributed the following articles :
 - (a) Nimbalkars of Phaltan.
 - (b) The Origin of the Rastrakutas.
 - (c) A New Gloss on Jnanesvari.
 - (d) Statement about my work.
 - (e) An Account of My Life.
 - (f) Foreword to Tale Paintings.
 - (g) A Document on the Minting of Coins in Maharashtra.
 - (h) Portraits of Shivaji the Great.
 - (i) Controversy about the birthdate of Shivaji the Great.
 - (j) Gandabherunda in Literature and Art.
 - (k) My research tour in Karnataka and Kerala.
2. Collected about 200 Sanskrit, Marathi and Persian manuscripts.

Dr. S. K. Sen

Worked on the following :

- (a) Agrarian relations in India, 1793—1947.
- (b) Reports of All India Kissan Sabha, 1936—47.
- (c) Sahayanand Papers.

Dr. Durgaprasad Bhattacharya

1. Edited the Manuscripts of the Statistical Survey of Seven Districts of Bengal Presidency—by Francis Buchanan—1807—14.

2. Assisted in undertaking analytical studies regarding (a) Socio Economic Conditions of Bengal, 1750—1800, (b) Records concerning Revenue Survey Organization during 1822—1830.

1977-78

Rev. Fr. John Correia Afonso

Studied the Lisbon Archives and compiled a brief report on the same, for private circulation entitled "Indian Historical Records in Lisbon".

Professor K. Mojumdar

1. Wrote an article entitled "The Foreign Policy of Nepal: Persistence of Tradition".

2. Worked on the records of the period 1838—1936 of Chatrapur, Ganjam and Orissa Collectorate Records Rooms in connection with his work on the Social History of Orissa in the 19th Century.

3. Reviewed two books for :

- (a) *Indian Archives.*
- (b) *Indian Historical Review.*

Dr. Raghubir Singh

Examined the following collections :

- (a) The State Archives of the former Sitamau State. These records provide a complete picture of the functioning of the State. A collection of contemporary letters from Sitamau Vakil gives account of the Great Revolt of 1857.
- (b) The Potdar Collection of Churu (Rajasthan). This collection is important as source material of the economic history of the region in that times.

Dr. V. D. Divekar

1. Published the following papers :

- (a) Private Archives in the United Kingdom relating to India and Problems in consulting them. (Indian Economic and Social History Review).
- (b) Survey of material in Marathi on the economic and social history of India (First instalment) (Indian Economics and Social History Review).

2. Contributed the following papers :

- (a) Political Factor in the Rise and Decline of Cities in pre-British India with special reference to Pune (Urban History Seminar, Amritsar, Guru Nanak Dev University).
- (b) Social and Economic History Writings in Marathi (Seminar on Economic Writings in Bengali 1818—1947).

Professor G. H. Khare

Contributed the following papers in different periodicals :

- (a) Records from Deshpande family of Wai.
- (b) Travels of Yuan Chwang.
- (c) Travels of Fahian.
- (d) Megasthenes—An Ancient Traveller.
- (e) India and Periplus of the Erythraean Sea.
- (f) Charvaka and the Lokayata Sect : Some References.
- (g) Emblems of Royalty in Art and Literature.
- (h) Indian History Congress, 1977.
- (i) Some Salient Features of the temples of Orissa.
- (j) Some Religious Movements and Institutions in Maharashtra.
- (k) Some Gold Coins of the 18th century and their exchange value in Rupees and Pice.

2. Edited Nos. 2—6 jointly with Shri G. K. Phatak and published on behalf of the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala the work "A Detailed Chronology of Maratha History Volume I".

3. Collected about five hundred manuscripts mostly in Sanskrit and more than two thousand records from some of the old families of Wai (Satara).

APPENDIX XIV

List of Exhibits displayed at the 46th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission

APPENDIX XIV

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA, NEW DELHI

1. **Devastation of Villages.**—Particulars of certain villages of *Suba* Khun jastabunyad (Aurangabad) listed as deficient in the payment of revenues on account of their devastation and the subsequent financial predicament of the *raaya* thereof. The document bears the seal of Khidmatgra Khan. The date of the seal is 1117 A.H., 49 *Julus* of Aurangzeb (1705-6. A.D.). (NAI, IJC* 1/21/115)

2. **Complaint Against the Diwan.**—Office note on the request made by one Mahda, *Kulkarni* of the *Salr* Department, *Suba* Dar al-zafar (Bijapur) to the Diwan of *subas* of the Deccan for the reinstatement of his *gumashta* (agenet) who was dismissed from his service by the *Diwan* of the said *Suba* while he (Mahda) was away to Khujastabunyad for medical treatment. The office note contains orders for the reinstatement of the *gumashta*. Dated 1 *Rajab*, 50 *Julus* of Aurangzeb (9 October 1706). (NAI, IJC, 1/22/126)

3. **Minting of Coins.**—Copy of a *parwana* bearing the seal of Sayyid Abd Allah Khan, *Madar al-mahamm*, addressed to Diyanat Khan asking him to advise the *Diwans* of *Subas* of the Deccan to mint *ashrafis* and rupees weighing 11 and 11½ *mashahs* respectively. The document is dated 29th *Muharram* 1 *Julus* of Farrukh Siyar (25 February 1713). (NAI, IJC, V/1/131)

4. **Water for Travellers and Cattle.**—Office note on the request made by the *Wakil* of Bhag Mal, *Peshkar* of the *Diwan* of *Subas* of the Deccan, for a *Sanad* in favour of his *muwakkil* regarding agent of some barrent land lying between the villages of *Pargana* Kandapur, *Sarkar*, Daulatabad, *Suba* Khujastabunyad (Aurangabad), so that he could ensure better arrangements for maintaining supply of drinking water for the travellers and the cattle in that area. The reverse of the document contains a note showing that such a practice was in vogue in those days. The document is dated 24 *Rajab*, 2 *Julus* of Farrukh Siyar (5 August 1714). (NAI, IJC, V/2/142)

5. **Arrears of Tankhwah.**—Office note on the *arzi* of one Hari Singh servicing as the *piyada bandugchi* under Maurari Raghunath and posted at the *Dar al-a zarb* (Mint) of Khujastabunyad (Aurangabad) for the payment of his *talab* (bill of *Tankhwah*) pending for the last thirteen months. The document is dated 25 *Rajab* 2 *Julus* of Farrukh Siyar (6 August 1714). (NAI, IJC, V/2/159)

6. **Expenditure on Hospital.**—Orders issued to Mihrab, *khazanchi* of the Treasury of Khujastabunyad (Aurangabad) directeing him to pay Rs. 2, 239 and 13 *tankas* on account of expenditure on patients at the *Dar al-shifa* (Hospital). It is dated 27 *Safar*, 3 *Julus* of Muhammad Shah (17 December 1721) and bears the seal of Diyanat Khan. (NAI, IJC, VIII/26/863)

*Inayat Jang Collection.

7. **Hundis of Financiers.**—*Arz* of the *Khizana-i-amira* (Imperial Treasury) of Khujastabunyad stating that Raghunath Das *Sahu* of Burhanpur has deposited Rs. 9,000 in the said treasury through *hundis* of the firm of Ganga Das after deducting discount @ Rs. one *per centum*. It is dated 27 *Rajab*, 4 *Julus* of Muhammad Shah (3 May 1723). (NAI, IJC, VIII/37/435)

8. **Rate of Discount.**—*Arz* of the *Khizana-i-amira* (Imperial Treasury) at Khujasta-bunyad (Aurangabad) stating that the *sahukars* (bankers) of the said town have deposited Rs. 17,000 on behalf of the *Fautadar* of *pargana* Bayawal, *Sarkar* Asir, *Suba* Khujastabunyad (Aurangabad) after deducting Rs. 127/8/—@—12/—*per centum* from the total sum of Rs. 17,127/8/—collected by the said officer by way of *marshul* from the *Khalisa Sharifa* and deposited with them at Burhanpur for its remittance to Khujastabunyad. It is dated 14 *Ramazan*, 4 *Julus* of Muhammad Shah (18 June 1723). (NAI, IJC, VIII/37/436)

9. **Christian Cemetery.**—*Padri* Iskandar requests grant of one *bihga* of land for a cemetery of the Christians at Khujastabunyad (Aurangabad). The orders appearing on the top of the document contain sanction for the land asked for. It is dated 26 *Zulqada*, 5 *Julus* of Muhammad Shah (28 August 1723). (NAI, IJC, VIII/27/1240)

10. **Tailor's Haveli.**—Murari, a tailor of *Pargana* Sangamner (*Suba* Aurangabad), requests issue of a *parwana* to the *Faujdar* of the said *pargana* for looking into his complaint against one Appaji, tailor who has illegally constructed a *haveli* at the site of his house and who also refuses to pay him the price of the land. It is dated 27 *Rabi* I, 5 *Julus* of Emperor Muhammad Shah (25 December 1723). (NAI, IJC, VIII/27/308)

11. **Daily Allowance.**—Hafiz Muhammad Hasan, *Imam* of the mosque situated near the fortress of Kandapur town (in Khujastabunyad/Aurangabad) requests issue of a *parwana* for renewal of the grant of daily allowance of anas 4/— for his services in the said mosque. The document is dated 28 *Rabi* I, 5 *Julus* of Emperor Muhammad Shah (26 December 1723). (NAI, IJC, VIII/27/322)

12. **Grant of Jagir.**—Copy of a *parwana* addressed to *Zamindars* of *Pargana* Neosa, *Sarkar* Ahmadnagar, *Suba* Khujastabunyad (Aurangabad) advising them to hand over the possession of land yielding revenue of 1,75,000 *dams* to one Sayyid Sulayaman who holds the said amount as his *jagir* in partnership with another *jagirdar* but does not get a single *dam* as share in revenue income from him. It is dated 13 *Jumada* II, 13 *Julus* of Muhammad Shah (13 December 1731). (NAI, IJC, VIII/50/151)

13. **Pilgrimage to Allahabad Benares and Gaya.**—Letter from Beniram Pandit, *Wakil* of Maharaja Madhoji Bhonsla, to Lord Cornwallis—*informs* the addressee that Bhawani Pandit, *Bakhshi* of Maharaja Madhoji Bhonsla's forces, has set out from Nagpur on a pilgrimage to Allahabad, Benares and Gaya. Adds that Hari Bhadar Pandit will deliver to him the Maharaja's *Kharita* on the subject. Asks him, therefore, to direct Mr. Law, Mr. Duncan and Mr. Ives to allow him free passage, besides showing him every respect worthy of his high rank. (Original letter received 12 January 1788, No. 42)

14. **Duties on Articles.**—Letter from Asaf al-daulah, Nawwab Wazir of Oudh (1775–97) to Mr. Edward Otto Ives—Says that with a view for ensuring better trade, Lord Cornwallis has proposed duties on various articles and accordingly cotton coming from Jalaun, Haidarnagar, Amraoti and Nagpur

or any part of the Deccan and passing through his (writer's) dominions to those of the Company will be liable to *rahdari* duties of five per cent in his country (except in Katehar) on the fixed valuation of six rupees per maund of ninety six *sicca* weight to the seer, etc. The cover of the letter bears the seal of Nawwab Asaf al-daulah. (Original letter received 14 January 1788, No. 44)

15. Wakil of Raghujhi Bhonsla.—Letter from Maharaja Raghujhi Bhonsla of Nagpur (1788-1816) to Lord Cornwallis—Hopes the addressee is quite aware of the conversation that passed between the writer and the late Mr. Forster on various subjects, adding that there are still several important points which can be communicated to him only through a trust-worthy person. Asks him, therefore, to allow his *wakil* Bishambhar Pandit to come down to Nagpur for receiving his instructions etc. (Original letter received 2 May 1791, No. 181)

16. Remission of Duties.—Letter from Bishambhar Pandit, *Wakil* of Maharaja Raghujhi Bhonsla of Nagpur (1788-1816) to (Lala) Dharam Chand—Asks him to contact Mr. Edmonstone and arrange for remission of duties in favour of Madhoji Naik Kalia, an eminent merchant of Nagpur, who is going on a pilgrimage to Gaya. (Original letter received 12 April 1801, No. 126)

17. Peshwa's presents.—Peshwa Baji Rao II to Marquess of Wellesley—Sends through Rai Chaman Lal some pieces of cloth, jewellery, an elephant, etc. by way of gift. (Original letter received 24 November 1801, No. 405)

18. Encouragement to ryots.—Letter dated 4 December 1837 from Officiating Secretary, Government of India to the Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay, conveying the sanction of the President in Council for setting apart a sum of Rs. 300 per annum to be paid to ryots as reward for cultivating new and valuable crops in Bombay Presidency. (Home Revenue, 4 December 1837, Nos. 12-14)

19. Silk in Bombay.—Report by Charles Lush on introduction of silk cultivation of mulberry in Bombay Presidency (Home Revenue, 5 March 1838, Nos. 19-33)

20. Bank at Bombay.—Letter dated 17 February 1840 from Secretary, Government of India, to Secretary, Government of Bombay, forwarding a printed copy of an Act passed by the Governor General-in-Council on 17 February 1840 regarding the incorporation of a Bank at Bombay. (Legislative, 17 February 1840, Nos. 14-19)

21. Trade with Persian Gulf.—Statement dated 24 August 1840 by officiating Reporter General, Bombay, showing the articles of imports from and exports to Persian Gulf during the year 1839-40. (Home Revenue, 19 October 1840, Nos. 8-9)

22. Indian Antiquities.—Extract from a letter dated 31 December 1844 from Collector, Ratnagiri, to Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, suggesting that Ball. Gangadhar Shastree, the first antiquarian scholar, be asked to submit a report on the temples and caves visited by him. (Home Public, 12 April 1845, No. 39)

23. Ellora and Ajanta caves.—Letter dated 31 May 1845 from Secretary, Government of India to Secretary, Government of Bombay, communicating Governor General in Councils' sanction of a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the cleansing, protection and preservation of caves. (Foreign Political, 20 June 1845, Nos. 183-84)

24. **Newspapers in Bombay.**—Statement showing the names and number of newspapers received at and despatched from General Post Office, Bombay, during the year 1845. (Home Public, 11 April 1846, No. 10)
25. **Government works of public utility.**—Abstract report regarding works of public utility constructed in Bombay Presidency by individuals at their own expense during the year 1846. (Home Public, 7 August 1847, No. 16)
26. **Works of public utility.**—Statement of Public Works constructed in Bombay Presidency at the expense of Government during the year 1846. (Home Public, 7th August 1847, No. 17)
27. **Sikh colony at Nanded.**—Sketch by Captain Commandant Fitz Gerald of a Sikh Colony at Nanded around a temple built in memory of Guru Gobind Singh. (Foreign Political, 31 December 1847, No. 514)
28. **Antiquarian researches.**—Copy of a letter dated 15 April 1848 from Secretary, Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, to Secretary, General Department, Bombay, giving Society's opinion regarding suitable arrangements for conducting the Antiquarian Researches within the Presidency. (Home Public, 27 May 1848, No. 17)
29. **Decline in the cotton trade.**—Extracts from a minute dated 5 February 1848 by Governor of Bombay on the remedial measures recommended by the Committee appointed for investigating into the causes of the decline in the cotton trade. (Home Public, 2 September 1848, No. 39)
30. **English and Marathi dictionary.**—Letter dated 10th December 1847 from Superintendent, Poona College, to Secretary, Government of Bombay, announcing the completion of the English and Marathi dictionaries and requesting for the grant of a gratuity of Rs. 1,000 for the Pandits who assisted in this work. (Home Public, 2 September 1848, No. 54)
31. **Grant to Pandits.**—Letter dated 5 September 1848 to the Secretary, Government of Bombay, sanctioning grant of a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Pandits engaged in compiling English and Marathi dictionaries. (Home Public, 2 September 1848, No. 55)
32. **Grant Medical College.**—Letter dated 28 February 1849 from the Secretary, Board of Education, Bombay, to Secretary to Government, General Department, informing about the number of students attached to the Grant Medical College and the progress made by them. (Home Public, 19 May 1849, No. 34)
33. **Medical Colleges.**—Comparative statement showing the subjects taught, the staff and the number of pupils at the medical colleges in Bengal, Bombay and Madras. (Home Public, 19 May 1849, No. 35)
34. **Silk Goods.**—Drawings by W.H. Bradley showing preliminary operations connected with the manufacture of silk goods in Pytun Circar of Aurangabad. (Foreign Political, 23 May 1850, Nos. 141-54)
35. **Food Grains' Price.**—W.H. Bradley's statistical statement regarding average price of grains during the year 1842-48 in Circar of Pytun, Soobha Aurangabad. (Foreign Political, 23 May 1850, Nos. 141-54)

36. Caves of Aurangabad.—Extracts from Surgeon Bradley's report on the rock cut caves of Aurangabad with ground plans (of three caves only). (Foreign Political, 20 December 1850, Nos. 176-79 and K.W.)

37. Literary and Scientific Society.—Resolution by the President in Council regarding the grant of an allowance of Rs. 150 per month to the student's Literary and Scientific Society at Bombay. (Home Public, 10 October 1851, No. 20)

38. Marriage of Hindu Widows.—Petition of inhabitants of Satara in favour of the Bill, to remove all legal obstacles to the marriage of Hindu Widows. (Papers of Act XV of 1856 Vol. I and II)

39. Infant Marriage.—Note dated 15 August 1884 by Behramji. M. Malabari on Infant Marriage in India. (Home Public A, September 1884, Nos. 81-82)

40. Phooley on Primary and Higher Education.—Statement dated 19th October 1882 by Joteerao Govindrao Phooley, for information of the Education Commission, detailing his activities in the field of education and his views on the Primary and Higher education. (Appendix to Education Commission Report, Bombay, 1884, Vol. II)

41. Aryan Ladies Association.—Petition from the Aryan Ladies Association of Bombay and Poona to Governor General of India in favour of the Age of Consent Bill. (Papers of Act X of 1891, Pt. I)

42. Age of Consent Bill.—Petition dated 14 March 1891 from Badruddin Tyabji, President of Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, in favour of the Age of Consent Bill (papers of Act X of 1891, Pt. II)

43. Age of Marriage.—A note on the Age of Marriage and its consummation according to Hindu Marriage Law by R.G. Bhandarkar. (Paper of Act X of 1891 Pt. II)

44. Enforced Prostitution.—Petition dated 7 April 1914 from Lakhshankar Laxmidas to Governor General of India, pleading for the protection of poor, luckless women from the horrors of enforced prostitution. (Home Police A, December 1917, Nos. 128-130)

45. Bombay Brothels.—Letter dated 11th August 1917 from Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to Under Secretary, Government of Bombay, Judicial Department, on the desperate plight of the lower Indian prostitutes in Bombay Brothels. (Home Police A, December 1917 Nos. 128-30)

46. Deccan Education Society.—M.R. Jayakar in his letter dated 5 April 1935 congratulates G.S. Mahajani, Principal, Fergusson College, Poona, on the occasion of Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Society and remarks "Like the mother of Parliaments your Society has furnished the pattern on which patriotic young men have banded themselves for selfless work in other parts of the country." (Jayakar Collection, F. No. I, P. 410)

47. Marathi Literary Conference.—"Literature should draw its strength from the reality in life"—a plea urged by V.S. Khandekar, a Marathi novelist while presiding over the second session of the Bombay Marathi Literary Conference. Extract from *Times of India* dated 11 November 1935. (Jayakar Collection, F. No. 29, P. 108)

48. **Hindustani Music Conference.**—M.R. Jayakar in his letter dated 9th January 1936 to Mrs. Kamaldevi Chattopadhyaya requests her to accept the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee of the Hindustani Music Conference convened under the auspices of *Maharashtra Sangeet Samittee* and, connection, adds : "your attainments in other departments are very well-known in his to the Bombay public but.....your musical talent and acquisitions have yet remained undiscovered by them." (Jayakar Collection, F. No. 41, pp. 10-11)

49. **Bhandari Community.**—M.R. Jayakar in his letter dated 23rd August 1939 to Rai Bhahadur S.K. Bole, dwells on the part Bhandari Community has played in the growth and development of Bombay. (Jayakar Collection, F. No. 529, p. 138).

50. **Solving Social Problems.**—Presiding over the annual meeting of the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society, Bombay, M.R. Jayakar stresses the need for co-operation among various sections of the Hindu Society in solving common problems. *Press cutting* dated August 1939. (Jayakar Collection, F. No. 529 p. 146).

Advancements in Science and Technology have made available many equipments, appliances and aids that help preservation, restoration and duplication of records documents and other allied materials. Following exhibits illustrate a few equipments etc. for use in a modern documents conservation laboratory :

Equipment and Materials used for Preservation, Restoration and Reprography

A. Insect Control—

(1) Vacuum fumigation chamber	..	..	..	Photograph
(2) Para di-chloro benzene fumigation Cabinet	..	..	..	Do.
(3) Thymol Fumigation chamber	..	..	..	Do.

B. Removal of dust and cleaning—

(1) Vacuum cleaner	..	..	..	Photograph
(2) Air-cleaning Unit	..	..	..	Do.

C. Flattening of documents—

(1) Rumidification room	..	..	..	Photograph
(2) Rotary Iron	..	..	..	Do.

D. Restrengthening of weak and fragile documents—

(1) Machine Lamination press	..	..	..	Photograph
(2) Deacidification Tray and Spray technique	..	..	..	Do.

E. Examination of documents and evaluation of repair materials—

(1) Folding Machine	..	..	..	Photograph
(2) Ultra Violet Lamp	..	..	..	Do.

F. Reprography—

(1) Xerographic Copier	..	..	..	Photograph
(2) Microfilm Camera	..	..	..	Do.

DELHI ARCHIVES (DELHI ADMINISTRATION) DELHI

1. A Treaty of peace concluded with Begam Samru. Letter, dated 8th October 1805 from Lord Wellesley.

2. A proposal to construct a college, darbar hall, museum etc. at Chandni Chowk, Delhi. Letter, dated 11th October 1860 from the Officiating Judicial Commissioner.

3. *Farman*. 19 *Julus* (1778 A.D.). Issued by Shah Alam to Mahant Ram Roopji granting a *Jagir*.

4. Retention of military garrison in Delhi to maintain British supremacy. Letter dated 17th April 1899 from the Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division.

5. Palee Pakul granted as a *Jagir* to Raja of Ballabgarh to meet the expenditure on police patrol on Delhi—Mathura Road.

6. The East Indian Railway Company levies toll tax at Jamna Bridge, Delhi in 1867.

7. *Parwana*. 15th *Shaban*, 1204 A.H. Issued by Madava Rao Sindhia to Mahant Sidh Ram confirming a *Jagir*.

8. A page of *dastee* account of the British troops etc. mobilised from Meerut to suppress the rebellion of 1857.

9. A petition of *Shahzada* Mohd. Farrukh Durrani, a descendant of Ahmed Shah Durrani.

10. The Shivaji, Movement in Maharashtra excerpt from confidential note "Political Trouble in India" prepared by the Criminal Intelligence Department in 1917.

BIHAR STATE ARCHIVES, PATNA

A. PERSIAN DOCUMENTS

(a) *Farman*s of Mughal Emperors

1. **Farman.**—Of Emperor Jahangir dated 1625 A.D., for the grant of 200 *Bighas* of rent-free land in Pargana Ander, *Sarkar* Saran in the name of Syed Shah Ahmad as *madad-i-maash*.

2. **Farman.**—Of Emperor Shahjahan, dated 1630 A.D. Communicating the firm order of the emperor to stop forthwith the practice of charging Re. 1 for a load and Rs. 300 per boat from the merchants coming from Bengal and Orissa.

3. **Farman.**—Of Emperor Aurangzeb, dated 1665 A.D. for the grant of 100 *Bighas* of rent-free land in Parganas Saraissa, *Sarkar* Hajipur in the name of Musemmat Zainab, as *madad-i-maash*.

4. **Farman.**—Of Emperor Farrukhsiyar, dated 1718 A.D. for the grant of Rupauli Buzurg, Parganas Saraissa, *Sarkar* Hajipur, in the name of Khadija, as *madad-i-maash*.

5. **Farman.**—Of Emperor Muhammadshah, dated 1730 A.D. for the grant of the Village Tonma, *Pargana* and *Sarkar* Rohtas, in the name of Muhammad Zaman as *madad-i-maash*.

6. **Farman.**—Of Emperor Alamgir II, dated 1758 A.D. for the grant of 9,000 *Dams* out of the revenue of Parganas Saraissa, *Sarkar* Hajipur, in the name of Mir Ali Khan as *altungha*.

7. **Farman.**—Of Emperor Shah Alam II, dated 1778 A.D. for the grant of 3,37,251 *Pams* out of the revenue of *Pargana* Poche, *Sarkar* Tirhut, in the name of Motilal and Hiralal as *altungha*.

(b) *Parwanas* of Mughal Emperors

8. **Parwana.**—Dated 1757 A.D. (reign of Alamgir II) for the grant of village Bishunpur Maniari, *Pargana* Bisera, *Sarkar* Hajipur, in the name of Mannoo Ram, *Faqir Nanakshahi*, as *sarshikan*.

9. **Parwana.**—Dated 1762 A.D. (reign of Shah Alam II) for the grant of one Anna per day to Meherdas, *Faqir Nanakshahi*, from the revenue of *Pargana* Nanpur, *Sarkar* Tirhut, as *yomia*.

10. **Parwana.**—Dated 1765 A.D. (reign of Shah Alam II) for the grant of 200 *Bighas* of rent free land in the village Teterhand, *Parganas* Bhojpur *Sarkar* Shahabad, in the name of Gurdas, *Faqir Nanakshahi* as *Khairat*.

(c) Sale Deeds of Mughal Period

11. **Sale-Deed.**—Dated 1578 A.D. (reign of Emperor Akbar) relating to the sale of 400 *Bighas* of land in the village Mamrazpur, *Pargana* Bisara, *Sarkar* Hajipur, for Rs. 55 only.

12. **Sale-Deed.**—Dated 1607 A.D. (reign of Emperor Jahangir) relating to the sale of the Village Pathauri Basant, *Pargana* Bal, *Sarkar* Saran, for Rs. 170 only.

13. **Sale-Deed.**—Dated 1655 A.D. (reign of Emperor Shahajahan) for the sale of the Village Bakhauri (comprising 609 Bighas) in *Pargana* Tirsath, *Sarkar* Tirhut, for Rs. 72-10 Annas only.

14. **Sale-Deed.**—Dated 1692 A.D. (reign of Emperor Aurangzeb) for the sale of 8 Annas share in the village Mirzapur, *Pargana* Bal, *Sarkar* Saran, for Rs. 184 only.

B. ENGLISH RECORDS

15. Letter, dated 8th September, 1857, relating to a case of *Suttee* in the district of Muzaffarpur.

16. Letter, dated December, 1857, from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner, Chotanagpur Division, enclosing copies of the letters exchanged between *Subadar* Jaymangal Pandey and *Subadar* Shaikh Pachrukhi of 1857 fame.

17. Telegrams relating to the movement of rebellions armies as well as European armies in Bihar during the great upheaval of 1857.

18. Letter, dated 4th July, 1858, regarding the summary settlement of the estates belonging to Babu Kunwar Singh of Jagdishpur (Arrah) of 1857 fame.

19. Return of the native works and pamphlets published in Patna Division during the year 1864-65.

20. Speech delivered by Mr. A. Elliot, Judge Shahabad at a meeting held at Arrah for eradicating the existing evils in Hindu Marriage (1871).

21. Report from Babu Hurbunse Sahai, Joint Secretary, *Sadar Anjuman* Arrah on the origin, organisation, development and result of the movement inaugurated in the district of Shahabad for curtailing extravagant expenses in a Hindu marriage (1871).

22. Letter (probably of the year 1873) bearing the autograph of Syed Ziauddin and Khuda Bakhsh, addressed to the Commissioner, Patna, conveying their opinions on the question of the registration of the marriages of the Muslims.

23. Prog. No. 33/March, 1859, relating to the complaint of the Haja of Kila Al (Orissa) relating to the fixation of the revenue at Rs. 20,380 by the English whereas in Mahartta time it was Rs. 10,000 only.

24. A. Prog. 29-31/July, 1861, education of the children of Santhal tribe in Bihar.

25. B. Prog. 12-14/June, 1880, Report on the archaeological remains in Patna Division,

26. B. Prog. 22-26/August, 1884, relating to the financial grant for the conservation of the Rohtas fort at Rohtas district Rohtas.

27. B. Prog. 82-88/July, 1908, relating to the reward to those policemen who took part in the arrest of Khudiram Bose and Profulla Chandra Roy, of the Muzaffarpur Bomb Case of 1908.

28. B. Prog. 301-302/August, 1908, relating to the manifesto signed by six thousand people of the sixteen districts of Bihar region expressing their faith in and loyalty to the British Government.

29. Descriptive Chart.—Of the route from the Fort William, Calcutta to Nagpore via Chotanagpore (Bihar) (1820) (Chotanagpore Commissioners Correspondence, Volume No. 27, pp. 41-46).

30. Letters (two), dated 21st March, 1812, relating to the movement of Pindaris in the district of Gaya, (Bihar), (Chotanagpore Commissioners Correspondence, Volume No. 22, pp. 54-57).

31. Letter, dated 5th November, 1814, and 7th November, 1814, relating to the movement of Pindaris around Saugar under the leadership of Ramzan Khan, Basit Khan, Seobhan Koonwur (Chotanagpore Commissioners Correspondence, Volume No. 47, pp. 23-28).

32. Extract from the letter of the Adjutant General, dated 6th December, 1814, for stationing the 14th Regiment for guarding the route between Birboom and Husainabad, in the district of Palamau (Bihar) (Chotanagpore Commissioners Correspondence, Volume No. 47, pp. 69-72).

33. Topographical details (with hand-drawn relief map) of the Jytuk near Kali Pahari (Hazaribagh) showing the encampment of British troops (1815) (Chotanagpore Commissioners Correspondence, Volume No. 47, pp. 495-500).

34. Letter, dated 8th April, 1815, detailing the origin and progress of disaffection of Sirgooja *jagirdars* as a result of the oppression of Lal Sangram Singh who had even succeeded in keeping the Raja of that place under duress (Chotanagpore Commissioners Office Correspondence, Volume No. 27, pp. 523-530).

35. Letter, dated 11th February, 1813, relating to the guarding the road lying between Mujawna and the river Soane (Sone) which is the boundary of Rewa and Burder, for preventing the advance of Raja of Rewa who had turned hostile. (Chotanagpore Commissioners Correspondence, Volume No. 23, pp. 57-60).

36. Letter, dated 15th April, 1813, addressed to Raja Oodwunt Sing of Singrawla reporting the hostile attitude of the Raja of Rewa and the policy to be adopted against him (Chotanagpore Commissioners Office Correspondence, Volume No. 23, pp. 155-158).

37. Letters, one dated 25th July, 1815 relating to the arrest and detention of Raja of Sirgooja at Benaras and the part played by the Maratta Chief named Appa Saheb (Chotanagpore Commissioners Correspondence, Volume, No. 32, pp. 55-58).

38. Letter, dated 3rd November, 1815, detailing the proposed action of the British troops in Sirgooja (Chotanagpore Commissioners Correspondence Volume No. 32, pp. 367-382).

39. Letter (copy), dated 12th December, 1815, detailing the actions taken for the settlement of the affairs of Sirgooja and the role of the Maratta Chief Jaswant Rao in this affair (Chotanagpore Commissioners Correspondence, Volume No. 32, pp. 463-466).

40. Letter, dated 28th December, 1815, relating to the appointment of Balwant Rao Narain and Durajee Dongardeo by the Maratha Chief Appa Saheb, for co-operating with the English in handling the Sirgooja disturbances (Chotanagpore Correspondence, Volume No. 32, pp. 487-488).

41. A. Prog. 1-2/July 1875 relating to the preservation of forests in Santal Parganas (Bihar).

42. A. Prog. 28-41/March, 1883, relating to the proposed Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money for agricultural improvement.

43. A. Prog. 1-3/January, 1888, relating to discipline and moral training in schools and colleges.

44. A. Prog. 3-4/August, 1888, relating to the memorial from Central Mahomedan Association complaining against the decrease in the number of Mahomedans employed under Government.

45. A. Prog. 89-115/July, 1892, Case of Arjun Singh ex-Raja of Porahat (District Singhbhum) Bihar and the disposal of Porahat Estate after his death.

46. A. Prog. 56-61/January, 1897, relating to the extortions practiced by Turkish authorities on pilgrims returning from Hedjaz.

47. A. Prog. 42-44/August, 1898, relating to the nomination of the famous historian Judunath Sarkar to grade VI of Educational Service of the Government of Bengal.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ARCHIVES, HYDERABAD

A. PERSIAN DOCUMENTS

1. Museum 7993
Farman of Jalaluddin Akbar regarding a grant-in-aid for the maintenance of the tombs of Hazrat Shaikh Burhamudin Gharib and Hazrat Shaikh Muntajibuddin Zarzari Zar Bakhsh at Daulatabad.
2. Shahjahan
Museum No 3
A page of a Siyah-i-Huzur (Court diary) dated 3rd Zulqada 1054 A.H./1645 A.D. regarding prince Aurangzeb receiving a *farman* and allowing audience to Syed Hasan an envoy from Bijapur.
3. Shahjahan
Museum No. 4
A death certificate dated 1st *Rajab* 1068 A.H./25th March 1658 A.D. regarding Bhikari S/o Sarang Hindustani, Matchlockman attached to Jagdev Sadiwal, posted at the out post of Janwara, Aurangabad.
4. Shahjahan
(Maghrabi collection)
Museum No. 69
Nishan dated 9th *Jumudi* I 1064 AH/1654 A.D. regarding 25 *Bigas* of land and one Bahloli to Shaikh Md. Momin, the *Moazzin*, for the maintenance of the mosque in Daultabad Fort.
5. Aurangzeb
(4463/6)
A *Siyaha* regarding buying and selling rates of Shah Jahani and Alamgiri coins and buying and selling rates of pulses, grains and *ghee* etc. in the bazar of the city of Aurangabad.
6. Aurangzeb
(A.R. No. 90/10)
A Yaddasht dated 17th Shaban, 1081 A.H./1670 A.D. regarding a woman complainant praying for release of her grandson wrongfully apprehended by Sikandar and the Alwal the *Shiqdar* and the Kotwal of Wankari.
7. Aurangzeb
(A.R. No. 19)
A *dastak* (permit) dated 11th *Rabi* 11, 1076 A.H./1665 A.D. regarding the arrest of Shivaji and his son after their absconding from the presence of the emperor.
8. Aurangzeb
(A. R. No. 7464)
A *farman* dated 10th *Maharram* 1072 A.H./1661 A.D. regarding conferring of the post of *Qiladar* of the Cholker Fort upon Khajum Baig raising his *mansab* to 400 zat, 100 *Sawar*.

9. Aurangzeb
(A.R. No. 634)
 10. Aurangzeb
(A.R. No. 633)
 11. Aurangzeb
(A.R. No. 925)
 12. Aurangzeb
(Maghribi collection)
(A.R. No. 37)
 13. Alamgir II
(A.R. No. 960)
 14. Mir Nizam Ali Khan
(A.R. No. 4903)
 15. Mir Nizam Ali Khan
(A.R. No. 8013)
 16. Mir Nizam Ali Khan
(A.R. No. 8014)
 17. Mir Nizam Ali Khan
(A.R. No. 8015)
- A *Siyaha Waqai* (news reports) dated 30 *Rajab*, 1073 A.H./1663 A.D. of Aurangabad regarding holding of court justice dealing with murder and sale of stolen cloth cases.
- A *Sihaha Waqai* (news reports) of Aurangabad dated 7th *Jumada* II, 1073 A.H./1663 A.D. regarding administering of justice by judicial officials.
- A *Dastak* (permit) dated 28th *Jumada* I, 1095 A.H./1682 A.D. regarding restoration of *Jagir*, with a deduction of *Chauthai* and grant of *sanad* after branding of horses and registration of arms to Timaji S/o Pitthonji, formerly in the service of Sambhaji.
- A cheknama dated 29th *Zulhijja*, 1099 A.H./1689 A.D. relating to the land belonging to Shaikh Fateh Muhammad.
- A *firman* dated 5th *Jumada* II, 1172 A.H./1758 A.D. regarding the grant of Dandarajpuri Mahalat etc, as *Inam Altamgha* to Balaji Baji Rao, the Peshwa.
- Translation of the letter from Rai Haibat Rao Gopal, the *Akhbar-Navis* at the Poona court dated 29th *Rajab*, 1195 A.H./1781 A.D. to his son Raghotam Rao regarding anti-British alliance and posting of the Maratha agents at the court of the Nizam to carry out this plan and settlement of disputable matters like payment of *Chauth* etc., between the two courts.
- Newsletter dated 25th *Zulhijja* 1210) A.H./1796 A.D. regarding negotiations about the departure of Arastujah, capture of a Dutch vessel wrecked by cyclone in Arabian Sea and raids by Sultan Tipu's troops adjoining territory of Parasram Pandit.
- Newsletter dated 1210- A.H./1795-1796 A.D. regarding the contesting of vacant *Gaddi* of the Peshwa by two sons of Raghunath.
- Newsletter undated (1761-1803) regarding struggle among Maratha Chiefs to place their own nominee on the *Gaddi* of the Peshwa from amongst the son of Raghunath, Baji, Chimnaji Appa and Amrit Rao.]

8. Mir Nizam Ali Khan
(A.R. No. 2244)

Draft of the letter dated 19th *Jumada I.*, 1211 A.H./1795 A.D. regarding directions to rebel, with the help of the combined armies of Rafat-Ul-Mulk Bahador and of the *Taluqdars* and Raja Raghoji.

19. Mir Nizam Ali Khan

Draft of a letter addressed to Haji Muhammad Shah about his appointment as *Daroga* of the ship and to perform duties under the direction of Shivaji Pandit.

20. Ex-Hyderabad Government
(Mir Osman Ali Khan)

A letter bearing No. 5399P/F 788-32, dated 10th August 1927 from the Residency of Hyderabad regarding the reduction of status of the Duddhni Imperial departmental branch into an extra departmental branch office.

B. MARATHI DOCUMENTS

1. A 56 dated 9th September 1795.

A lengthy *Akhbar* from Poona which details the distinctions conferred by Srimant Peshwa Madhava Rao II on Parshuram Bhau Patwardhan Mirajkar in recognition of his gallant services on the field of battle. The *Akhbar* is crowded with other important items of news.

2. A 67 dated 2nd September 1795.

An *Akhbar* which describes the visit of Shrimant Peshwa Madhava Rao II to the ceremonial banquet arranged in his honour by Raghoji Bhosle on 31st August 1795.

3. A 845 Early in November 1795.

An *Akhbar* falling in the period of mourning following the tragic death of Srimant Peshwa Madhav Rao II which suggests the imminent possibility of the adoption of an heir to fill up the vacant *Gadi* of the Peshwa. It also refers to the acute drought conditions prevailing in Poona in that year.

4. A 1038 About 1796 A.D.

An *Akhbar* (newsletter) from Poona which describes the impoverished state of Shrimant Peshwa Baji Rao and the frantic efforts being made by him to raise loans from local *Sahukars*.

5. A 1068 Late 18th Century

An *Akhbar* (newsletter) from Poona which among other things reports the depredations of the *Pendharis* in the region round about *Parenda*.

6. A 1084 dated 13th November 1795. A letter from Poona which refers to the despatch of certain gold ornaments. The names of several ornaments used at the period are given in the letter which will be found of great interest by students of Social History.
7. A 1109 December 1795. An *Akhbar* from Poona which describes the arrest of Oya Shastri's Clerk named Janardanpant who irresponsibly canvassed public opinion against the course of adopting an heir to the Peshwa's *Gadi*. The news writer adds that the drastic action taken by Nana Fadnawis had the most desirable effect.
8. A 1119 dated 25th March 1796. An *Akhbar* (newsletter) from Poona which reports that Shrimant Peshwa Baji Rao accompanied by his *sardars* paid a visit to the camp of Daulat Rao Shinde at Khadki late in the evening on the 14th of *Ramzan*.
9. B 10 Early 1806 A.D. A copy of a political letter which abstracts news received from the north about General Lake's campaigns against Yeshwant Rao Holkar in the Punjab.
10. A 17 30th August 1795. An *Akhbar* from Poona which narrates the crowded events of the period, particularly the feasts and rejoicings organised at Poona to celebrate the victory of Kharda. The death of Ahalyabai Holkar at Maheshwar on 27th Muharram 1210 A.H. is also reported.
11. B 19 21st June 1795. A detailed *Akhbar* from Poona. Reports at the beginning that Appa Balwant is contemplating to give banquet to Madhav Rao II and honour him with the presentation of robes etc.
12. B 23 1st November 1796. A political letter written to Rajah Raghottam Rao (at Hyderabad) by his agent at Poona. It falls in the period of close intrigues immediately preceding the installations of Baji Rao II as Peshwa and refers to the carrying away of Chimnaji Appa to a place of safety by Parasuram Bhau Patwardhan before *Mashir-ul-Mulk* and Yeshwant Rao Holkar could capture him. The writer exhorts Raghottam Rao to reach Menavali with all speed.

13. B 57 25th March 1796 An *Akhbar* from camp of Raghoji Bhosle at Amravathi for dates between 8th *Ramzan* and 16th *Ramzan*.
14. B 151 12th April 1776 A draft of the letter from Nawab Nizam Ali Khan to Nana Fadnavis communicating Tippu Sultan's mobilising activities about Gutti.
15. B 181 About 1781 Statements of accounts relating to disbursement of salaries etc. to the staff in six *subahs* of the Deccan.
16. B 283 late 18th Century A letter from Rajah Raghottam Rao to Rajesri Moropant. Requests the addressee to acknowledge the receipt of a *Sirpench* and certain robes sent as presents in token of the marriage of Sowbhagyavati Manikarnika Bai. The document is an excellent specimen of Calligraphy.
17. B 506 dated 27th March 1796 Reports from Poona that Daulat Rao Shinde arrived at Poona causing a great disorder in the city where shops of bankers were looted.
18. B 616 Post 1796 An order from Peshwas Government to Dhondo Mahadeo, the *Qaladar* of the fort of Daultabad, instructing him to handover the fort with all its properties in tact, to the representative of Nawab Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur in pursuance of the agreement reached between the parties on the restitution of the fort some time after the battle of Kharda.
19. B 621 dated 11th November 1796 A letter from the camp of Dault Rao Shinde. The renegade Baloba Tatty Pagn is reported to have been sent to Jambgaon under heavy escort to be detained there as a prisoner.
20. B 720 Late 18th Century A letter from Poona to Raghottam Rao at Hyderabad which reports that the transport oxen which had left Poona were detained for sometime at Loni by the local officials. However warning having been sent to the local officials from Poona Government the oxen were now on their way to Hyderabad.

21. B 3807 dated 2nd June 1796 Reports from Poona that endeavours to bring about the adoption of Chimnaji Appa by Yeshoda Bai are being made by Daulat Rao and Parshuram Bhau. Nana is removed out of administration and confined to Menavali.
22. 2904 dated 17th May 1767 A *Sanad Patra* issued under the authority of Shrimant Peshwa Madhav Rao I conferring on Dhondaji Shankar the absolute Inamship of the *Mauza* of Sangvi in Takli *Pargana* (*Sarkar* Daultabad) in Perpetuity. (Copy issued to local officials).
23. G 30 dated 10th July 1796 A report from Poona communicating Nana Fadnavis' activities at Mahad and Daulat Rao Shinde's endeavours to bring Amritrao to Poona.
24. G 389 dated 25th March 1796 Reports from Poona that Baji Rao II is persuading Nana to stay on at Poona where Baji Rao assures that Nana will enjoy perfect safety.
- 25 G 511 dated 31st Mach 1796 Reports from Poona that Nana proceeded from Purandar to Satara. Daulat Rao Shinde paid a ceremonial visit to Baji Rao II near Khadki where a Salve of one hundred and fifty guns was fired by Daulat Rao.
26. G 1030 About 1796 Reports from Poona the reluctance of Baji Rao II to lead an expedition against Nizam Ali Khan to extort the balance from the promised ransom at Kharda.

MAHAZARNAMA

27. Dated Wednesday the second day of the bright half of *Ashwin*, year *Vishwanashi*, *Saka* 1707, corresponding to the fifth of the October 1785.

A declaration deed entered into by three cousins named Haibatji, Tulsaji and Maiji of the Warungale family which freely admits the title of Khanderao (of Mouze Amble in Poona) a Coparcener to their ancestral property in the Ahmednagar *Sarkar* together with the 'Haqrusum' (the perquisites of *Shikmidars*).

The document makes an elaborate recital of how the property which was left in the charge of Harman Deshmukh as Trustee by the ancestor of the family on account of family feuds was not returned by him for a very long time nspite of suggestion made to him by the Pant Pradhan, the Bandagana Ali (Nawab Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur) and the Nimbalkar. Eventually, however, the *Deshmukh* was brought round and the present deed was got prepared in the presence of a committee of elders of the villages and officials representatives of all the concerned parties.

The above deed is in the form of scroll, 120 feet in length and contains 995 lines. The text is bilingual, substantially in Modi and partly in Persian.

HARYANA STATE ARCHIVES, CHANDIGARH

1. DOCUMENTS

1. 1657 A.D. Royal *Farman* (Persian) Granting Land for maintenance to Sheikh Lukman in *Pargana* Panipat, issued by Abu-ul- Mu- zaffar Mulu-ud-din Aurangzeb Alam- gir in the 11th Regenal Year.
2. 17th Century A *marsala* of the Mughal period. (1114 Hijri)
3. 1808 (Map) The concept of Haryana was not new to the British. The region beyond west of Jamuna to the South of Sutlej was named as Hurriana. This map along with other maps proves it.
4. 1858 The coaches like *Buggies* of British style were introduced for use in family hotels in Delhi. These coaches were also used for *Dak*. Specimen showing a coach which was ordered to be built by LE- WIS and COS'. (Delhi Div. Bdl. No. 122, p. 87).
5. 1866 Petition from Mirza Ahmad Shah and Mirza Mohammad Mehdey, descen- dents of king of Delhi, stating that they were not connected with the Uprising of 1857. (Delhi Div. Gen. Deptt., F. No. 3, pp. 5, 8, 13, 15).
6. 1919 Papers relating to the arrest of Mahatama Gandhi at Palwal on 9th April 1919.
7. 1921 Gandhiji's speech at Ambala. (Young India, March 20, 1921).
8. 1935 Welcome address printed on *Khadi* was presented to Babu Rajendra Prasad at Ambala.
9. 1948 An identity card of a Soldier of I. N.A.

2. NEWSPAPERS AND BOOK

1. 1898 Jain Bodhak Published from (Mumbaier) (Bombay).

2. 1921

The Army newspaper, published from (Simla) (*Fauji Akhbar*).

3. PHOTOGRAPHS

1. 1922

A Book on Palwal Show with Photographs of medals. (pp. 1 to 7).

2. 1938

A group photograph (Negative) with Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose as Managing Director of the Tripoli Life Insurance Company Ltd., Chandni Chowk, Delhi Lala Shanker Lal of Narnaul and a close associate of Netaji is also seen in the group. It is believed that the income of the insurance company was a source of congress party funds.

ORISSA STATE ARCHIVES, BHUBANESHWAR

1. *Sanad* written in Persian and Modi granted by Maratha Government to Narasingh Rajaguru confirming the land previously granted to him by the Raja of Khurda.

(2nd half of the 18th Century).

2. *Sanad* written in Persian and Modi granted by the Maratha Government to Sk. Allauddin as Madad-i-mash.

(2nd half of the 18th Century).

3. A *parwana* written in Oriya, Persian and Modi issued by the Maratha Government to *Zamindar* of Padampur to give possession of the land granted to Burhim Khan.

(1800-1801)

4. *Sanad* written in Modi script granted by Jaunji Bhonsala to Kripasindhu Brahmachari of *Mauza* Padmapur granting land for the expense of the *Math*.

(18th Century).

5. A statement in Persian showing the Jamma of Orissa for the year 1211 amali during the time of Maratha rule.

(1803).

6. A decree written in Persian and Modi issued by the Maratha Maharaja Bhonsala Sena Saheb in favour of Raghunath Das recognising him as the successor of Mahant Manjeeram Das of Jasoda *Math*.

(18th Century).

7. *Sanad* written in Persian and Modi granted by Maratha Government to Musammat Lakha Bibi.

(2nd half of the 18th Century).

8. *Sanad* granted by the Maratha Government granting the entire mauza of Abdulpur to Dasarathi Agnihotri, a fire worshipper.

(1789 A. D.).

9. Order of the British Government confirming the Maratha *Sanad* granting some land to Srinibas Misra of *mauza* Sreebachhapur.

(1791-1792 A. D.).

10. *Sanad* granted by Aurangzeb appointing Sher Mirza as permanent *Jagirdar* of Qadam Rasool.

(1691 A. D.).

11. A Panjhah *Sanad* probably used by the *Sadar Qanungo* as a token of executive authority vested on him by the Nawab.

(18th Century).

12. *Sanad* granted by Ram Narayan Santra, Zamindar of Talluk Pansaru in favour of Bedamurti Trilochan granting *brahmottar* land from mauza Anandapur.

(1794 A. D.).

13. An illustrated short Oriya lyric entitled "DASAPOI" by Yuga Bhanja containing 10 stanzas of poem relating to Radhakrishna *lila*.

14. "RAKTAPATTA" *Sanad* granted by Narayan Deo of Gangpur for his services to him.

(1708 A. D.).

15. A *sloka* of Gitagovinda written on a bamboo leaf by Hadibandhu Tripathy. A specimen of minute but distinct Oriya writing on a bamboo leaf.

(Modern).

16. A letter from the Commissioner for the affairs of Orissa to the Raja of Dasapalla, a feudatory Chief, requiring him to be loyal to the Honourable East India Company.

(November, 1803).

17. Sir William Wedderburn, leader of the British Congress Committee, highly appreciates the specimen of Cuttack Silver Filgree work sent by Mr. M. S. Das, an eminent leader of Orissa who always fought for the upliftment of the Oriyas.

(13th September 1897).

Note.—Once Cuttack was famous for silver filgree works.

18. Correspondence relating to transfer of Dutch factory at Balasore to the control of the E. I. Company.

(29th October 1824).

19. Price current of the grain in the town of Cuttack for the month of April, 1811.

(1st May 1811).

20. Five records relating to Chaki Khuntia *alias* Chandan Hajuri of Puri town who took part in the Sepoy mutiny of 1857.

21. List of articles in the store room of the temple of Lord Jagannath furnished by the Collector on 13th December 1813.

(13th December 1813).

22. Request of Colonel Harcourt to Captain Morgan to investigate on the truth of the report received by him regarding arrival of a small detachment of the Marathas at Sambalpur under the command of Rajenwal Buckshee who intends to enter into Cuttack by the Angul pass.

(21st December 1803).

23. A map showing the Dutch possession in the province of Bengal. (1st half of the 18th century).

24. A map showing the Maratha possession in the province of Bengal in the year 1779.

WEST BENGAL STATE ARCHIVES, CALCUTTA

1. Revenue Board consisting of the Letter (in French) dated 1773 from the whole Council O.C. No. 6 of Chief and Council of the French Settlement at Chandernagore, complaining against the conduct of Mr. Barwell whose Sepoys apprehended a *Jamadar* attached to the French Factory.
26 November 1773.
The signatories to the letter constituted the Chief and Council of the French Factory Chandernagore.
2. Calcutta Committee of Revenue. Letter dated 23rd November 1773 from the Revenue Board consisting of the whole Council to the Calcutta Committee of Revenue stating that the Collectors appointed in districts for the collection of revenue have been recalled and formulating the constitution of the six Provincial Councils of Revenue for the same purpose, for the provinces of Bengal and Bihar.
O.C. No. 1 of 6 December 1773.
The letter explains an important phase in the revenue administration of the country during the Government of Warren Hastings. Contains the autographs of Warren Hastings, W. Aldersey, P. M. Dacres, Jas. Lawrell and others.
3. Revenue Department, O.C. No. 1 of 12 September 1775. Joint minute of Warren Hastings and Richard Barwell, a member of the Supreme Council, on the conduct of Mr. W.M. Thackeray, Collector of Sylhet, in farming the district in his own account contrary to the standing orders of Government.
Mr. Thackeray was the grandfather of the great novelist.
4. Calcutta Committee of Revenue Letter dated 16 October 1775 from the Revenue Department of the Governor General of Bengal to the Calcutta Committee of Revenue, enquiring if the French have established within the jurisdiction of the Committee any factories or residencies except in their settlements at Chandernagore and Balasore.
O.C. No. 1 of 20 October 1775.
This letter bears the autographs of the Governor General and his Council, viz., Warren Hastings, Col. George Monson, Philip Francis, Richard Barwell and General John Clavering.

5. Revenue Department, O.C. No. 26 of 27 October 1780. Translation of a letter received on 7 October 1780 from Nawab Mubarak-ud-daulah, *Nawab Nazim* of Bengal, conferring the title of Maharajadhiraj on Raja Shib Chandra of Nadia.
Raja Shib Chandra was the son of Maha Rajendra Krishna Chandra of the Nadia Raj Family. The letter gives an idea as to how sanads were granted in Hasting time. A reference to the Indian title of the Governor General which runs as "Amaudual-Dowlah Governor General Mr. Hastings Bahadur Jelladu Jung" will also be found.
6. Revenue Department, O.C. No. 28 of 27 October 1780. Draft of a letter dated 27 October 1780 from the Governor General in Council to the Calcutta Committee of Revenue, sanctioning the conferment of the title of *Maharaja Dhiraj* on Raja Shib Chandra of Krishnagar.
7. Board of Revenue, O.C. No. 14 of 13 March 1787. Translation of a *Sanad* dated 27th of *Ramzanul Mobarak* in the 17th year of Julius, granted to Ramkanta Roy by Nawab Sarfraz Khan for the *Zemindary* of *Pargana Rajshahi* etc.
Ramkanta was the husband of famous Rani Bhowani of Rajshahi.
8. Judicial Department, Criminal Branch, O.C. No. 18 of 29 December 1826. Holograph minute dated 25 January 1826 by Lord Amherst on Slavery in India.
9. Judicial Department, Criminal Branch, O.C. No. 19 of 29 December 1826. Holograph minute dated 3 May 1826 by Lord Amherst on Slavery in India.
10. Judicial Department, Criminal Branch, O. C. No. 14 of 6 March 1828. Minute dated 13 January 1827 by W.B. Bayley, Member of the Council of the Governor General on the Report relating to cases of *Sati* for the year 1825 and suggesting measures for the abolition of the practice.
11. Judicial Department, Criminal Branch O.C. No. 15, dated 6 March 1828. Autograph minute dated 18 February 1827 by Mr. J. H. Harrington for the prevention of *Sati*.
12. Judicial Department, Criminal Branch, O.C. No. 16 of 6th March 1828. Draft of a Regulation by J. H. Harrington, Member of the Council for declaring the inhuman practice of burning or burying alive of the widows of deceased Hindus to be illegal and punishable by the Criminal Courts. (Contains the autograph of Mr. Harrington).

13. Judicial Department, Criminal Branch, O.C. No. 17 of 6th March 1828. Holograph minute of the Earl of Combermere, Commander in Chief, on the abolition of the practice of the *sati* rite
14. Judicial Department, Criminal Branch, O. C. No. 19 of 6th March 1828. Holograph minute of Lord Amherst, Governor General, 18th March 1827 recording his views against immediate steps being taken with regard to the abolition of the practice of *sati*.
15. Judicial Department, Criminal Branch, O.C. No. 26 of 6th March 1828. Autograph minute of Sir C.T. Metcalfe dated 29th December 1827 on the practice of *sati*.
16. Judicial Department, Criminal Branch, O.C. No. 27 of 6th March 1828. Holograph minute dated 4th January 1828 of Lord Amherst, Governor General declining finally to abolish the rite of *sati* at that period.
17. Judicial Department, Criminal Branch O.C. No. 1 of 4th December 1829. Autograph minute of Lord William Bentinck, Governor General, dated 8th November 1829 recommending the abolition of the practice of *sati*. (This is a famous minute).
18. Territorial Department, Rev. O.C. No. 3, dated 1st February 1834. Governor General (Lord William Bentinck's) Minute regarding the introduction and cultivation of Tea Plant in India (Holograph).
19. Judicial Department, Criminal Branch, O. C. No. 61 of 28th August 1838. This contains the copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Asiatic Society calling attention of Government to some injury committed on the Konark temple of Black Pagoda by the Rajah of Khurdah.
20. Judicial Department, Criminal Branch, O.C. No. 51 of 20th November 1838. This contains a letter dated 31st October 1838 from the Commissioner of Cuttack to the Secretary to the Government in the Judicial Department together with copy of a letter from the Magistrate of Pooree explaining the circumstances under which the Black Pagoda had been dismantled by the Rajah of Khurdah.
21. Judicial Department, Criminal Branch, O.C. No. 24 of 16th 1839. This contains an interesting report from Mr. A. Bond, Master Attendant of Balasore on the State of the Black Pagoda at Konark and suggesting measures for its repair.
22. Office of the Commissioner of Excise, Bengal Department, Collection No. XLIX, File No. 41 of 1894-1895 This contains a letter dated 16th November, 1894 by Poet D.L. Roy in his capacity as First Inspector of Excise to the Commissioner of Excise, Bengal. The letter is written in the poet's own handwriting and contains his signature in full.

23. Office of the Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal. Excise Department, Collection No. LII, File No. 28 of 1904-1905. This contains a note dated 20th November 194 by Poet D.L. Roy in his capacity as Inspector of Excise, Bengal on Draft Excise Bill as amended by the Select Committee. The lengthy note is in the poet's own handwriting.
24. Board of Revenue-Grain Department, O.C. dated 23rd July 1784. Price Current of grain—rice, wheat, pulses (*mascolly*, *moong*, *massor* etc.)—Prevalent at Dacca in July 1784.
25. Board of Revenue-Land Revenue-Proceedings No 60, dated 14th February 1855. General statement of prices current in different districts—Patna, Sahabad, Saran, Rajshahi, Rungpore, Dacca, Nadia, Burdwan, Hooghly etc. as on 31st January 1855.
26. General Committee of Public Instruction Proceedings Vol. No. III, Part-I (1823--38). Inscription in the foundation stone of Hindu College, January 1824. Written in English, Bengali and Devnagari scripts.
27. Revenue (Separate Revenue) Proceedings No. 6 of 10th February 1836. Letter from Dwarkanath Tagore, "a very important native", incorporated in the Minute of Mr. Parkar, Junior Member, voicing opposition to the English salt trade in his *Zemindary* in Rajshahi. To give relief to his ryots Tagore himself purchased salt from Sulkia golahs, near Calcutta and made arrangements for sale at a cheaper rate in his *Zemindary*.
28. General Department Pro. No. 61, dated December 1862. The Rules of the Bethune School and some statements on the school submitted by Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar as Secretary to the Bethune School Committee.
Bethune School is pioneer in the field of female education in India.
29. Board of Revenue-Salt Pro. No. 4, January 1790. A statement showing the deaths and casualties among the *Malangies* (salt manufacturers) in Raymangal division.
The rate of death was very high among the *malangies*. In the Sunderban area, besides natural death, many died from tiger attack.
30. Records in Bengali and Persian languages. Royal Proclamation of the Imperial King of Netherland according to the settlement with the English dated 13th August 1814 empowering the members of the Commission and other servants of the Government with requisite power in running the business of the Company.

Written both in Bengali and Persian languages in the fort of Chinsurah, Hooghly District.

31. Judicial Department, O.C. No. 35, dated 28th April, 1847. An abstract of census of population and houses in Calcutta taken in 1831, submitted along with the report on the establishment of water works for supply of water to Calcutta at 'Pultha' in 1847.

The chart shows the number of *pucca* houses, tiled houses, straw huts, ryots, proprietors, servants residing in the division, employed in the division etc. of the various *thanas* like "Sambazar, Bagh Bazar, Shampooker, Chur-ruckedanga, Symliah, Puddapooker, Chowringhee, Burra Bazar, Clive Street, Loll Dighee, Coolie Bazar" etc.

32. General Committee of the Fever Hospital and Municipal Improvements (Proceedings from 18th June 1835 to 12th November 1840). Excerpts from the Note on the Medical topography of Calcutta with special reference to the condition of native health.

Also a chart showing the proposed donation and subscriptions to be collected from the leading citizens of Calcutta and Mofussil like Dwarkanath Tagore, Rustomjee Cowajee, Moothooranath Mullick, Ramcomul Sen, Roopnarai, Ghosaul, Hafiz Hakim Mahomed, Nauab of Moorshedabad, Rajah of Burdwan, Rajah of Bettiah, Shaik Abdullah, Muttylall seal and others.

Subscriptions received are indicated against respective names in the margin.

The Fever Hospital Committee, appointed by Lord Auckland, enquired into the affairs of the town of Calcutta and made recommendations on drainage and conservancy, water supply, establishment of hospitals and dispensaries, improvement on the system of collection of taxes of the town etc.

33. Circular No. 6 S.B. dated Calcutta 27th July 1909. Political Branch, Eastern Bengal and Assam, confidential circular for 1901—1909 (Political in 1909).

The circular was issued by the Inspector General. Special Branch, Calcutta to all Superintendent of Police and the Commissioner of Calcutta asking them to "Keep a close watch of the movement and doings of the "more public and prominent persons connected with the political agitation".

The list of persons includes the names of Surendranath Banerjee, Motilal Ghose, Hirendranath Dutta, Brojendra Kumar Roy Choudhury, Gogendranath Tagore, Rabindranath Tagore etc.

34. Passport Branch, Home (Poll) Department Confidential File No. 315/38.

The letter of guarantee in respect of the application for passport made by Dr. Bijoy Kumar Bosu to proceed to China to join the Congress Medical Mission was signed by Subhas C. Bose as President of All India Congress Committee, 1938.

35. Home (Poll) Department Confidential File No. 266/1908.

Letter from E.A. Gait Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary Home Department, Government of India on the proposed deportation of the ring leaders in the anarchist conspiracy.

The conspirators include Aurobindo Ghose, Barindra Kumar Ghose, Satyendranath Bose, Abinath Chandra Bhattacharya, Hem Chandra Das.

36. Home (Poll) Department Confidential File No. 39/1921, Serial Nos. 1, 2.

Letter from Home Department, Government of India to all the Chief Secretaries of various provinces dated 30th January 1921 on the non cooperation movement and the attitude of Government towards the movement.

An extract from the letter.

37. Home (Poll) Department Confidential File No. 143/1927. Serial No. 1.

Notification regarding forfeiture of the copies of *Pather Dabi*, written by Sarat Chattopadhyay.

38. Home (Poll) Department Confidential File No. 24 of 1909.

Descriptive Rolls of the accused in Ali-pore Bomb case with photographs.

Descriptive rolls of Aurobindo Ghose, Ullaskar Dutta.

KARNATAKA STATE ARCHIVES, BANGALORE

Persian Documents

1. T. R. A. Thumboochetty's correspondence letters—Volumes 1 and 2.

Persian documents

2. Persian gazetteer of 1840 A. D.
3. Grant of 12 villages of Hiriniyappa, nephew of purnaiah by Raja Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur—period 1808 A. D.
4. Persian *Sanad* about the grant of Rampur as Jodi to Dewan Purnaiah's brother.
5. Papers about handing over Coorg to Virarajendra Wodeyar—treaty signed between the Raja of Coorg and the East Indian Company.
6. *Sanad* copy of grant of Shivapur as *Jahagir* to Taherkhan and Khairunnisa Khanum.

Marati Documents

7. Jari Inamthi of Dodderi Taluk.

Publication

8. "Karnataka Letters"—Volume I—Papers of K. Sheshadri Iyer—Dewan of Mysore.
9. "Karnataka State Archives catalogue of Records"—Volume II—Residency Records 1880 to 1947.

Sir Mirza Ismail Collection

1. Letter from Mirza Ismail to Rajamantra Dhurina Sir Albion Banerji Kt. C.S.I. C.I.E.,—dated 29th December 1925.
2. Letter from Ahmed Aminjung to Sir Mirza Ismail—dated 15th March 1932.
3. Letter from Willingdon to Sri Miza Ismail—dated 7th December 1933.
4. Letter from K. N. R. Wadiyar to Sir Mirza Ismail—dated 29th August 1935.
5. Letter from Shri Ram to Sir Mirza Ismail—dated 12th October 1935.

6. Letter from Vijayaraghavacharya to Sir Mirza Ismail—dated 14th October 1935.

7. Letter from S. M. Fraser to Sir Mirza Ismail—dated New years day 1936.

8. Letter from Mirza X. Ismail to Mahatmaji—dated 26th June 1937.

9. Letter from Robertson to Mirza—dated 10th March 1939.

10. Letter to Sir Mirza Ismail dated 6th August 1946.

11. Letter from P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer to Sir Mirza Ismail—dated 5th October 1946.

12. Letter from Jayachamaraja Wadiyar to Sir Mirza Ismail—dated April 17th 1955.

Printed and Published Records

1. The Mysore gazetteer 1866.

2. Coorg District Gazetteer—1885.

3. A collection of Treaties, Engagements, and sannads relating to India and neighbouring countries. Volume—I—1876.

4. Report on the investigation of the Epidemic of Malarial fever in Assam or Kala Azar 1897.

5. Wilks report on Mysore 1799.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES, MAHARASHTRA STATE, BOMBAY

(A) Documents from Peshwa Daftar, Poona

1. *Rasangi Yadi* (*List of Letters*).—Informing Deveji Somavanshi Hinduro to come down with an army of thousand troops and informing *Deshmukh*, *Deshpande* to make provision of grass for Khan Bakshan Jafar Mirkhan.

2. Letters to *Kamavisdar*, *Deshmukh* and *Deshpande* that they should help Shainayat Fakir who is sick and wished to go to Aurangabad—Letters to *Deshmukh* and *Deshpande* reg: *Inam* lands granted to a prostitute at Pargaon and to Tukoji Hanmantrao Pawar at Nisare.

3. Agreement given by Mahadeo Girmaji Kulkarni regarding amount of land revenue payable in respect of village Islampur, *Pargana* Paithan, after its tillage. 26th February 1792).

4. Letter informing *Pant Pradhan* (Prime Minister—Peshwa) that the enquiries are being made as to why Nasirjang has repaired the palace of Emperor Tanahashah at Daulatabad.

5. Letter informing *Pant Pradhan* (Peshwa) regarding dispute (about a stone—Seat of Shah Musafar at Aurangabad), between his disciples, Shah Mahamud and Shah Nawaz Khan.

6. A statement given by Nago Shankar Mangalmurti in respect of grant of cash allowance and land at Sashta Pimpalgaon, *Pargana* Ambad for the up keep of the Deity Shri Ganpati at Rakshas Bhavan (15th March 1819).

7. Gunaji Naik informs *Pant Pradhan* (Peshwa) about the planning of Himmatt Khan and Mir Sayad to capture the Fort of Daulatabad and about the depredations in that Province.

8. Daulatrao Shinde appoints Bhavanrao Ambaji to collect the amounts due from *Sardeshmukhi* and *Babti* of Pargaon, Paithan and Daurwadi (14th August 1800).

9. *Jahagirdar* of *Subha* Khujastebuniyad (Aurangabad) informs Nawab Rafa-ul-Mulukh of *Kasba* Pangaon, Dharur that he has paid the revenue of *Kharif* season and agrees to pay the remaining amount by instalments.

10. *Pant Pradhan* (Peshwa) is informed that due warning has been given to Mahalkari of *Pargana* Bid and Ambad for sending an amount of *Babati Amal* of the same Parganas in time.

11. Govindrao Krishna Kale informs Jivanrao Sumant that *Chauthai* of *mouje* Chouk, Varud and Palshi of Harsul *Pargana* and Khudegaon from Dabhadi *Pargana* was granted to Sumant by Shri Chhatrapati and *Mogalai Amal* to Nawab Aashajya Ul-Muluk Gaurjang. Hence the excess revenue recovered beyond *Chauthai* by Shri Sumant may be returned to the *Jahagirdar* (24th December 1789).

12. Narayan Dixit wishes best success to *Pant Pradhan* (Peshwa) in the war and request to give an order to pay the amount of assignment of Rakshas Bhavan to Vedmurti Raghunath Bhat Pathak Sadavrati (A.D. 1740—42).

13. *Adnyapatra* : Vitthal Yeshwant Khasnavis informs—*mokadam* Semboli, *Pargana* Nanded that the *Kamavishi* of Semboli has been granted to Shri Narayan Govind Phadnis and hence the revenue of *Mokasa Amal* may be paid to him regularly (30th October 1771).

14. Letter informing that village Chanakwadi, *Pargana* Paithan which was deserted due to riot and famine is now being disturbed while resettlement. Hence Govind Baksha may be asked to warn Risaldar and Kama-visdar for its resettlement.

15. *Mokasa Amal* of *Pargana* Aurangabad has been removed from Chimaji Damodar and granted to Shri Chimanaji Ballal.

16. Gopalrao Govind (Patwardhan) informs *Pant Pradhan* that the *galadar* of Daulatabad is not giving charge of the Fort without the permission of Nawab. Hence it may be obtained and sent to him (22nd February 1760).

17. *Adnyapatra* : *Jahagir Amal* of Karkingaon, *Pargana* Paithan was granted to Bhagirathibai w/o Dattaji Shinde for the maintenance of her family hereditarily by Shri Madhaorao Ballal Pradhan (11th October 1769).

18. Letter informing *Sarlashkar* to release the family members of Malhar Naik Sarwade of Jalanapur and to hand over the property of Shri Murardas Rajput (which was plundered by Pilaji Gaikwad) who was going to Sawai Jaysing at Aurangabad.

19. Letter informing *Deshmukh* and *Deshpande* to give justice in r/o the complaint lodged by Renurao Datar regarding *Deshpande Watan* at Paithan—Permit issued to Ramaidevi and Rakhmadevi for going to Delhi from Aurangabad (16th August 1735).

20. Baijrao Raghunath informs *Deshmukh*, *Deshpande* of Dharasiv that *Mokasa amal* of Dharasiv (i.e. Usmanabad) which was granted to Hanmantrao Darekar as “Sarlashkar” for the maintenance of the army, has been removed and granted to Appaji Rao More (20th April 1799).

21. Passport (*Dastak*) issued to Said Badarudi bin Said Galib Kadari for going elsewhere and to keep army to Aurangabad with Anandrao.

22. Passport (*Dastak*) issued to Shuklaji for going to Aurangabad.

23. Pilaji Jadhav informs Chimaji Appa about scarcity of grass for the horses and disturbances created by Bhils at Kannad and Sutoda (A.D. 1708—1740).

24. Pant Sachiv informs Shrinivasbhat Bin Narayanbhat Patwardhan that he has granted an amount equal to Sahotra Amal of *Kasbe Ter*, *Pargana* Naldurg to a Brahmin (3rd December 1772).

25. Grant of an inam land at Nirgudi, Mamale Bid to Avadhut Yeshwant son of Yeshwant Mudgal, who died while fighting with the Mughals in war (21st March 1778).

26. Letter informing confiscation of the *Jahagirs* of Lahore, Chandwad and Jalod *Parganas* attached to Fort Daulatabad.

27. Letter informing *Deshmukh* and *Deshpande* of Ambejogai to continue the daily payment of eight annas for the up keep of the deity Shri Dattatraya, to Shri Appaji Gosavi (A.D. 1779-80).

28. *Sanad of Chauthai Babati* and *Sardeshmukhi amal* granted to Jabitjung Daula Mubharjulumuk of *Pargana Vole*, *Sarkar Nanded*, hereditarily (5th January 1778).

29. Cash allowance granted to Shri Yogeshwari Devi at Ambejogai (A.D. 1765-66).

30. Letters issued to *Kamavisdar*, *Mukaddam* etc. regarding grant of 1½ *Chavar* of land at Kinhala, *Pargana Dabhadi* to Mahmad *Valad* Mahamad Mohamin Khatib (14th November 1768).

31. Letters issued to Hibatrao Nimbalkar and Ganeshpant Gangaram informing that the loan taken for the marriage should be recovered from the amount of *Sardeshmukhi* of Bid payable to Shrimati Yamunabai w/o Avadhutrao Narsinh.

32. Receipt given by Trimbak Atmaram Gosavi for the payment of an amount of Rs. 500 as cash allowance (for 5 years) for the upkeep of the deity of Shri Vyankatesh Deo at Jalanapur (15th May 1785).

33. Mahadaji Shinde requests Balaji Janardan to continue the cash allowance of Rs. 72 to Hafij Abdul Shakur Pirjade of Kingaon, *Pargana Pithan* for his maintenance (17th January 1793).

34. Janoji Bhosale informs Krishnaji Govind that the amount of *Mokasa*, *Sardeshmukhi* etc., out of the village of Nandre, Vasadi, Vadali and Sulgaon, *Pargana Chandur*, may be paid to Shri Dhondo Malhar through his *Kamavisdar* Kasi Ambaji.

35. Letter informing Keshavrao Bapu that an amount of *Babati amal* of Rs. 270 as cash allowance (for 2 years) be paid to Vedshastra Sampana Malhar Shastri Parlikar of Parande.

36. Ramachandra Jadhavrao requests Balaji, *Pant Pradhan* (Peshwa) to inform him about the action to be taken against the movements of Nawab Salabat Jang who has come to Janawada, etc.

37. Letter of Azmat Daula, *Subha* Aurangabad informing him that the work of confiscation of the *Vatan* of Mansing Jadhavrao *Deshmukh* of Daulatbad has been entrusted to Narsingrao Ballal with instructions to avoid interference (29th March 1755).

38. Receipt issued by Bhagwantrao Somavanshi regarding payment of *Mokasa amal* (for 3 years) of *Pargana Daurwadi* and *Phutgaon* of Bid Ambad (4th January 1775).

39. Letter informing Nawab Poladjang (son of Nizam Ali) to issue necessary orders to *Kamavisdar* of Moghul Government to pay the amount of *Mokasa Amal* of 9 *Parganas* to Amarsing Jadhavrao Malegaonkar (A.D. 1804).

40. Orders of *Chhatrapati* to Chimanaji Damodar for the payment of the amount of *Mokasa amal* out of the village of *Parganas* of Bid and Ambad to Sidoji Nimbalkar (13th November 1719).

41. Sultanji Nimbalkar requests Pant Pradhan (Balaji Bajirao) to appoint 25 Jawns for guarding the posts (*Thanas*) of Manakeshwar and Khardi (A.D. 1740—61).

42. Letter informing Azmat Daula of *Subhe* Aurangabad not to allow interference in the work of Narsingrao Ballal who has been asked to confiscate the *Watan* of Mansing Jadhavrao Deshmukh of Daulatabad.

(B) Miscellaneous Records in Bombay Archives

1. *Kaulnama* (1670-71 A.D.) of *Chhatrapati* Shivaji on the complaint of Vedmurti Abade Bhat Dherge against harassment by troops, assuring him and other Brahmins that the troops henceforth would not trouble them and they could therefore live peacefully. (Dherge Collection).

2. *Adnyapatra* (dated 13th July 1683 A.D.) from *Chhatrapati* Sambhaji to Samraj Padmanabh, *Qaladam* of Trimbak, to settle the dispute between Mukund Bhat Dherge and Abade Dherge regarding the priestship of Bhosle family (Dherge Collection).

3. Details of the titles of *Wakil-i-Mutalik* and *Amir-ul-Umrao* given by the Mughal Emperor to Peshwa Sewai Madhavrao. (from Sangli Daftar).

4. Articles of Agreement made between William Andrew Price, Chief of Fort Victoria and the Marathas (15th April 1757).

5. Mahatma Gandhi's letter to Gopal Krishna Gokhale, from Dare Salam, wherein he wishes that he wanted to be "Worthy pupil" of G. K. Gokhale (4 December 1912).

6. Fascimiles of the Seals of Maratha Kings and various officers.

(C) Documents from Marathwada Archives, Aurangabad

1. Maloji and Raghoji Raje Bhosle assign their priestly duties at Paithan to Govind Bhat Kawale (30th November 1670) (Shri Balasaheb Patil, Paithan, Collection).

2. Lalshekh Fakir of Wayagaon *Pargana* Gandapur *Sarkar* Daulatabad is granted *Inam* Land for charitable acts and works (7th December 1831) (Shri Balasaheb Patil, Paithan, Collection).

3. Regarding Purchase of land (A.D. 1760-61) (Shri Balasaheb Patil, Paithan Collection).

4. Order issued by Madhavo Rao Peshwa, Bhutoji Kadamrao Bhope previously holding the *Mokasa* of village Selgaon for performing religious rites in a Bhavani Temple at Tuljapur that he should not be disturbed by any one to continue the same (1st July 1768).

5. *Deshmukhs* and *Deshpandes* of *Pargana* Ratanjan are informed by Janoji Bhosle Senasubha. The *Mokaso* of village Selgaon and Alnapur was previously granted to Bhutoji Kadamrao Bhope for performing religious rites in a Bhawani Temple at Tuljapur that they should not realise *Ghas-Dana* of the both villages (14th April 1772).

6. Genealogical Tree of the family of Raje Nimbalkar of Osmanabad.

7. Regarding *Deshmukhi watan* of Paranda.

8. Regarding *Deshmukhi watan* of Paranda.

9. Regarding *Deshmukhi watan* of village Salgara and Vokarna *Pargana* Kandhar *Sarkar* Nander *Subha* Movemdabad Bidar (A.D. 1875).

10. Regarding *Deshmukhi watan* of village Salgara and Vokarna *Pargana* Kandhar *Sarkar* Nander *Subha* Movembabad Bidar (A.D. 1870-71).

11. Property of *Deshpanda watan* of Umarkhed divided between Baloji Bhutoji Deshpande and Udhoji Kashi Deshpande (A. D. 1707).

12. Property of *Deshpande watan* of Umarkhed divided between Baloji Bhutoji Deshpande and Udhoji Kashi Deshpande (A. D. 1707).

13. About access of plague at Jambag (Hyderabad) (15th June 1935).

(D) Documents from Vidarbha Archives, Nagpur

1. *Adnyapatra* from Janoji Bhosle to the Mukadam of Devlgaon regarding maintenance of wounded persons belonging to Bibaji Bhosle (10th March 1756).

2. Letter from Janoji Bhosle of Nagpur to Officers and members of Army directing not to obstruct the holy place of Peth Dehulgaon (12 May 1757).

3. Letter from Janoji Bhosle to the officers of *Pargana* Patan Borigaon informing them that the village Umbari is given to Harbhat Chande Agnihotri (20th August 1768).

4. Copy of an ancient map of Universe.

SHRI RAM DESHPANDE COLLECTION, KOLHAPUR

Handwritings of Marathi Authors and Notable Personalities.

1. Prahlad Keshav Atre.
2. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar.
3. Baba. Amate.
4. Shantaram Athawale.
5. M.N. Adawant.
6. Vasant Bapat.
7. V. S. Bendre.
8. Senapati Bapat.
9. Durga Bhagwat.
10. Dattu Bandekar.
11. V.V. Bokil.
12. B. G. Borkar.
13. Vinoba Bhave.
14. S.G. (Acharya) Bhagvat.
15. Sideshwarshastri Chitrav.
16. Vamanrao Chorghade.
17. Sopandev Choudhari.
18. Sharachchandra Chirmule.
19. Dr. Moreswar G. Diskit.
20. Smt. Maltibail Dandekar.
21. Dr. R. N. Dandekar.
22. R. R. Deshpande (Anil)
23. Ranjit Desai.
24. G. N. Dandekar.
25. Jaywant Dalwai.
26. P. L. Deshpande.
27. Mrs. Jyostna Devdhar.
28. Dr. Chintamanrao Deshmukh.
29. Purushottam Darvekar.
30. V.D. Ghate.
31. Gangadhar Gadgil.
32. N. M. Gore.
33. Chandrasekhar Gorhe.
34. P. P. Gokhale (Baburao).
35. Dr. R. V. Herwadkar.
36. N. S. Inamdar.
37. Lokshahir Ram Joshi.
38. Y.G. Joshi.
39. M.R. Jaikar.
40. Mahadevashastri Joshi.
41. Baburao Jagtap.
42. Malhar Vaman Joshi
43. Chintaman Vinayak Joshi.
44. Vinda Karandikar.
45. V.S. Khandekar.
46. Vasant Kanetkar.
47. Bhananjay Keer.
48. Shankarrao Kharat.
49. Dr. S. V. Ketkar.
50. Shankarrao Kirloskar.
51. Mahamahopadhyaya P. V. Kane.
52. Madhu Mangesh Karnik.
53. Sumati Sketramade.
54. V. L. Kulkarni.
55. K. P. Kulkarni.
56. C. T. Khanolkar.
57. Narsinh Chintaman Kelkar.
58. Annashaheb Karve.

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| 59. Sripad Krishna Kolhatkar. | 81. Setu Madhavrao Pagadi. |
| 60. Bapurao Kulkarni. | 82. S. N. Pendse. |
| 61. Shankar Keshav Kanetkar (Girish) | 83. Prof. Gangadhar Pantwane. |
| 62. S. K. Kshirsagar. | 84. P.S. Patke. |
| 63. V. P. Kale | 85. Gurudev Rambhau Ranade. |
| 64. Gajanan Digambar Madgulkar. | 86. P.S. Rege. |
| 65. N. D. Mahanor. | 87. V. V. Shirwadkar. |
| 66. Moropant. | 88. Narayan Surve. |
| 67. Dr. V. V. Mirashi. | 89. Sane Guruji. |
| 68. Keshav Meshram. | 90. Riyasatkar G.S. Sardesai. |
| 69. G.T. Madkholkar. | 91. Shanta Shelke. |
| 70. K.V. Nikumb. | 92. Dr. H. P. Sankaliya. |
| 71. G. P. Naik. | 93. Dr. P.G. Sahastrabuddhe. |
| 72. Shantaram Nandgaonkar. | 94. G.B. Sardar. |
| 73. N.S. Phadake. | 95. B.R. Tambe. |
| 74. B. M. Purandare. | 96. T.B. Thomare (Balkavi) |
| 75. P. Sawalaram. | 97. Vijay Tendulkar. |
| 76. A. K. Priyolkar. | 98. D.A. Tiwari. |
| 77. Mangesh Padgaonkar. | 99. Laxmibai Tilak. |
| 78. Yashwant Pendharkar. | 100. Anand Yadav. |
| 79. L.R. Pangarkar. | 101. Abalal Rahaman, |
| 80. Datto Vaman Potdar. | |

APPENDIX XV

Proceedings of the Seventh Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission held on Monday, 28th November, 1977 in the Additional Secretary's Room, Department of Culture, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.

The following members were present :—

1. Shri A.S. Gill, Additional Secretary,
Department of Culture Chairman
2. Dr. P. M. Joshi Member
3. Dr. P. Basu Member
4. Shri B. C. Mathur Member
5. Dr. Durgaprasad Bhattacharya Member
6. Thiru M. K. Gomethagavelu Member
7. Shri P. C. Sen Member
8. Prof. E. S. Murthy Member
9. Shri F. M. Hassnain Member
10. Shri M. P. Das Member
11. Shri N. K. Sinha Member
12. Prof. J. S. Grewal Member
13. Dr. S. N. Prasad Member-Secretary
14. Shri S. A. I. Tirmizi Joint Secretary

Professor Niharranjan Ray, Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Professor Satish Chandra and Shri J. A. Kalyanakrishnan could not attend the meeting, Shri S. Ranganatha, Assistant Financial Adviser, Ministry of Education, Social Welfare & Culture, represented Shri Kalyanakrishnan. Dr. Kapila Vatsyayan, Joint Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education, Social Welfare & Culture, also attended the meeting by special invitation.

2. Approving the conspectus of action taken, the Committee stressed the need for the systematic teaching of the languages (Persian, Rajasthani, Marathi, Tamil, etc.) in which most of the old records are couched and recommended that the Secretary of the Commission should move a resolution at the ensuing session of the Commission suggesting the *modus operandi* for tackling this acute problem in cooperation with the Universities, National Archives of India and State Archives.

3. Constitution of Committees

The Committee discussed at length the two Resolutions—(a) *Mono-graphs on the evolving pattern of land rights* and (b) *Publication of Selections from Records*, and was of the view that the Universities and Learned Institutions be strongly urged to undertake such publications in cooperation with the National Archives of Indian/State Archives as they possess the requisite expertise.

4. Maintenance of Muffassil Records

The Committee examined the various aspects of the recommendation in respect of maintenance of records in Muffassil Offices at district and village level and was of the view that setting up of a Committee would not solve such a multi-dimensional problem. It felt that the State Governments should be urged to make adequate arrangements for the scientific preservation of such records.

5. Requests for Membership

The requests of (i) Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta, (ii) Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies in Assam, Gauhati, (iii) Indian Institute of Islamic Studies, New Delhi, (iv) Karnataka Historical Research Society, Dharwar (Mysore) and (v) Shri Natnagar Shodhak Samasthan, Sitamau, for membership of the Commission were discussed. It was of the view that the Constitution of the Indian Historical Records Commission does not provide specifically for induction of new members in the middle of the term of the Commission constituted for five years. It was, therefore, of the view that the Commission may be requested to lay down suitable criteria for this purpose before any decision is taken in this regard. This can be done by moving a resolution on this subject at the ensuing session.

6. Symposium

The proposal regarding symposium was examined by the Committee. It was unanimously of the view that a symposium should be held in addition to the Academic Session. It was agreed that the subject of the symposium to be held at the time of the 46th session should be *Private Archives (Family Papers etc.) and Their Problems*. The papers read at the symposium along with the record of discussion should be published along with the proceedings of the Commission. The subject for subsequent symposium might be decided at the previous session of the Commission.

7. Resolutions

The Committee discussed the various resolutions sent by the members and offered the comments as given against each of them.

Resolution No. 1 : Preservation of Important Newspapers in the Central/State Archives :—

Preservation of Newspaper files and clippings do not come, strictly speaking, under the purview of Archives Institutions. There are various research institutions, libraries etc. which preserve the important newspapers. Besides, the newspaper offices themselves maintain back files.

Resolution No. II : Publication of a Compendium of the Indian Historical Records Commission Resolutions:—

A compendium of the Resolutions of the Indian Historical Records Commission covering the years 1919-1948 was published in 1949. Part II of this compendium pertaining to years 1948—1973 is now under print.

Resolution No. III: Preservation of Journals in Indian Languages :— It has been the policy and plan scheme of the National Archives of India to acquire from abroad microfilm/xerox copies of material bearing on modern Indian history irrespective of their being newspapers, journals, letters etc. Other institutions may be encouraged to do the same, provided duplication is avoided. The Government of India may lend its weight in this behalf.

Resolution No. IV: Provision for a separate Research Room for the Research Scholars in the State Archives:

Resolution No. V Incentive for Training in Archives-Keeping:—

Resolution No. VI: Creation of Cadre posts in the State Archives:—

Resolution No. VII: Revision of pay-scales in the National Archives of India :—

These Resolutions relate to matters of administration and as such should be the concern of the respective State/Central Government.

Resolution No. VIII: Preservation of records of the erstwhile Princely States :—

These problems have been discussed time and again at the previous sessions of the Commission. The enactment of an Archival Law in respect of records of national importance which is under the consideration of the Government, will take care of such problems.

Resolution No. IX: Microfilming of records of Parthagali Math :—

The resolution can be supported though the National Archives of India will have to consider many factors including its existing commitments and the financial implications, before undertaking its implementation.

Resolution No. X: Setting up of Archival Repositories :—

The Indian Historical Records Commission has already passed resolutions recommending that the States/Union Territories should set up their own Archival Repositories on modern scientific lines as early as possible (Resolution III, 34th Session and Resolution V, 44th Session).

Out of 22 States and 9 Union Territories, 18 States and 3 Union Territories, (Delhi, Goa and Pondicherry) have their own Archives Departments. Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Sikkim and Nagaland have set up their archival repositories in recent years, though their progress has not been quite satisfactory. Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar are exploring possibilities of setting up of their own Archives. To expedite matters the Commission's earlier Resolutions can be reiterated.

Sd/-A. S. Gill
Chairman,

APPENDIX XVI

List of Sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commission held from 1919 to 1979

- 1st Session—1919—(19-20 June)—Simla.
- 2nd Session—1920—(8-9 January)—Lahore.
- 3rd Session—1921—(4-5 January)—Bombay.
- 4th Session—1922—(6 January)—Delhi.
- 5th Session—1923—(12 January)—Calcutta.
- 6th Session—1924—(10-11 January)—Madras.
- 7th Session—1925—(12-13 January)—Poona.
- 8th Session—1925—(23-24 November)—Lahore.
- 9th Session—1926—(16-17 December)—Lucknow.
- 10th Session—1927—(7-8 December)—Rangoon.
- 11th Session—1928—(5-6 December)—Nagpur.
- 12th Session—1929—(21-22 December)—Gwalior.
- 13th Session—1930—(22-23 December)—Patna.
- 14th Session—1937—(13-15 December)—Lahore.
- 15th Session—1938—(16-17 December)—Poona.
- 16th Session—1939—(13-14 December)—Calcutta.
- 17th Session—1940—(21-22 December)—Baroda.
- 18th Session—1942—(21—23 January)—Mysore.
- 19th Session—1942—(28-29 December)—Trivandrum.
- 20th Session—1943—(22-23 December)—Aligarh.
- 21st Session—1944—(7-8 December)—Udaipur.
- 22nd Session—1945—(29-30 October)—Peshawar.
- 23rd Session—1946—(20—22 December)—Indore.
- 24th Session—1948—(21—23 February)—Jaipur.
- 25th Session—1948—(23—25 December)—Delhi.
- 26th Session—1949—(24—26 December)—Cuttack.
- 27th Session—1950—(25—27 December)—Nagpur.

- 28th Session—1951—(26—28 December)—Jaipur.
- 29th Session—1953—(10—12 February)—Bhopal.
- 30th Session—1954—(1—3 February)—Hyderabad.
- 31st Session—1955—(25—27 January)—Mysore.
- 32nd Session—1956—(27—29 February)—Patna.
- 33rd Session—1958—(23—25 March)—Bhubaneswar.
- 34th Session—1958—(31 December, 1958—2 January, 1959)—Trivandrum.
- 35th Session—1960—(4—6 February)—New Delhi.
- 36th Session—1961—(25—27 February)—Chandigarh.
- *37th Session—1966—(7—9 October)—Delhi.
- 38th Session—1967—(16—18 November)—Jadavpur.
- 39th Session—1968—(25—27 December)—Patna.
- 40th Session—1970—(18—20 February)—Madras.
- 41st Session—1971—(9—11 October)—Trivandrum.
- 42nd Session—1973—(5-7 January)—Panaji (Goa).
- 43rd Session—1975—(28-29 January)—Lucknow.
- 44th Session—1976—(21-22 February)—Bikaner.
- 45th Session—1977—(1-2 February)—Mysore.
- 46th Session—1979—(12—14 January)—Aurangabad.

*37th Session scheduled to be held at Poona in 1962 could not be held due to National Emergency (Chinese Aggression). Part II of the Progs. (Papers to be read at the Session), however, was printed. 37th Session was held at Delhi in 1966.